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Pension Plans—

Vesting Rights Under Collective Bargaining

Interests at Stake in Investment of Funds

European Union Research and Engineering Services

The Textile Union Work Study Conference

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
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Trends in Building Permit Activity

A new 120-page bulletin (No. 1243) presents data on building construction authorized by local building permits, in complete detail, for the years 1954-56. It also shows the trend of building construction in principal cities of the United States, beginning with 1949, as well as selected statistics for 1957-58.

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The Labor Month in Review

EFFORTS TO AVERT an industrywide strike in basic steel failed as the extended deadline of July 14 came and went without agreement on a new contract between the United Steelworkers and the major producing firms. Although the long negotiations had revolved about the inflationary effects of any wage or price increase, the final public statements of the parties on the eve of the strike appeared to center on local work rules affecting production—introduction of new equipment, methods of production, productivity, and the like. The companies wanted clarifying language added to the present contract clauses relating to these matters, especially to prevent them from becoming grievances; they expressed a contingent inclination to grant some wage and benefit improvements in a 2-year agreement. A union proposal to set up a joint study commission to consider work rule changes was unacceptable to the industry negotiators.

Earlier, President Eisenhower had succeeded in persuading the parties to continue bargaining past the original expiration date of the old contracts. Acceptance of the extension did not prevent some wildcat strikes. The walkouts, mostly shortlived, coincided with the June 30 expiration date and reflected the union's "no contract, no work" tradition.

Late in June, the companies had suggested an indefinite continuance of the old contracts. A counterproposal by the union for a 15-day strike postponement with retroactivity to July 1 for contract improvements was rejected.

NEWSPAPER STRIKES—once a rarity—have recently been more frequent. During June, five papers were closed by strikes, of which three—conducted by the International Typographical Union—were settled in the same month. The Post Dispatch and the Globe Democrat, both in St. Louis, resumed publication after 15 days following a compromise agreement on work methods. In Kansas City, the Star was closed for 10 days in a dispute

over contract terms. On June 29, two Nevada papers closed when members of the Typographical Union refused to cross picket lines of the American Newspaper Guild, which was striking for wage increases and an agency shop, among other items.

Britain was experiencing a publishing strike of truly national scope. In one strike of 10 unions, about 200,000 workers walked out in mid-June to enforce demands for higher wages and a shorter workweek. Another strike against ink-manufacturing firms late in June helped to compound a situation in which 6,000 printing plants were closed, 1,000 local newspapers and most of the country's magazines suspended publication, and such items as railroad timetables, checks, and labels were in short supply.

Argentina witnessed a prolonged and rather violent strike of bank employees. Beginning on April 16, the dispute (which involved both government-owned and private banks) lasted until June 20. A wage increase of about \$8 a month, the amount the Government had delimited at the outset, ended the strike. Bank employee walkouts in other Latin American countries have taken place in recent months.

Even rarer than newspaper or bank strikes are hospital walkouts. New York City experienced a strike against 7 of its 81 nonprofit, voluntary hospitals. It was settled June 22 after 45 days. Strikers were chiefly maintenance and household workers. Recognition of the union (Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union)—the main issue—was not granted. Nonprofit hospitals are not legally required to bargain with or recognize unions. However, the Greater New York Hospital Association agreed to a "declaration of policy" (drafted as a result of the mediation of a mayor's committee) which permits employees to elect a representative to a grievance board, a step the union termed "back door" recognition. The institutions had already unilaterally granted wage increases and other improvements to working conditions. However, the policy declaration restated these changes.

A group of 37 proprietary hospitals in the same area signed a full 3-year contract with a local of the Building Service Employees International Union on behalf of nonprofessional employees of the institutions. The terms included wage increases and fringe benefits. No strike took place.

Employees of the Public Service Electric and Gas Co. in the northern New Jersey area ended a 40-day strike on June 23. Represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, they received wage increases of about 5 percent and improved fringe benefits. Service was not seriously interrupted.

Notice of intent to invoke a wage reopener clause was served by the National Maritime Union on operators of nearly 600 Atlantic and Gulf Coast vessels. The 1958 agreement allows two reopeners.

CONVENTION DELEGATES of the Newspaper Guild approved raising a million dollar "defense" fund (by increasing the share of each member's dues which goes to national headquarters). They also heard a representative of the Typographical Union suggest merger of the two organizations. Arthur Rosenstock was elected president to succeed Joseph F. Collis.

The Communications Workers of America in its annual convention also raised the share of main office per capita tax (by 50 cents) and reelected all incumbent officers. The increase had been rejected a year earlier. Trial procedures for members charged with aiding the jurisdictional claims of a rival union were shifted by constitutional amendment from the local union to an international trial board. The move reflects CWA's growing concern with jurisdictional conflicts.

In another recognition of growing jurisdictional troubles, the Office Employees' International Union, in its convention, urged the AFL-CIO "to merge all organized office workers in the United States and Canada under the . . . OEIU." It authorized its officers to withdraw from the AFL-CIO if satisfaction on this score is not obtained. Many industrial unions have solicited the membership of white-collar workers in the plants they have organized.

The Canadian Labor Congress, counterpart of the AFL-CIO, in mid-June expelled the Seafarers' International Union for refusing to cease raiding another affiliated union; however, the expulsion has no bearing on the AFL-CIO status of the SIU.

Jurisdictional agreement was reached by seven railroad crafts: the Machinists, Boilermakers, Car-

men, Electrical Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Firemen and Oilers, and Blacksmiths. The agreement establishes settlement machinery which provides for final and binding decisions, and embodies the first revision of rail shop rules in 40 years.

Another manifestation of interunion agreement was the naming of a committee to draft a constitution leading to a federation and ultimately the merger of eight postal unions.

DAVE BECK, betroubled ex-president of the Teamsters, on July 3 pleaded innocent in a Federal court to charges of having violated the Taft-Hartley Act in receiving \$200,000 from Roy Fruehauf and another executive of the Fruehauf Trailer Co. Beck is also under sentence for income tax evasion and is appealing a conviction for misuse of union funds.

James R. Hoffa, Beck's successor, in late June made another appearance before the McClellan committee to explain among other items why he had not rid the union of officers with criminal records. He is scheduled for yet another session later in the summer.

At about the same time, Godfrey P. Schmidt, one of the three monitors appointed by a Federal district court to oversee the Teamsters, resigned and was replaced by Lawrence T. Smith. An appeals court, which had held that the monitors could request the courts to order compliance with cleanup directives, had also pointed (without prejudice) to clients of Schmidt who negotiated contracts with the Teamsters and who might cause a conflict of interest.

An award of \$438,000 has been paid by the United Mine Workers to the Meadow Creek Coal Co. as damages for the closing of the company's mine as a result of the UMW's actions in 1948. Similar suits totaling more than \$15 million now face the union.

An Indiana court has ruled that the State right-to-work law does not apply to the agency shop, a system wherein nonunion employees pay per capita fees equal to the dues scale of a union which has representation rights in a given concern. The statute, the court held, outlawed only compulsory union membership, not payments as such.

Vesting Provisions in Pension Plans

An Analysis of Vesting Provisions and Requirements for Early Retirement in 300 Selected Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Late 1958

WALTER W. KOLODRUBETZ*

A WORKER building up pension credits under a private pension plan need not, in all cases, wait until the normal retirement age (usually 65) in order to realize his equity in the plan. A pension plan may contain one or more of three methods of safeguarding the worker's equity should he be unable, for reasons other than total disability, to continue in a particular employment until he reaches the normal retirement age—vesting, early retirement, and portable (transferable) pension credits (as under multiemployer plans). In the absence of such provisions, or if he cannot qualify, a worker loses all of his accumulated credits under a pension plan upon loss of his job. Each of these methods, in varying degrees, may have significant implications for the cost of pension plans and the mobility of workers. This article analyzes vesting provisions of 300 selected pension plans, including types of such provisions and the minimum requirements for benefits. This is supplemented by an analysis of the minimum requirements for early retirement.¹ The significance of transferability of pension credits under multiemployer plans and its relation to vesting provisions is also examined.

Vesting is defined as a guarantee to the worker of a right or equity in a pension plan, based on all or part of the employer's contributions in the worker's behalf (in terms of accrued pension benefits), should his employment be terminated before he attains eligibility for regular retirement benefits.² The vested right typically assures the worker a future retirement benefit, which commences when he reaches retirement age, wherever he may be at that time. In some instances, vesting

provisions give the worker an option of receiving an immediate cash benefit when his employment is terminated. In order to qualify for vesting, the worker usually must meet specific age and/or service requirements.

The primary purpose of an early retirement provision is to enable workers to withdraw from the labor force before normal retirement age on an assured income. However, such provisions may also be available to the worker who leaves and goes to work for another employer. He may begin receiving monthly payments immediately (usually in reduced amount) or may, in some plans, defer receiving benefits until the normal retirement age specified in the plan. Under these circumstances, early retirement takes on aspects of a vesting vehicle where vesting is not provided. Age and/or service requirements must be met, and, in some cases, the qualified worker can retire early only with the consent of his employer.

Vesting is often considered a form of pension insurance for the relatively young worker who is not near, nor thinking of, retiring, and for whom mobility may still be an important asset. On the

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¹A more detailed analysis of vesting and early retirement provisions is presented in *Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining: I. Vesting Provisions and Requirements for Early Retirement; II. Involuntary Retirement Provisions, Late 1958*, BLS Bull. 1259 (1959).

Subsequent studies will deal with benefits payable under provisions for early retirement and with disability retirement which is not covered in any respect in this study.

²Under contributory plans, the vested worker is invariably permitted to withdraw his own contribution, with or without interest, when terminated; however, withdrawal of contributions usually entails loss of benefits purchased by employer contributions.

other hand, early retirement is commonly conceived of as a device by which the worker who is already thinking of retirement or is ailing but not totally disabled can hasten his departure from the labor force, sometimes encouraged by his employer. In practice, however, vesting and early retirement have more in common than these views imply. Under current plans, as this study shows, vesting requirements frequently limit the attainment of full vesting to middle-aged workers with substantial seniority, while early retirement may be available 10 or 15 years prior to normal retirement age. Although the overlapping is relatively small, in terms of minimum requirements, a description of equity safeguards available to workers would be incomplete if it were confined to an analysis of vesting provisions and neglected corresponding requirements for early retirement.

The portability of pension credits, the third device mentioned earlier, is virtually restricted to multiemployer plans. Under these pooled arrangements, the worker carries his pension credits from employer to employer and accumulates pension credits as long as he works for an employer covered by the plan. Vesting and early retirement provisions, although not incompatible with portability, are far less common in multiemployer than in single employer plans. In their absence, the worker's equity is not protected if he chooses, or is compelled, to seek employment outside the shelter of the employer participants in the pension plan. In some cases, a reciprocal arrangement among separate plans may extend this area of coverage. Although not a substitute for early retirement privileges, portability of pension credits probably accomplishes as much as vesting, assum-

ing that the worker remains in the labor market covered by the plan for his full working life.

Scope of Study

For the study from which this article was adapted,³ 300 selected pension plans under collective bargaining, in effect in late 1958, were analyzed.⁴ All plans covered 1,000 or more workers. Other considerations in the selection of a sample were the union involved, type of bargaining unit, industry representation, type of plan, and geographical location. The 300 plans ranged in size from those with 1,000 to those with over 100,000 workers and covered approximately 4.9 million workers under collective bargaining agreements,⁵ or more than half of the estimated coverage of all pension plans under collective bargaining in the United States.

All major industries (excluding railroads and airlines) were represented in the sample. About 3 out of 4 of the plans (229) were in manufacturing industries and covered about 3.4 million workers. The 71 plans in nonmanufacturing covered approximately 1.5 million workers. Sixty-nine plans were established on a multiemployer basis;

³ See footnote 1.

⁴ These plans included those established for the first time as the result of collective bargaining and plans established originally by the employer or the union but since brought within the scope of the agreement, at least to the extent that the agreement established employer responsibility to continue or provide certain benefits.

⁵ Many plans were extended uniformly to cover workers outside the scope of the collective bargaining agreement. However, the coverage figures used in this study represent only the number of workers under collective bargaining agreements covered by the plans.

TABLE 1. PROVISIONS FOR VESTING IN SELECTED PENSION PLANS UNDER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, BY METHOD OF FINANCING AND TYPE OF BARGAINING UNIT, LATE 1958

Vesting provisions	All plans		Noncontributory		Contributory		Single employer		Multiemployer	
	Number	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)
All plans studied.....	300	4,909.8	249	4,122.7	51	787.1	231	3,048.9	69	1,860.9
With vesting provisions.....	174	2,780.9	131	2,321.7	43	459.2	162	2,525.3	12	255.6
Deferred full.....	154	2,335.8	118	1,945.5	36	390.3	144	2,266.3	10	69.5
Deferred graded.....	19	441.7	13	376.2	6	68.5	17	255.6	2	186.1
Immediate full.....	1	3.4	—	—	1	3.4	1	3.4	—	—
Without vesting provisions.....	126	2,128.9	118	1,801.0	8	327.9	69	528.6	57	1,605.3

¹ Includes 3 plans, covering 15,300 workers, in which the worker was granted only a cash benefit upon termination after fulfilling specified requirements.

these plans covered over a third of all workers in the study. Fifty-one plans were financed by both the employer and the worker (contributory plans). The remaining 249 plans were financed entirely by the employer,⁶ and covered almost 85 percent of all workers in the study.

An earlier study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of 300 pension plans in effect in 1952⁷ provided a basis for a limited evaluation of major trends over a 6-year period. Of these 300 plans, 219 were included in the present study. The substitution of 81 plans was occasioned by (1) elimination of plans covering less than 1,000 workers, (2) mergers, companies going out of business, or plans terminated, and (3) lack of current information in some cases.

Prevalence of Vesting

Vesting was provided by 174 plans, or almost 3 out of 5 (table 1). Of the 231 single employer plans studied, more than two-thirds (162) contained vesting provisions, as against 12 of the 69 multiemployer plans. About 4 out of 5 contributory plans vested in the qualified worker all or part of the employer's contributions, and slightly more than half of the 249 noncontributory plans contained such provisions.

A significant increase in the prevalence of vesting provisions in collectively bargained plans is revealed by these figures. In 1952, only 25 percent of 300 plans studied contained vesting provisions; less than 10 percent of the noncontributory plans provided for vesting. Prominent among those adopting vesting since 1952 were automobile and basic steel companies, in agreements with the United Automobile Workers and the United Steelworkers, respectively.⁸

Types of Vesting Provisions

Of the 174 plans with vesting provisions, 154 provided deferred full vesting, 19 deferred graded

TABLE 2. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR DEFERRED FULL VESTING, LATE 1958¹

Minimum requirements ²	Plans	Workers (thousands)
All plans with deferred full vesting.....	154	2,335.8
Service.....	21	189.1
5 years.....	1	7.5
10 years.....	12	126.8
15 years.....	5	42.0
20 years.....	2	8.8
25 years.....	1	10.0
Participation.....	13	94.4
5 years.....	6	66.6
10 years.....	4	18.8
15 years.....	3	9.0
Age.....	1	6.2
Age 55.....	1	6.2
Age and service.....	101	1,636.4
Age 40 and 10 years.....	26	864.7
Age 40 and 15 years.....	49	838.0
Age 45 and 10 years.....	1	5.0
Age 45 and 15 years.....	8	11.0
Age 50 and 15 years.....	2	4.9
Age 50 and 20 years.....	5	36.7
Age 50 and 25 years.....	3	23.2
Age 55 and 10 years.....	1	1.5
Age 55 and 15 years.....	3	9.3
Age 55 and 25 years.....	3	47.2
Age 60 and 15 years.....	2	4.9
Age and participation.....	8	37.6
Age 45 and 5 years.....	1	4.4
Age 45 and 10 years.....	2	3.8
Age 45 and 15 years.....	1	3.0
Age 50 and 10 years.....	1	1.5
Age 50 and 15 years.....	1	4.0
Age 50 and 20 years.....	1	5.8
Service or participation.....	1	3.0
25 years of service or 10 years of participation.....	1	3.0
Service and participation.....	2	17.2
10 years of service including 5 years of participation.....	1	16.4
15 years of service including 5 years of participation.....	1	1.4
Alternatives.....	6	148.0
Age 45 and 10 years of service, or 15 years of service.....	1	2.5
Age 45 and 10 years of service, or 20 years of service.....	1	116.0
Age 50 and 15 years of service, or 20 years of service.....	1	1.5
Age 50 and 20 years of service, or 15 years of participation.....	1	9.0
Age 45 and 5 years of participation, or 10 years of participation.....	1	9.0
Age 50 and 5 years of participation, or later of age 55 or 10 years of service (age plus service must equal 60).....	1	10.0
Other ³	1	3.1

¹ For coverage, see table 1.

² Service refers to the period of employment, while participation includes period of plan membership only. Periods may be identical or may vary if eligibility requirements prior to membership in the plan are specified.

³ This plan required 15 years of vesting service, where 1 year is given for each year of service to age 40, 2 years for each year between age 40 and 50, and 3 years for each year over age 50.

vesting, and 1 immediate full vesting. Deferred full vesting constituted a somewhat larger proportion of the total than in 1952.

Under deferred full vesting, the worker retains a right to all accrued benefits if he is terminated after he attains a certain age and/or after he completes a designated period of service or participation in the plan. For example, one plan states that:

An employee . . . who, upon termination of employment has attained the age of 40 and has 10 years or more of company service credit, is eligible for a pension benefit . . . with payments starting upon receipt of written request of said employee to the company at or after he attains age 65.

⁶ Some plans permitted the workers to contribute to a supplementary plan to build up additional pension benefits. In these cases, only the basic noncontributory plan was analyzed.

⁷ Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining, BLS Bull. 1147 (1953).

⁸ For details of individual plans, see Digest of One-Hundred Selected Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Winter 1957-58, BLS Bull. 1232 (1958).

TABLE 3. MINIMUM AGE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR DEFERRED FULL VESTING, LATE 1958¹

Minimum service requirements ²	All plans		Minimum age requirements ³											
			None		Age 40		Age 45		Age 50		Age 55		Age 60	
	Number	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)
All plans with deferred full vesting.....	154	2,335.8	43	445.4	77	1,692.7	10	27.2	14	101.1	8	64.5	2	4.9
5 years of service.....	2	14.0	1	7.5			1	4.4			1	6.5		
6 years of service.....	3	14.2	2	9.8						10.0				
7 years of service.....	2	22.4	1	12.4										
8 years of service.....	2	32.9	2	32.9										
10 years of service.....	47	1,035.2	15	100.2	28	864.7	3	8.8			1	1.5		
11 years of service.....	4	25.3	3	10.3					1	15.0				
12 years of service.....	1	5.0	1	5.0										
13 years of service.....	1	1.5												
15 years of service.....	71	920.1	9	58.0	49	838.0	5	11.0	3	8.9	3	9.3	2	4.9
16 years of service.....	3	9.1	2	6.1			1	3.0						
18 years of service.....	1	2.9	1	2.9										
20 years of service.....	10	167.0	5	130.3					5	36.7				
21 years of service.....	1	5.8							1	5.8				
25 years of service.....	6	80.4	1	10.0					2	29.2	3	47.2		

¹ For coverage, see table 1.² For those plans which specified a period of employment to be served before participation in the plan could begin, the minimum service requirement includes the preparticipation service and the required plan membership service.³ In a few cases, alternative requirements were specified. In each case, the one with the earliest age or no age requirement was selected.

Under deferred graded vesting, the worker acquires a right to a certain percentage of accrued benefits when he meets specified requirements. The percentage vested increases as additional requirements are fulfilled, until the worker becomes fully vested.

In contrast to these methods of deferring an equity or right in employer contributions until minimum age and/or service requirements have been fulfilled, under immediate full vesting the worker secures a vested right upon becoming covered by the pension plan. A preparticipation period of employment may, however, be required before the worker is covered by the pension plan; in the one plan providing immediate full vesting found in this study, there was no such requirement.

Requirements for Vesting

The emphasis on age and service, which are typically key elements in a pension plan, is quite apparent in vesting provisions. Age and, more particularly, service requirements are restrictive devices designed to serve several purposes, not the least of which is reducing the cost of vesting.

In some pension plans, length of plan membership rather than length of service is used. This substitution has significance for the present study when the worker is not covered by the plan immediately upon hire or shortly thereafter, but must serve a preparticipation period which may range

up to 5 years. This preparticipation period, where required, must be taken into account in evaluating service requirements of vesting provisions.⁴

Preparticipation Service. Of the 300 plans studied, 73 established preparticipation requirements which, in most cases, withheld pension coverage from newly hired workers. Of these 73 plans, 61 had vesting provisions. In 26 of the 61 plans, the preparticipation service could be counted in determining eligibility for vesting, but only plan membership service could be credited in the remaining 35. Seven of the 35 plans provided deferred graded vesting; 28 plans provided deferred full vesting. To reflect total employment required for vesting under these 35 plans, their minimum service requirement as presented here (except in table 2) include both the preparticipation service and the plan membership service.

Deferred Full Vesting. The minimum requirements stipulated in the 154 plans providing deferred full vesting are shown in table 2 as they were expressed in the plans, that is, without adjustments in the 28 plans which excluded preparticipation service. As will be seen later, the wide variety of provisions, a feature also found in the 1952 study, reflects, in part at least, the ways in which vesting requirements merge into early re-

⁴ In plans with preparticipation requirements, such service is not usually used for computing accrued benefits, whether or not it counts toward determining eligibility for benefits.

tirement requirements. The concentration of plans and workers covered in two categories—age 40 and 10 years of service, and age 40 and 15 years of service—is attributable to the influence of plans in the automobile and steel industries, respectively. With the necessary adjustments in 28 plans to take account of preparticipation requirements, length-of-service requirements for deferred full vesting ranged from 5 to 25 years (table 3). Approximately 75 percent of the plans specified either 10 or 15 years of service. Only 6 percent of the plans required less than 10 years, while 14 percent required more than 15 years.

Minimum age requirements for deferred full vesting were also stipulated in almost three out of four plans. Age 40 was by far the most common at which the worker with the required service becomes vested. In 24 plans, the minimum was age 50 or over—the ages, as discussed later, at which early retirement provisions may apply.

Deferred Graded Vesting. Among the 19 plans providing deferred graded vesting, minimum age and service requirements also varied considerably (table 4). The minimum service necessary before any part of the employer's contribution was vested ranged from 5 to 15 years (including preparticipation service in 7 plans which required plan membership service for deferred graded vesting). Fifteen plans conditioned partial vesting on meeting a requirement of 10 or more years of service. Six of the plans provided that a specified age also must be attained.

The methods of grading also varied widely. Among these 19 plans, the most common types of grading were 25 or 50 percent vesting after minimum service requirements had been fulfilled, with an additional 5 or 10 percent vested for each subsequent year of service. In some plans, service was not the only determinant for additional vesting. For example, in one plan, the worker was 10 percent vested if he had 5 or more years of service at age 45. Additional vesting was on the basis of 10 percent for each year of service after first vesting until age 54. No further vesting was possible after that age.

In 12 of the 19 plans, 20 or more years of service were required before the worker was fully vested. In the remaining plans, the service needed for full benefits ranged from 12 to 18 years.

Other Requirements. In some plans, the nature of the separation was a factor in determining eligibility for vesting rights. The predominant standard in the plans studied was to permit retention of vested pension credits, the worker being otherwise qualified, in case of termination for any reason. However, slightly more than a fourth of the programs conditioned vesting on other factors. For example, one plan stated that:

... any employee who shall be laid off and not recalled within 2 years, or whose employment is terminated as a result of a permanent shutdown of a plant, department, or subdivision thereof, and who at the end of such 2 years or the date of his termination shall have reached his 40th birthday and at such time shall have 15 or more years of continuous service, shall be eligible, upon making application therefor as specified herein, to receive a deferred vested retirement pension.

Prevalence of Early Retirement

Among the 300 plans studied, early retirement provisions were found to be much more prevalent than vesting provisions—218 plans, as shown in the tabulation on the following page, as against 174 plans.

TABLE 4. DEFERRED GRADED VESTING PROVISIONS IN SELECTED PENSION PLANS, LATE 1958¹

Plans	Minimum age	Minimum years of service ²	Initial percent vested	Grading		Years of service for full vesting
				Service steps (years)	Additional percent vested	
One		5	25	5	25	20
One		6	5	1	5	25
One		8	45	1	15	12
One		10	25	(First 5	25	20
				(Next 5	50	
One		10	25	5	25	25
One		10	5	1	5	20
One		11	25	For each of first 5	5	21
				For each of next 5	10	
One		11	50	1	5	21
One		13	50	1	10	18
One		13	25	5	25	28
Two		15	50	1	5	25
One		15	50	5	25	25
Two	40	10	50	1	10	15
One	40	10	33 1/3	5	33 1/3	20
One	45	5	10	1	10	14
One	50	10	50	1	10	4 1/2
One	52	15	50	(9)	5	4 1/2

¹ For coverage, see table 1.

² See footnote 2, table 3.

³ In this plan, the worker was 10 percent vested at age 45 with 5 or more years of service, plus 10 percent for each additional year of service thereafter until age 54.

⁴ In this plan, the worker was 50 percent vested at age 50 with 10 or more years of service, plus 10 percent for each additional year of service thereafter until fully vested.

⁵ In this plan, the worker was 50 percent vested at age 52 with 15 or more years of service, plus 5 percent for each year his age was over 52. A worker aged 62 with 15 or more years of service was fully vested.

	Plans	Workers (thousands)
All plans studied.....	300	4,909.8
All plans with early retirement provisions.....	218	3,071.0
Nonecontributory plans.....	170	2,587.0
Contributory plans.....	48	484.0
Single employer plans.....	201	2,848.7
Multiemployer plans.....	17	222.3

Almost 9 out of 10 single employer plans contained early retirement provisions, while only a fourth of the multiemployer plans had such provisions. Early retirement was available under almost all contributory plans and about two-thirds of the noncontributory plans.

Early retirement and vesting provisions were most commonly found associated with each other in a plan, with 163 plans, covering about 2.5 million workers, containing both provisions. About one out of four plans in the study did not provide for either early retirement or vesting. More than two-thirds of these were multiemployer plans.

Requirements for Early Retirement

In order to retire early, the worker usually must meet specified age and/or service requirements, as in the case of vesting. On the whole, length-of-service requirements for early retirement were not

significantly different from those for vesting. Fifteen years of service¹⁰ was the most common specification, and 10 and 20 years were also frequently required. Thirty-six plans required less than 5 years of service and 10 required none—only one plan providing vesting (that with immediate full vesting) fell in this latter group (table 5).

On the other hand, minimum age requirements for early retirement were generally substantially higher than those for vesting, as would be expected. All but 17 plans stipulated age 55 or higher; age 60 was established as the minimum age for early retirement in more than half of the plans.

A requirement not found in vesting provisions was specified in 68 early retirement plans—the worker could retire early only with the consent of, or at the request of, his employer. Provisions of this type were presumably designed to reduce or control early retirement, not to bar it. What such provisions mean in actual practice undoubtedly varies widely among companies, and within the same company at different times; the wording of the pension plans offers no measure of practice in this regard.

¹⁰ In plans which specified plan membership requirements in order to retire early, the preparticipation period has been added to plan membership service for purposes of this analysis.

TABLE 5. MINIMUM AGE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR EARLY RETIREMENT, LATE 1958¹

Minimum service requirements ²	All plans		Minimum age requirements ³									
			None		Age 50		Age 55		Age 60		Other ⁴	
	Number	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)	Plans	Workers (thousands)
All plans with early retirement.....	218	3,071.0	10	200.6	6	14.8	79	774.8	120	2,059.7	3	21.1
None.....	10	28.9	1	1.0	1	1.0	6	18.6	2	6.6	1	2.7
1 year of service.....	16	211.9	1	5.0	2	4.0	13	91.9	1	116.0	1	14.0
2 years of service.....	8	71.2	1	121.8	1	12.4	7	67.7	1	3.5	1	14.0
3 years of service.....	11	121.8	1	12.4	1	1.0	8	95.6	2	12.2	1	14.0
5 years of service.....	1	8.8	1	12.4	1	1.0	1	8.8	1	12.2	1	14.0
6 years of service.....	1	12.4	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	12.4	1	12.2	1	14.0
7 years of service.....	43	1,157.4	1	3.6	1	2.6	10	122.8	32	1,031.0	1	4.4
10 years of service.....	3	19.7	1	15.8	1	2.6	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	4.4
11 years of service.....	74	929.5	1	15.8	1	2.6	9	123.1	64	802.0	1	4.4
15 years of service.....	1	31.8	1	12.4	1	1.0	1	12.4	1	12.2	1	14.0
18 years of service.....	31	219.6	1	12.4	1	1.0	1	12.4	1	12.2	1	14.0
20 years of service.....	3	9.2	1	12.4	1	1.0	1	12.4	1	12.2	1	14.0
21 years of service.....	8	66.1	2	24.2	1	1.0	1	12.4	1	12.2	1	14.0
25 years of service.....	5	153.8	4	144.5	1	1.0	1	12.4	1	12.2	1	14.0
30 years of service.....	1	7.5	1	12.4	1	1.0	1	12.4	1	12.2	1	14.0
35 years of service.....	1	7.5	1	12.4	1	1.0	1	12.4	1	12.2	1	14.0

¹ For coverage, see table 1.

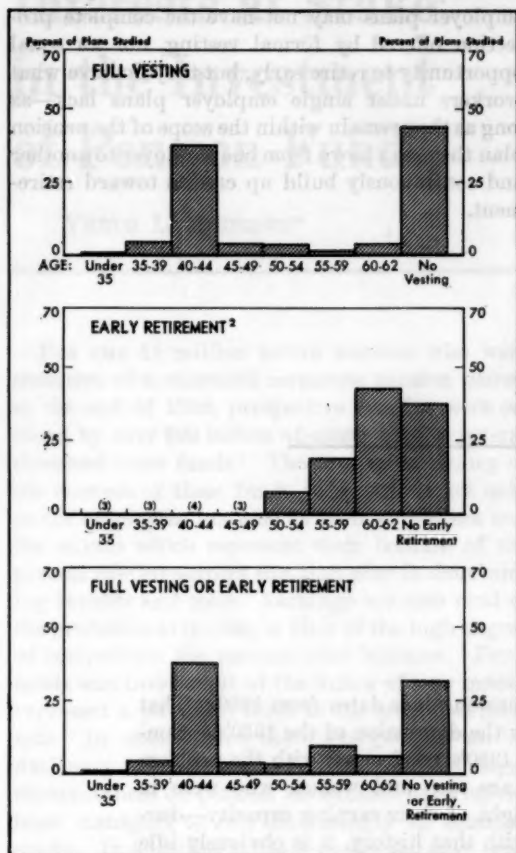
² See footnote 2, table 3.

³ In some plans, alternative requirements were specified. In each case, the one with the earliest age or no age requirement was selected. Age requirements were lower for women in a number of plans: 5 years in 6 plans covering 60,800 workers, and 10 years in 1 plan covering 2,900 workers.

⁴ In these plans, the minimum requirements were age 62, age 58 and 5 years of service, and age 45 and 15 years of service.

⁵ Excludes 8 plans, covering 328,000 workers, in which women could retire early. In 6 plans, covering 318,500 workers, the minimum requirements were age 62 and 20 years of service; in 1 plan, covering 2,700 workers, the requirement was age 62; in the remaining plan with 10,000 workers, the requirements were age 62 and 5 years of service.

Earliest Age at Which a Worker Hired at Age 25 Can Expect to Become Fully Vested or to Qualify for Early Retirement¹



¹ For coverage, see table 1.

² In 10 plans, women can expect to qualify for benefits 5 years earlier than men.

³ Less than 1 percent.

⁴ None.

Prospects of Vesting or Early Retirement

Age and service requirements were basic to the vesting provisions studied; in most cases, different age and service requirements were stipulated for early retirement. With all these variables, it is difficult to evaluate the significance of these provisions to the workers covered by pension plans. Yet under certain assumptions, a unified picture can be obtained. For this purpose, the prospects for full vesting or early retirement, or neither, for a worker hired at age 25 were com-

puted for each of the 300 plans studied. All measurable factors, such as minimum age requirements, length-of-service requirements, plan membership requirements, and preparticipation periods, were taken into account. It was assumed that the worker would remain in the same employment for all of his working life. The results (purely hypothetical, it must be emphasized) are presented in the accompanying chart.

The earliest age at which the newly hired 25-year-old worker could expect to become fully vested ranged up to 62 years. In 40 percent of the 300 plans, the worker would be fully vested by the time he reached age 45. Before he reached his 60th birthday, the possibility of early retirement would be available to the worker under 32 percent of the plans.

The integration of vesting and early retirement indicated in the chart reveals the prospects which face a 25-year-old worker in eventually realizing the pension credits he is beginning to accumulate. In 24 percent of the plans, he will have to reach normal retirement age, typically 65, in the same employment (or under the coverage of a multi-employer plan) to secure any return. Prior to reaching age 55, he will have become fully vested or will have met the requirements for early retirement in a little more than half of the plans.

Portability Under Multiemployer Plans

Perhaps the ideal method of protecting pension rights of workers who transfer from one employer to any other employer with a pension plan is to allow them to carry their previously earned pension credits, as under the Federal social security program. Problems of great magnitude are posed by such an approach, and proposals along these lines have been thus far confined chiefly to theoretical discussions. Yet a limited portability of pension credits is implicit in multiemployer plans which may provide all the protection most workers under these plans need during their working life.

The scope of multiemployer plans tends to, but need not necessarily, parallel the scope of the collective bargaining agreement. Under such a plan, a number of employers (e.g., an association) under a single agreement with a union, or a number of employers under separate contracts, agree to contribute specified amounts to a pooled central fund.

Many of these plans are in industries characterized by seasonal or irregular employment, or frequent job changes, with accompanying difficulties for the worker in remaining with a single employer long enough to qualify for a pension. The multiemployer plan provides a solution to this problem—as long as the worker remains employed by one of the employer members, his coverage under the pension plan continues. In addition, the only way small employers may be able to provide pensions is to combine their resources with others.

As previously indicated, only 12 of the 69 multiemployer plans provided for full vesting and 17 for early retirement. Workers covered by multiemployer plans may not have the complete protection offered by formal vesting, nor an equal opportunity to retire early, but they do have what workers under single employer plans lack—as long as they remain within the scope of the pension plan they may move from one employer to another and continuously build up credits toward retirement.

The most rapid extension of private pension plans dates from 1950. That timing was determined to some extent by the depression of the 1930's. Consider those workers who are now, in the 1950's, confronted with the problem of adequate retirement income. They are men and women who were in their forties—and presumably at the height of their earning capacity—during the depression. For a generation with that history, it is obviously idle to question whether a man should or should not be expected to provide for himself. Back in the year 1920, how could the young man of thirty have anticipated his future earnings and budgeted his standard of living with such foresight and success as to go through the years 1930-1936 with enough savings left over to provide for his retirement in 1958?

—Robert Tilove, *Pension Funds and Economic Freedom* (New York, Fund for the Republic, 1959), p. 3.

Interests at Stake in the Investment of Pension Funds

VICTOR L. ANDREWS*

FOR THE 11 million active workers who were members of noninsured corporate pension plans¹ at the end of 1958, prospective benefits were secured by over \$22 billion of assets held in several thousand trust funds.² The investment policy of the trustees of these funds is important not only to the employees but also to their employers and the unions which represent them because of the pivotal role investment earnings play in determining benefits and costs. Earnings are also vital to the professional trustee, in view of the high degree of competition for pension trust business. Fund assets and investment of the inflow of new money represent a powerful force in the securities markets. In recent years, the convergence of an inflationary threat and a shift in the legal circumstances of pension investment have moved trust managers to rely increasingly on common stocks. In addition, it has been argued that, irrespective of inflation, common stock returns over the long run are superior to those of other investment media. Nevertheless, corporate bonds have continued to be the greatest single class of securities held by corporate pension trusts; the shift to common stocks has been at the expense of Government securities.

The History of Pension Fund Investment

Before World War II, noninsured pension funds invested predominantly in debt securities (corporate and Government bonds), but corporate stocks constituted a sizable proportion of total assets. During the 1920's and the early 1930's, corporate bonds were 60 percent of assets and

debt of the United States Government another 10 percent, while corporate stocks were 20 percent and cash and "other" investments, such as mortgages and real estate holdings, amounted to 5 percent each.³ The latter have never been significant as pension investments.

The bond-stock division of assets remained constant during the 1930's, but, with the contraction in corporate bonds outstanding in the pit of the depression and low issuances thereafter, pension funds turned to the rising volume of securities being offered by the Government to finance its deficits. By 1939, corporate bonds had fallen to 55 percent of assets, and U.S. Government securities had risen to 15 percent.

World War II forced a terrific buildup of investment in Government securities. From 1939 to 1945, assets held by pension trusts increased from an estimated \$1.0 billion to \$2.9 billion. Caught between this increase of resources and a wartime low in the volume of corporate bond issues, pension trusts turned for earning outlets to the war-swollen Government debt. By 1945, Government securities had climbed to 45 percent of assets, and corporate bonds had dwindled to 36 percent. Corporate stock had declined to 12 percent of assets.

Between the end of World War II and 1951, the first year for which detailed data are available, part of the distortion produced by wartime investment had been reduced. At the end of 1951, however, Government debt constituted approximately 32 percent of total assets. Corporate bonds were 45 percent of all investments, and common stock was 12 percent—both considerably below the level of the 1920's and 1930's. Preferred stock was almost 4 percent of assets. (See table.)

Since 1951, the outstanding feature of investing policy has been a shift from bonds to stock. Government securities and corporate bonds combined

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¹Excludes profit-sharing plans with retirement features and union administered funds covering employees of more than one company, as well as insured plans. The insured plans covered an estimated 5 million workers whose benefits were secured by \$14 billion of reserves.

²The word "fund" refers throughout this article to the body of assets possessed by a noninsured corporate pension plan, and held in trust to assure payment of benefits.

³Figures on portfolio distribution for all years before 1951 are from Raymond W. Goldsmith, *Financial Intermediaries in the American Economy Since 1900* (Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1958), table A-10, p. 371.

fell from 77 percent of all assets to 62 percent in 1958, solely as the result of a deemphasis of Government securities, which outweighed an increase in corporate bond holdings. Simultaneously, pension funds placed rapidly mounting reliance on common stock. From 1951 to 1958, when total assets expanded by \$15.2 billion, \$5.2 billion of common stock was added to fund portfolios at book value, to raise it from about 12 percent to 27 percent of assets; at market value, it rose to 39 percent.* In 1958, 43 percent of net receipts were invested in common stock.

This drastic redistribution was both a defense against inflation and an attempt to take advantage of economic growth and rising yields. It was the key move to preserve the health of pension funds in a rapidly shifting financial environment.

The Foundations of Investing Policy

The history of pension investments highlights two characteristic tendencies: the predominance of debt securities and the extensive use of common stock.¹ These derive from a combination of the purposes of pension funds and the financial structure peculiar to them.

Fixed Liabilities and Bond Investment. The main reason for the use of relatively stable-valued bonds as the mainstay of pension portfolios is that the liabilities of a pension trust are largely fixed. Given this, investment managers on the whole have concluded that asset values should parallel the fixed liability of the fund. Therefore, in general, investment policy has elected the bond as its major instrument.

The fact that corporate bonds normally have constituted the major part of total debt securities held by pension funds is the straightforward result of a customary superiority of their yields over those on the bonds of the other major issuers—the Federal Government and State and local governments.

State and local government bonds are, in effect, ruled out by the tax status of pension funds. Such bonds ordinarily yield less before tax than similar quality corporate and U.S. Government bonds. They attract investors with high tax rates because interest on them is exempt from Federal income tax, and their after-tax yield to these investors is higher than that on fully taxable corporate and U.S. Government bonds. However, pension funds, whose investment income is tax free, have no incentive to accept the lower before-tax yield of State and local government bonds. In consequence, these bonds do not appear in pension portfolios.

Among the fully taxable bonds, mainly corporate bonds and most U.S. Government bonds, pension funds rely mostly on the former because they offer higher yields. Many investors find a place in their portfolios for Governments because their combination of yield and liquidity is satisfactory, but large pension funds have little use for a high degree of liquidity.

Small funds do, however, have a systematic tendency toward a much heavier usage of liquid as-

* Corporate Pension Funds, 1958, Statistical Series Release No. 1605 (Washington, Securities and Exchange Commission, May 26, 1959), p. 5.

¹ Pension funds employ the commonplace devices relied upon by all investors; for example, diversification of assets along several lines. Analysis here is focused on distinctive aspects only.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS FOR NONINSURED CORPORATE PENSION FUNDS, BY TYPE OF ASSET, 1951-58¹

Type of asset	Book value at end of year (millions of dollars)								Percentage distribution							
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
All assets.....	6,876	8,382	10,222	12,153	14,230	16,639	19,319	22,094	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash and deposits.....	291	265	313	296	343	332	368	383	4.2	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7
U.S. Government securities.....	2,170	2,162	2,297	2,284	2,836	2,293	2,032	1,985	31.6	25.8	22.5	18.8	17.8	13.8	10.5	9.0
Corporate bonds.....	3,125	4,142	5,181	6,359	7,225	8,704	10,392	11,731	45.4	49.4	50.7	52.3	50.8	52.3	53.8	53.1
Preferred stock.....	272	331	397	454	510	570	611	655	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0
Common stock.....	812	1,206	1,649	2,286	2,958	3,774	4,770	6,042	11.8	14.4	16.1	18.8	20.8	22.7	24.7	27.3
Mortgages.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	146	230	313	405	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.8
Other assets.....	206	277	384	473	511	736	833	892	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.0

¹ For coverage, see text footnote 1.

² Not available separately for 1951-54; included in "other assets" for those years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

SOURCE: Corporate Pension Funds [1957 and 1958], Statistical Series Release Nos. 1533 and 1605 (Washington, Securities and Exchange Commission, June 8, 1958, and May 26, 1959, respectively), p. 4.

sets—cash and Government securities—than the larger funds.⁶ This probably stems both from the small funds' difficulty in trading profitably because of the small sums involved and the consequently prohibitive cost of security analysis, and from their greater need for liquid reserves due to inability to benefit from an averaging of expected cash demands, as funds with large memberships do. Hence, they are subject to less regular and less predictable needs for cash, and keep proportionately larger precautionary reserves.

This observation is an important one because an overwhelming proportion of pension plans are comparatively small, say, under \$5 million of assets. At the end of 1954, the assets of nearly 71 percent of all corporate funds fell under this figure.⁷ However, these funds controlled only slightly in excess of 7 percent of fund assets at the time.

Assured Liquidity Positions. The keystone of pension funds' rather extensive commitment to common stock is the stability and predictability of their needs for cash. Pension funds have no obligations payable on demand. Benefit payments are the only significant outflow of cash, and they are tied to employee retirements, which are actuarially predictable. Moreover, the inflows of cash from employer and/or employee contributions are semicontractual and reliable. Consequently, there is no danger of having to sell stock at depressed market levels to meet an unexpected demand for cash. Even the small funds, with their relatively great liquidity, have substantial holdings of common stock.

Equally important is the long period of net growth enjoyed by most pension funds. If the work force is relatively young or if employment covered by the plan is expanding, particularly among young workers, payments to the pension fund will more than equal benefit payments to retired workers, for an indefinite period. As a result, for most funds there is almost no threat for the period of a generation that it will be necessary to sell a fund's assets to pay benefits.

In general, then, a pension fund's investment manager can bide his time in liquidating the trust's stock holdings. This same long-term stability affords him plenty of opportunities to redistribute his portfolio, should changing conditions warrant, by diverting cash inflows in the desired direction rather than by selling one security to buy another, which is more expensive and may be difficult to do without loss.

Legal Circumstances of Pension Trusts. An important permissive element in the use of common stock by pension trusts is the fact that they, unlike most financial institutions (except investment companies), are not subject to regulations which severely limit or prohibit investment in common stock. However, the law of trust investment has been powerful in molding present attitudes toward pension and other trust investment by indirect means. State laws imposing investment limitations, other than those setting forth fiduciary responsibility, etc., apply only to trusts invested at the discretion of the trustee. Nevertheless, the standards imposed on discretionary trusts do establish an informal benchmark for cases where the trustor determines investing policies.

Two schools of thought have run concurrently in fiduciary law. One has argued that safety and defensibility in investment can be achieved by compelling trustees to purchase securities from a prescribed legal list of securities; the other, that defensibility in investment is to be achieved by relying upon the skill of prudent men without giving specific limitations. This "prudent man" rule has prevailed in Massachusetts since 1830. In most States, however, the "legal list" notion prevailed until the 1930's, when many securities on legal lists failed. Now, a great majority of the States employ the prudent man rule.

The most important State fiduciary laws for pension trusts are those of New York because a very large proportion of total pension assets are governed by trustees domiciled there. In 1950, New York adopted a modified prudent man rule which, in effect, permits trustees to invest up to 35 percent of a trust's assets in securities not on the legal list, and this generally is taken to mean that up to 35 percent of a discretionary trust may be allocated to common stock. This liberalization of trust law was but one of several moderate statu-

⁶ Survey of Corporate Pension Funds, 1951-1954 (Washington, Securities and Exchange Commission, October 1, 1956), table 4, p. 28.

⁷ *Ibid.*, table 7, p. 31.

tory changes, all aimed at taking account of a changing disposition toward common stock investment.⁸

The Threat of Inflation. At first glance, a rapidly rising price level poses no problem for a pension fund because its liabilities are stated usually as fixed monetary sums. For at least two reasons, however, pension fund managers cannot shrug off inflation, and they have hedged against it by investing in common stocks.

First, rises in the cost of living are almost sure to be manifested sooner or later in employee pressure for expanded pension benefits. Increased benefits can be financed partly by devoting some of the pension portfolio to common stock, which will presumably appreciate in value as commodity prices rise. In large measure, this explains the surge of pension funds into common stock starting at about the time of the Korean conflict, when prices were soaring. The trend was strengthened by the acceptance, at about the same time, of a liberalized view of fiduciary law, and by the fact that postwar fears of the widely anticipated relapse of the economy into chronic depression had been dispelled.

Pension trust managers are alert to the possibilities of common stock on a second score. Many arguments have been advanced to the effect that, irrespective of inflation, the combination of price appreciation and dividends on common stock has proved to be superior over long periods to the earnings on other investment media. This logic, carried to its ultimate, means that a pension fund can, and should, invest virtually 100 percent in common stock. Presumably, added risk will be more than offset by increased earnings.⁹ But, in fact, few pension trusts are devoted entirely to common stock.

The Distribution of Earnings

The earnings and capital growth of a pension fund are of paramount importance because of the role they play in determining the cost of a pension plan, and/or the level of benefits it pays.¹⁰ Contributions to a pension trust, until they are eventually paid out as benefits, are invested as earning assets. Reinvestment of earnings over a long

period has the familiar power of compound interest. Together, the contributions and the earnings must grow to meet the future liabilities for retirement payments. With a given level of benefits promised, contributions can be reduced dollar-for-dollar by added earnings. Alternatively, if contributions remain constant, increased earnings can be used to raise benefit levels. In other words, earnings can be divided between cost reduction and benefit expansion. One illustration of the power of increased earnings is that an increase of 1 percent in the return on a portfolio will, over 40 years, decrease costs by about 20 percent, or raise benefits by approximately 25 percent. In practice, the division of yield between added benefits and cost reduction depends largely upon the particular plan's characteristics.

The Interests of Covered Employees. Employee interest in a pension fund's assets is predominantly conservative, in the sense that with the passage of time the fund should progressively absorb responsibility for retirement benefits. Because the fund is a kind of collateral for pension payments, preservation of its assets should be a prime interest of employees. Employee concern is weak, however, particularly under a fixed-benefit plan, where the employer is ultimately responsible for any deficiency of the fund if contributions and earnings prove insufficient.

The link between employee interests and a fund's investment return depends upon the benefit formula of the plan in question. If the plan specifies fixed benefits, the employer will use increased earnings to achieve cost reduction unless benefit levels are raised. However, the ability of employees to obtain liberalized benefits will depend partly upon the earnings of a fund because, of course, increases from this source substitute for added contributions.

⁸ For example, since 1950, New York laws governing life insurance company investing have been liberalized twice to allow greater use of common stock and a similar modification of the laws governing savings banks has been enacted.

⁹ See Paul L. Howell, *A Reexamination of Pension Fund Investment Policies* (in *Journal of Finance*, May 1958, pp. 261-274). Also, *Common Stocks and Pension Fund Investing* (in *Harvard Business Review*, November-December 1958, pp. 92-106).

¹⁰ Other factors affecting cost and/or benefits are neglected here to pinpoint the impact of fund earnings alone.

On the other hand, if the pension plan is the money-purchase type, in which the employer merely agrees to contribute a certain sum periodically, benefits are entirely dependent on money available upon the employees' retirement. Anything added through earnings on the fund will directly return to the employees as increased benefits. In such cases, the interest of the trust's beneficiaries is decidedly pointed.

Union Interest. Much as the employees' interest in safety and earnings is heavily qualified by the employer's ultimate responsibility and by the benefit formula of the plan, union concern with investment policy is weakened.¹¹ In money-purchase plans, the union, like the employees, has a stronger interest.

Unions exercise some investing influence when they participate in the choice of individuals serving as trustees. In plans using individuals as trustees, unions either alone or with the employer appointed trustees in about 28 percent of the pension plans covering 20 or more employees in New York in 1955.¹² Unions, however, rarely participate in the choice of trustees in bank-trusted funds; in New York in 1954, the trustee had been appointed by the union alone in 0.2 percent of the plans and jointly with the employer in 0.8 percent of the cases.¹³

¹¹ In plans covering at least half of the 5.8 million pension-covered members of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1954, the union exercised no significant control. See Final Report Submitted to the Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare by its Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds (84th Cong., 2d sess., Committee print, April 6, 1956).

¹² Private Employee Benefit Plans—A Public Trust: A Report on Welfare and Pension Funds in New York State (New York, State Insurance Department, 1956), table 5.

¹³ Pension and Other Employee Welfare Plans, 1955 (New York State Banking Department, 1955), table 17, p. 17.

¹⁴ References to cost here refer directly to employer contributions, but the meaning of cost to the employer can take another turn. One author has pointed out that 100 percent investment in bonds in a prominent fund led to a rate of earnings lower than the employer's cost of debt financing. In effect, pension benefits were financed indirectly through the earnings on higher cost funds derived from the capital market. See Howell, op. cit., pp. 268-270.

¹⁵ Pension and Other Employee Welfare Plans, op. cit., table 17, p. 17.

¹⁶ Ibid., table 30, p. 30.

¹⁷ Two questions that arise unfailingly concern the investment of a pension fund in securities of the employer, and the voting of stock held in trust. The matter has been thoroughly debated in other publications, and so it is left aside here.

The Employer as Trustor. In fixed-benefit plans, the employer has the clearest and most immediate interest in the investment policy, because increased earnings either directly lower costs¹⁴ or serve as a hedge against future liberalizations of the pension plan's benefits if contributions are not reduced. In money-purchase plans, the employer's stake in earnings is less pointed, because his financial commitment is stated in fixed monetary terms. It is true, however, that the prospects of increasing benefits from fortunate investment might forestall pressure in bargaining for expanded contributions.

The immediacy of the employers' interest is reflected in the control they exercise in trust investment policy, either directly or through the appointment of trustees. Employers almost exclusively rule the choice of bank trustees. In over 97 percent of the 1,024 pension trusts held by New York banks in 1954, the trustee had been appointed by the employer alone.¹⁵ In over two-thirds of these cases, the trustee alone determined investments and investment policy and in almost 90 percent, the trustee had some responsibility.¹⁶ When the employer alone appoints an individual(s) as trustee or administers the plan himself, his influence is direct. Sometimes too, the corporation employs a professional investment manager who also serves as one of the trustees, and this strengthens the corporation's influence.

The Professional Trustee's Position. The bank trustee's interest in pension fund earnings stems directly from competition for pension trust business with other corporate trustees, and, in broader terms, with the insurance industry and individual trustees. Thus, two constraints are imposed. The bank trustee must observe the generally accepted canons of investing. At the same time, his business is to produce earnings, and he must stand evaluation by comparison with his competitors.¹⁷

The tug-of-war for pension business has shown up in recent years in attempts by life insurance companies to obtain concessions from the Massachusetts and New York legislatures to permit segregation of pension fund money from general assets, presumably for investing in modes more suited to pension objectives than are customary life insurance portfolios.

Impact on the Securities Markets

The rapid financial growth of pension funds has led to widespread concern over the effect of their purchases in the securities markets because of the great magnitude of these purchases and their concentration on high-grade securities. The latter aspect is also significant as a comment upon the quality of their investments.

Government Securities. The volume of Government securities held and traded by corporate pension funds is small compared with the Government debt outstanding and with trading by major investors in this market. Government securities held by pension funds only slightly exceeded \$2.5 billion at the peak in 1955, and since have fallen by about \$0.6 billion, as already indicated. Moreover, it has been unusual for pension funds' holdings of Government securities to change more than \$100 million in a single quarter.¹⁸ Thus, in quantitative terms, it is unlikely that pension funds are large enough to affect the Government securities market appreciably.

Corporate Bonds. In terms of current purchases, pension funds are not modest figures in the corporate bond market. As a percentage of corporate bonds outstanding, pension holdings are not large, perhaps about 9 percent.¹⁹ The rapid growth of pension funds and their emphasis on corporate bonds, however, has made the rate of their bond acquisitions second only to that of life insurance companies. In the 6 years 1951-56, pension funds accounted for nearly 22 percent of the total increase in holdings of corporate bonds by all investors.²⁰

The institutional investor's preference for high-grade corporate bonds is shared by pension funds. The best statistical evidence comes from a survey of securities held in pension trusts by New York banks on September 30, 1954, which showed that over 99 percent of securities held, including bonds, were "investment grade" as rated by the investment services or by the New York State Banking Department.²¹

A certain amount of interest attaches to the direct sale of new issues of corporate bonds to pension funds. No data are available on the extent of the practice, but it is clear that the large funds, especially those trusted by individuals appointed by the corporate employer, purchase a significant share of their yearly acquisitions this way rather than in the open market.

Stocks. At the end of 1956, pension funds held only about 2 percent of the common and preferred stock outstanding. Again, however, the current rate of their net purchases makes them a sizable figure in the stock market. In the period 1951-56, investors as a whole made \$17 billion net purchases of common and preferred stock. Corporate pension funds accounted for one-fifth of the total.

The penchant for high-grade securities applies to common stock too. Financial observers have asked if pension fund buying, together with that of other institutions concentrated in the "blue-chip" stratum, will produce price and yield distortions favoring high-grade common stocks. The statistical evidence supports the contention that purchases are closely concentrated. When pension trusts held by New York banks were surveyed in 1954, 10 separate stocks constituted almost 27 percent of all holdings of individual stocks with aggregate holdings of more than \$1 million; 20 stocks equaled nearly 40 percent and 30 stocks came to a little less than half of all such holdings.²² Similarly, a study of institutional investors in the common stock market in the period 1953-55 found that roughly one-fourth of total common stock purchases by a sample of pension funds fell within a list of 25 selected stocks.²³

¹⁸ Treasury Bulletin, March 1954, p. 30, and quarterly issues thereafter.

¹⁹ Vito Natrella, Implications of Pension Fund Accumulations, paper delivered at the 117th annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, Atlantic City, N.J., September 10, 1957, table 8, p. 27.

²⁰ Ibid., table 7, p. 26.

²¹ Pension and Other Employee Welfare Plans, op. cit., table 3, p. 3.

²² Sherwin C. Badger, Thinking Ahead: Funds in the Stock Market (in Harvard Business Review, July-August 1956, p. 34).

²³ Institutional Investors and the Stock Market, 1953-1955 (U.S. Senate, 84th Cong., 2d sess.), p. 3.

Two European Trade Union Seminars

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The two articles which follow are related in the sense that both had a common genesis—the trade union seminar program of the European Productivity Agency (EPA)—although the conference discussed in the second article was sponsored by another organization. The EPA was established in May 1953, within the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, to assist in raising productivity levels, to study the problems involved, and to serve as a clearinghouse for the national productivity centers of the 17 member countries. Its trade union program provides, for unions which desire to participate, technical assistance in training (including the trade union seminars), information services, and study missions in the European countries as well as the United States and Canada.

European Union Research and Engineering Services

EVERETT M. KASSALOW*

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION and productivity drives in Western Europe have led to the establishment since 1946 of many new trade union departments conducting basic research and providing technical services. A seminar sponsored by the Trade Union Section of the European Productivity Agency (EPA),¹ held in Vienna, December 9-12, 1958, offered an unusual opportunity to appraise the development of the research and engineering services in the trade union centers of Western Europe.² This article provides a report on the seminar and some anticipated followup measures.

Origins of Departments

For the most part, the various research and engineering departments of western European unions, like those of American unions, are of relatively recent origin, dating from the period of World War II and later. Notable exceptions are the research and economic department of the British Trades Union Congress (TUC), established in 1928, economic departments servicing the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions—especially in the period around World War I—and the research

and documentation section of the (Belgian) Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, which dates from 1919.

In Denmark, the closely related needs of the trade union movement, the cooperative movement, and the Socialist Party led to the creation of a joint research board for these three bodies somewhat earlier in Copenhagen (1936). (The productivity service of the Federation of Danish Trade Unions, however, dates from 1952.) Such a joint economic bureau for the Socialist Party and the central labor federation is unique in Western Europe, although there are, of course, close

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¹The seminar was attended by specialists from union centers in 14 European countries—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom—the United States and Canada, along with observers from the International Labor Organization, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Metalworkers Federation, the European Economic Community, and the U.S. mission to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC).

²Prior to the meeting, the Trade Union Section sent a questionnaire to all European union research and study departments seeking information on their structure, studies in progress, personnel, etc. The European union research department is the counterpart of the research department of U.S. unions. The so-called European study department or service is roughly equivalent to the union engineering department or service in the United States. The replies were summarized by J. R. Joffret, secretary of the French Joint Union Center for Study and Research on Productivity, and published by the OEEC: Trade Union Research and Study Departments, Introductory Reports to the International Trade Union Conference at Vienna, December 9-12, 1958.

relationships between the two movements in a number of countries. (Prior to 1928, the British Labor Party and the British TUC were served by a joint economic bureau.)

Economic Departments. The advent of the Marshall Plan in postwar Europe created a whole new range of national economic and collective bargaining problems. In some countries, the labor movement was called upon to participate in many aspects of economic planning involved in reconstruction. Economic imbalances arising out of the loss of overseas possessions led some unions to accept new policies and institutions designed to insure strict public control of wages and prices. Added to these was the necessity to participate in the work of the many new intra-European agencies that had been created to deal with critical social and economic problems. Confronted with these problems, the unions found themselves in greater need than ever before of trained technical advisers. A number of unions established research departments for the first time.

The outstanding research department of the General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions (LO), for example, was established in 1943 and has grown rapidly since then. Difficult trade balances, limited resources, and almost continuous inflationary pressures in the wartime and postwar periods made economic planning a virtual necessity, so a research section was established to help develop a wage and general economic program at the national level for this highly centralized labor movement.

In most countries, the economic research work is confined to the federation level. These central federation research departments concentrate their attention upon broad economic questions relating to full employment, tax policy, international trade, the Common Market and free trade area, regional planning, and so forth. In Great Britain, Sweden, and Germany, research departments have also been created in a substantial number of the key national affiliated unions, but most of the other European union movements lag behind the United States where the volume of research work is much greater at the national union level as distinguished from the central federation. (Of course, the very size, diversity, and geographic

dispersion of labor and industry in the United States help to account for the relatively large number of American labor union research departments.) One difference may be that most European union research bureaus, unlike the American counterparts, rarely become directly involved in collective bargaining. Their studies tend to be more general and advisory in character.

All but a few of the economists working for the European labor movement come from a university background; many of them are drawn to the labor movement by their political orientation. They were hired as professionals and, so to speak, did not come up from the ranks. In general, this is also true of research specialists in the United States labor movement. Most of the research departments, again like those in the United States, are quite modest in size, with generally no more than a handful of professional employees.

Research work is generally carried on as one of the regular functioning departments of the central labor federations, but the Austrian and German labor movements are interesting exceptions. In Austria, a Chamber of Labor, including an economic department, was created in 1920 on the initiative of unions. It must be consulted by the Government "on all questions concerning the interests of wage earners." Although the chamber works closely with the trade union movement, and its key officials are for the most part trade unionists, it is financed by public funds and is formally independent of the labor movement.³ The Chamber of Labor has very broad functions, as it seeks the advancement of the social, economic, professional, and cultural interests of all Austrian employees. The economic department of the chamber engages in basic research, which in some ways comes closer to the type of work performed by a bureau of labor statistics, rather than the service type of research usually carried on by union research departments.

The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions also has its own economic department which gives "advice on economic problems to the leaders" of national unions and their affiliates. This depart-

³ In Austria, as in a number of other European countries, the Chamber of Commerce, contrary to the situation in the United States, is also a semipublic institution financed by the Government.

ment, founded in 1915, cooperates in some projects with the economic department of the Chamber of Labor.

In Germany, the central labor federation—Trade Union Federation for the Area of the Federal Republic and Berlin (DGB)—maintains its own economics department which works as a direct service and policy counseling office. The DGB also finances a special Institute of Economic and Social Science which conducts a very broad and basic type of research, "either at the request of the unions or on its own initiative." Studies of the latter type probably best distinguish this institute from the typical union research office: The Institute has published its own studies even when the findings were not particularly pleasing to some of the DGB unions.

Engineering Departments. The productivity drive launched in 1951 as part of the European recovery program helped to stimulate the formation of engineering departments or services in the European labor movement. The need for rising productivity as an element in economic recovery was quickly appreciated by the unions; at the same time, however, there was considerable fear that workers would face speedup or that they would not share adequately in the new fruits of industry. Moreover, the emphasis upon productivity gains compelled the unions to pay closer attention to the financial operations, workloads, and wage levels of individual companies and plants. The resulting bargaining on these problems at the plant level was somewhat in contrast with the previous pattern of almost exclusively nationwide, regionwide, or industrywide bargaining in most European countries.

These new pressures, as well as the advice and counsel of American unionists who had been recruited to serve in the technical assistance phases of the mutual security program in several European countries, were instrumental in the establishment of technical or industrial engineering services at the national union as well as the federation level.

In a few countries, the training of personnel for union industrial engineering work was carried out with the help of U.S. technical assistance funds and American labor specialists. The trainees, often drawn directly from union ranks, were gen-

erally workers with a relatively high level of education. Workers employed in engineering-type work in industry were among those recruited as union engineering trainees. In the United States, although it is also fairly common practice for unions to draw "engineering" specialists from the ranks, a number recruit them from the engineering profession.

Engineering Services in Collective Bargaining

The engineering departments have been operating only a short time, but one can make some tentative comments upon this new emphasis on technical questions in European collective bargaining. The unions' engineering services in a number of countries have encountered some special difficulties which to date have limited their effectiveness. For example, in cases where plural unionism is practiced (that is, countries where different international federations exist, as for example, Socialist, Communist, or Christian) and several labor organizations share the bargaining responsibility in a given plant or firm, it has been difficult for any one of these organizations to draw an engineering service directly into the bargaining process. Moreover, in a number of European countries, the right of the union as such to bargain on working conditions at the plant or shop-floor level is not well established, as works councils, employees' delegates, and other bodies created by public law have historically assumed this function. Here, too, it is difficult for the unions to bring about the entry of their technical specialists into the bargaining process. As one French engineering bureau stated, many firms "follow the employers' associations' instructions; they do not recognize the union's right to act in the firm, and oppose any technical work the union tries to do."

In a few countries, however, the strength of the labor movement and the special competence of a new technical bureau have already had a marked impact upon bargaining procedures. In these instances, unions are turning increasingly to their technical departments for help with day-to-day collective bargaining problems.

Given the nature of the new problems being thrust upon the European unions, one can almost surely predict a significant increase in their emphasis upon plant or shop-level problems in the

next decade.⁴ Such a development would bring increased responsibilities for both research and engineering bureaus.

Program of the EPA Trade Union Section

To provide a center for an overall exchange of methods and techniques, the EPA Trade Union Section is developing a many-faceted program. Under its auspices, seminars are conducted to find solutions for many of the technical and social problems confronting European workers and their unions. Seminars have been held on such subjects as automation, productivity problems on the docks, and sharing the fruits of productivity.

The meeting in Vienna was another such seminar. In addition to reviewing the overall status of union research and engineering, specific case studies were examined as examples of the type of work currently being undertaken by European unions. Some of these studies concerned wage drift and wage policy, by the Swedish LO Research Bureau; strain in foundry work, by the German Metalworkers Research Department; the reduction of working hours in the iron and steel industry in Italy, by the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions; problems raised by incentive systems in the Dutch metal industry, by the Netherlands Trade Union Federation; and utility of the trade union technical and productivity service, by the Belgian Confederation of Christian Trade

Unions. Also, a top official of the British TUC discussed the status and position of union research specialists and their work in the general structure of the labor movement.

The Trade Union Section envisages keeping up to date the material prepared for the conference on the status of projects under way by the various trade union research and engineering bureaus. To accomplish this, questionnaires will be sent out once or twice a year. Additional meetings on a smaller scale are also being planned to enable union research and engineering specialists to undertake a more intensive examination of technical and economic questions. The EPA will continue its team visit program (which operates on an intra-European basis, as well as between the United States and Europe) as a means of furthering the exchange of experience on technical problems. The section also hopes to organize special study groups, which will cut across country lines, for a more extended discussion of some of the subjects raised in the seminar. More generally, the section hopes to expand its work in the documentation field.⁵

⁴ Curiously enough, while this development is taking place in Europe, the pressures of changing technology, inflation, and full employment seem to be driving many American unions deeper into the area of national economic policy and action.

⁵ Trade Union Information, published monthly by the Trade Union Section of the EPA, already provides a valuable service in this area.

The Textile Union Work Study Conference

SOLOMON BARKIN*

THE CONFERENCE of Technical Experts on Work Study Methods, conducted by the International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations (IFTWA) in Amsterdam, January 14-15, 1959, marked a considerable advance by Western European unions in their analysis of common collective bargaining problems such as time study and wage incentive systems. This meeting was unique in that it was arranged by the IFTWA, included trade union technical experts from 10 countries accompanied in most cases by union officers, and dealt with one area of bargaining problems encountered in a specific industry. This meeting was the culmination of a series of changes in European trade union policy which have been significantly altering the traditional range of attitudes and policies of these unions.

Postwar Background

Since the end of World War II, the trade unions have taken an active part in the improvement of national productivity levels with membership in national agencies established for this purpose. One agency which has done much to crystallize the new approach has been the European Productivity Agency (EPA). The EPA's Trade Union Section has helped in the training of trade union leaders, particularly of specialists dealing with problems of plant management and job assignment and evaluation.

With the achievement of economic recovery in Western Europe, individual industries renewed their interest in competitive problems and began to assess their future problems. Concurrently, the agreements on the establishment of the European Common Market¹ and the negotiations on a free trade area focused interest on the likely impact of intensive European competition. Questions necessarily arose as to cost levels, consumption trends, and the probable effect of the lower levels of duties. In no industry was the interest in these problems as keen as in the textile industry.

This industry and its unions perceived that increased efficiency, larger imports, and shrinking exports would not be sufficiently offset by a marked rise in consumption, and consequently, large numbers of textile workers would be displaced and many mills would be closed. Western Europe, with a population of 260 million, boasted of a textile industry employing over 3.5 million persons in 1958 at 45-48 hours a week and an apparel fiber consumption of 18 pounds per capita. By comparison, 850,000 textile production workers in the United States worked 40 hours a week for a population of 175 million and a consumption of 37 pounds per capita.

To help textile trade unionists analyze these problems and develop a common policy, the EPA arranged an International Trade Union Seminar on the European Textile Industry, which was held in Milan, May 13-17, 1957. Textile unionists from 12 countries, including the United States, attended. The participants approved a series of bargaining goals for the European constituents, such as "a maximum of 40 hours per week for day-work" and a proposal that the EPA "consider convening a European conference of employers and trade unions with the aim of preparing the way for the realization of a European collective agreement." The importance of national full employment was underscored.

A steering committee of textile unionists was organized to advise the EPA on further steps. It reported an urgent need for comparative data on wage levels and labor costs per hour in the various countries. With the completion of such a study by the International Labor Office,² the committee's interest focused on actual work assignments, wage systems, and work effort levels. It recommended that an experimental study of those subjects be made for cotton automatic weavers in the various countries. To supplement the ILO study, the committee initiated an inquiry into the detailed social benefits paid in the respective countries.

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¹ See *Free Labor and the European Economic Community* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1958, pp. 877-879).

² See *Wages and Related Elements of Labor Cost in European Industry, 1955: A Preliminary Report* (in *International Labor Review*, Geneva, December 1957, pp. 558-587), or *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1958 (pp. 510-517), for an excerpted article based on that report.

Amsterdam Conference on Techniques

The International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations in the meantime determined that its constituent members should make a more detailed study of their own wage systems, time-study techniques, and union systems of control. The Amsterdam conference was designed for this purpose. Nine national trade unions of Western Europe and the Textile Workers Union of America were present.³ These unions, plus one other, submitted written reports on the questions to be discussed, and these reports were available for the conference. The proceedings⁴ of this conference have been referred to the IFTWA for action.

Work Assignment and Wage Incentive Methods. A comparison of the methods of handling work assignment and wage incentive problems among the countries disclosed three contrasting positions. The first was found in countries or sectors of countries where machine assignments or tasks were specifically defined in a national agreement (as is done for most of Austria), or on a plant level (as in England), or according to the older practice in the United States. Since all changes in assignments and wages are subject to negotiation, the employer must submit all proposals and supporting time-study data to the union, which is privileged to check the findings through its own floor studies. Usually a wage concession accompanies a rise in work assignment. The final agreement on assignments and wages must be approved by the workers, and those later dissatisfied with a job may file grievances for union technicians to examine.

A more common position is that represented by the Norwegian and Swedish practice. In those countries, the union agrees with management on the principles and procedures governing time study and the final results do not become operative unless the union agrees or an arbitration board so orders. The Netherlands unions have a similar agreement, but the unions act as advisers and spokesmen for the works council. The German pattern differs; there is no prior agreement with the union on principles and procedures, but the new systems and rates cannot become effective until the employer obtains the

consent of the works council or if consent is not forthcoming, the issue is adjudicated before a labor court. The union may be called in to serve as an adviser to the works council, and the cost of any services performed by the union's technical staff are paid for by the employer.

In the third position, workers or unions actually have rights only after the employer has changed or instituted work assignments or rates—postinstallation grievance rights. The practice in Belgium, Denmark, France, and Switzerland more nearly follows this pattern except where an individual employer, through conviction or because of union strength, consults with the union before he makes changes.

Determination of "Fair" Job. In the framework of these differing patterns of relationships, the delegates also compared their concepts of an equitable job. The first and simplest was the provision for a fixed number of machines per operator. The second was the American benchmark system in which models of fair jobs are negotiated and used as a reference point for determining assignments for work on particular jobs.⁵ The third was the British system of defining a fair day's work as consisting, in the case of the automatic weaver, of 30 minutes of manipulative work in an hour, including allowances for rest and personal time, with the remainder of the time assigned to patrol and supervision. The fourth was in Holland, where assignments are calculated as a percentage of the "normal" output—90 percent in cotton and 75 percent in wool. A comparable system prevails in parts of Austria. The fifth group consists of the areas in which time study is employed directly without the modifications already mentioned. The major variation is found in those areas which deduct the minutes for rest and personal time from total available worktime and build up the job assignment to correspond to the remaining worktime. Another variation is the more traditional American procedure in which

³ The delegates consisted primarily of technicians who, in most instances, were joined by the elected officers responsible for handling the problems being considered.

⁴ See International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations Conference of Technical Experts on Workstudy Methods, Amsterdam, January 14-16, 1959 (London, IFTWA).

⁵ For description of the benchmark system, see Solomon Barkin, *The Benchmark Approach to Production Standards* (in *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N.Y., January 1957, pp. 222-236).

a fixed percentage for rest and personal time and miscellaneous operations is added to the actual work element times.

A comparison of the practices on rest and personal time allowance showed considerable diversity as to absolute time or percentages. The conference discussed at length the need for recognition of the anxiety factors present in textile workers' jobs. Scientific study was urged, on the one hand, and frequent rest periods were considered vital, on the other. Many participants commented that the allowances for winders and battery hands were uniformly inadequate.

Finally, the conference discussed allowances for peculiar textile job characteristics such as time lost in work performance due to interruptions, i.e., in the performance of work elements due to more urgent needs of other machines or parts of same machine, interference caused by other workers repairing the same machine or otherwise delaying workers in the performance of their own tasks, or eating on the job while at work.

The analysis of the time study practices in the various countries disclosed that both snap back and continuous watch readings were currently used,⁶ with the unions preferring the latter. None of the countries reported standard element times, though individual companies often have used them for routine calculations on jobs which

were minor variations of existing jobs. These calculations were checked when there was any dispute over their correctness.

Benefits from the Conference. The conference gave the participants an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the practices of job assignment determination and wage setting in the various countries. The impact of the differences in bargaining strengths and in union influence on shop conditions were clearly depicted. The relative severity of the work assignment in the countries of the participants were ranked, from which it appeared that work assignments were tightest in the United States and least severe in England. More detailed studies, such as are contemplated by the EPA, appear necessary to refine the impressions received and judgments reached at this conference.

With the increasing demand for greater uniformity in labor rates and costs under the pressure of the common market competition, more attention will be focused upon developing a system of work assignment determination which will assure greater similarity in effort levels among the countries. The benchmark technique, which offers the greatest possibility for attaining this objective, therefore aroused considerable interest and a desire for closer study among the participants. The results of the technical conference will also prove valuable to the ILO which has undertaken an investigation of work study methods in the textile industry in the various countries of the world.

⁶ In the continuous reading, the minute-decimal stopwatch is permitted to run throughout the entire work cycle, with readings taken at the end of each work element; subtraction of the successive readings gives the time for each element. In the snap-back reading, the watch is snapped back to zero at the end of each element observed and the element-time is recorded.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Distribution of Factory Workers' Earnings, May 1958

A NATIONWIDE SURVEY of factory earnings conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that nearly 11¼ million production workers averaged \$1.97 an hour at straight-time rates in May 1958. These earnings represented an increase of 17 percent over the level in April 1954, when the Bureau conducted its last similar study¹ of factory workers' earnings. On a regional basis, average earnings ranged from \$1.63 in the South to \$2.26 in the West. In metropolitan areas of the country, production workers averaged \$2.08 compared with \$1.70 in nonmetropolitan areas. Industry averages ranged widely from \$1.42 an hour in textile mills to \$2.58 in plants producing petroleum and coal products.

Scope and Method of Study

The May 1958 survey of workers' earnings in manufacturing relates to all establishments in the 48 States and the District of Columbia primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the 1945 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The earnings data² are for a representative payroll period ending nearest May 15, 1958, and cover production workers only. They relate to straight-time earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime, and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Cost-of-living bonuses and production bonuses were included as part of the workers' regular pay, but nonproduction payments, such as Christmas or yearend bonuses, were excluded. Average earnings were computed by dividing total straight-time hourly earnings by the number of workers represented in that total.

Two sources of primary data were used in preparing the estimates. Where recent industry wage surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

were available, data from such surveys—adjusted to May 1958 for subsequent general wage changes and employment shifts—were incorporated into the overall estimates. For industries not covered by such surveys, questionnaires were sent, or visits by Bureau representatives were made, to a sample of establishments stratified by industry, location, and employment size. Relatively more establishments were covered in the lower wage industries and regions in view of the importance for public policy of accurate determination of the number of workers at the lower earnings levels. Data from approximately 10,000 establishments were used in the tabulations.

In the estimating procedure, each establishment was given its appropriate weight relative to the industry, region, and size group from which it was selected. All estimated totals derived from such weighting processes were further adjusted to industry employment levels for May 1958 as reported by BLS in its monthly employment series.

All Manufacturing Industries

Straight-time earnings for the Nation's 11¼ million production workers within the scope of the May 1958 survey averaged \$1.97 an hour. The

¹ See *Factory Workers: Distributions by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings*, April 1954, BLS Bull. 1179 (1955), or *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1955 (pp. 410-416). The May 1958 data will be published in complete detail in BLS Bull. 1252.

² The straight-time hourly earnings averages presented here differ from the gross average hourly earnings published in the Bureau's monthly hours and earnings series. (See table C-1, p. 819 of this issue.) The differences are largely accounted for by the exclusion in the present study of premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. In addition, establishments in this survey are weighted in accordance with their probability of selection from a regional-size-industry class, whereas in the monthly series, which is intended to indicate trends rather than levels, data for the establishments are aggregated into industry totals from which the industry's average hourly earnings are calculated. A third difference between the two series is that the straight-time earnings averages are obtained by summing individual employee straight-time earnings and dividing the total by the number of employees; in the monthly series, gross average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing the aggregated weekly payrolls for the establishments by the aggregated number of weekly hours.

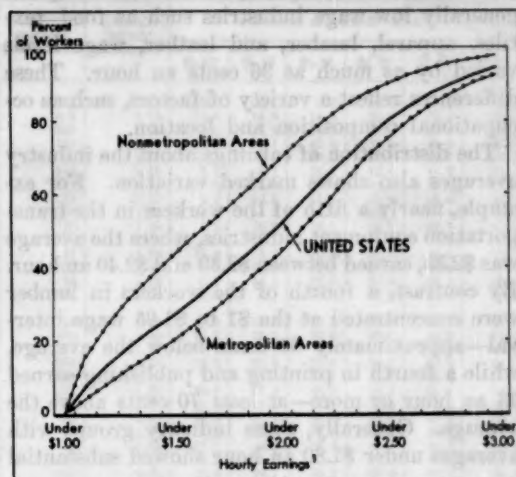
distribution of earnings varied widely, although 94 percent of the workers earned between \$1 and \$3 and the middle half between \$1.45 and \$2.40 an hour. (See chart.) An estimated 663,000 workers, or 5.9 percent, were paid less than \$1.05 an hour, the interval including \$1—the Federal minimum wage; 1,215,000, or 10.8 percent, less than \$1.15; and 1,756,000, or 15.6 percent, less than \$1.25. About half of the country's production workers earned at least \$2 an hour and a fifth received \$2.50 or more. The only major concentration of workers discernible at any one 5-cent wage interval was the 628,000 workers earning from \$1 and under \$1.05. (See table 1.) Further indication of the character of the overall distribution was the similarity between the mean and median earnings (\$1.97 and \$1.96, respectively).

Factory employment among the regions was distributed as follows: 36 percent or 3,994,000 workers in the Northeast; 34 percent or 3,772,000 in the North Central; 21 percent or 2,422,000 in the South; and 9 percent or 1,056,000 in the West. The highest average recorded was \$2.26 in the West, followed by \$2.13 in the North Central, \$1.94 in the Northeast, and \$1.63 in the South. Although the South employed about a fifth of the production workers in the United States, nearly two-thirds of the Nation's workers paid less than \$1.05 an hour were found in that region. Thirty-seven percent of the southern workers earned less than \$1.25 an hour, as compared with 14 percent or less in the other regions. At the other end of the wage scale, 12 percent of the workers in the South were paid \$2.50 or more; the proportions in the other regions ranged from 18 to 31 percent.

Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Population concentration appears to be one of the factors that influence wages. At the time of the survey, 7 of every 10 factory workers were employed in metropolitan areas, where average earnings of \$2.08 were 38 cents an hour higher than in nonmetropolitan areas. The pay difference was reflected at both the lower and upper wage intervals. (See chart.) More than a fourth of the workers in nonmetropolitan areas earned less than \$1.25 an hour, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the proportion in metropolitan areas. On the

Cumulative Distribution of Factory Production Workers, by Hourly Earnings,¹ May 1958



¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

other hand, a fourth of the workers in metropolitan areas received at least \$2.50 an hour, compared with a tenth in nonmetropolitan areas.

The South was the only region where employment was greater in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan areas. Average earnings for workers in metropolitan areas ranged from \$1.87 in the South to \$2.28 in the West, and in nonmetropolitan areas, from \$1.43 to \$2.21 in the same two regions. Averages in metropolitan areas exceeded those in nonmetropolitan areas by 44 cents in the South, 36 cents in the North Central, 20 cents in the Northeast, and 7 cents in the West. The South employed almost 4 of every 5 workers in nonmetropolitan areas earning \$1 and less than \$1.05, but more workers were found at this wage interval in the metropolitan areas of the Northeast than in those of the South.

Earnings by Industry

Among the more pervasive characteristics of the manufacturing wage structure in the United States is the persistent differences in wages among industries. The range of interindustry variability in wages in May 1958 is shown in table 2, where data for 21 broad industry groups are tabulated. Average hourly earnings ranged from

\$1.42 in textile mills to \$2.58 in plants producing petroleum and coal products. Even among the generally low-wage industries such as food, textiles, apparel, lumber, and leather, wage levels varied by as much as 36 cents an hour. These differences reflect a variety of factors, such as occupational composition and location.

The distribution of earnings about the industry averages also shows marked variation. For example, nearly a fifth of the workers in the transportation equipment industries, where the average was \$2.38, earned between \$2.30 and \$2.40 an hour. By contrast, a fourth of the workers in lumber were concentrated at the \$1 to \$1.05 wage interval—approximately 60 cents below the average, while a fourth in printing and publishing earned \$3 an hour or more—at least 70 cents above the average. Generally, those industry groups with averages under \$1.80 an hour showed substantial

proportions of workers clustered around the \$1 Federal minimum wage, while those industry groups with averages above \$1.80 had fewer than 5 percent of the workers earning less than \$1.05 an hour.

Broad industry data often conceal sharp differences among the wage distributions of the subindustries of a major group. For example, the apparel group included men's and boys' suits and coats where average earnings were \$1.76 and fewer than a tenth of the workers earned less than \$1.05, and the men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing where average earnings were \$1.27 and three-tenths earned less than \$1.05. The chemical group included industrial organic chemicals where average earnings were \$2.42 and practically no workers received less than \$1.05, and vegetable and animal oils and fats where average earnings were \$1.59 and a sixth were paid less than \$1.05. On

TABLE 1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS,¹ TOTAL, METROPOLITAN, AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS,² UNITED STATES AND REGIONS,³ MAY 1958

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States			Northeast			South			North Central			West		
	Total	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Total	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Total	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Total	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Total	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan
Under \$1.00.....	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
\$1.00 and under \$1.05.....	5.6	3.1	11.3	3.5	3.3	4.1	16.2	8.3	22.8	2.1	1.1	5.3	1.6	1.9	.8
\$1.05 and under \$1.10.....	2.0	1.3	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.8	6.1	.9	.5	2.1	.5	.4	.8
\$1.10 and under \$1.15.....	2.9	2.1	4.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	6.0	3.6	8.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	.6	.7	.6
\$1.15 and under \$1.20.....	2.4	1.8	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.9	4.8	3.4	6.1	1.1	.8	2.3	.5	.6	.4
\$1.20 and under \$1.25.....	2.5	1.9	3.7	2.7	2.4	3.6	4.7	3.6	5.6	1.3	1.0	2.3	.5	.6	.3
\$1.25 and under \$1.30.....	3.0	2.4	4.1	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.9	4.2	5.5	1.6	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.6
\$1.30 and under \$1.35.....	2.1	1.7	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.2	2.6	3.7	1.3	.9	2.3	.8	.8	.6
\$1.35 and under \$1.40.....	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.2	1.4	1.1	2.4	.9	1.0	.5
\$1.40 and under \$1.45.....	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.8	.9	1.1	.6
\$1.45 and under \$1.50.....	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.0	1.1	.5
\$1.50 and under \$1.60.....	4.8	4.5	5.4	6.1	5.7	7.4	4.9	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.4	5.5	2.9	3.1	2.4
\$1.60 and under \$1.70.....	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.6	5.2	6.8	4.4	4.9	4.0	4.5	4.1	5.6	3.0	3.3	2.4
\$1.70 and under \$1.80.....	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.1	5.8	7.2	4.4	4.7	4.1	5.0	4.6	6.0	3.7	3.8	3.5
\$1.80 and under \$1.90.....	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	6.5	3.3	4.0	2.7	6.1	5.7	7.4	4.5	4.6	4.5
\$1.90 and under \$2.00.....	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.9	6.0	3.2	3.8	2.7	6.7	5.2	7.0	5.9	4.6	9.1
\$2.00 and under \$2.10.....	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	2.9	4.3	1.8	7.2	7.0	7.7	9.2	6.9	15.2
\$2.10 and under \$2.20.....	5.7	6.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.6	2.7	3.6	2.0	7.4	7.6	7.0	8.6	7.3	11.9
\$2.20 and under \$2.30.....	5.9	6.6	4.3	5.5	5.9	4.1	3.1	4.3	2.2	7.4	7.9	5.6	8.4	7.4	11.0
\$2.30 and under \$2.40.....	5.8	6.9	3.4	4.6	4.9	3.3	2.9	4.5	1.6	8.7	9.9	4.8	6.9	6.9	7.0
\$2.40 and under \$2.50.....	4.6	5.5	2.6	4.0	4.3	2.8	2.6	3.9	1.5	5.9	6.7	3.4	7.3	8.6	4.2
\$2.50 and under \$2.60.....	3.9	4.6	2.3	3.3	4.1	2.6	2.3	3.6	1.2	4.6	5.1	3.0	5.5	5.8	4.5
\$2.60 and under \$2.70.....	3.5	4.2	1.9	3.1	3.4	2.3	1.9	3.0	1.1	3.9	4.4	2.1	7.0	8.3	3.4
\$2.70 and under \$2.80.....	2.6	3.0	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.0	3.0	3.3	1.8	4.3	4.7	3.3
\$2.80 and under \$2.90.....	2.3	2.9	1.1	2.1	2.4	.9	1.6	2.6	.8	2.9	3.4	1.3	3.0	3.1	2.5
\$2.90 and under \$3.00.....	1.9	2.4	.9	1.6	1.7	.9	1.6	2.8	.7	2.4	2.9	.8	2.5	2.8	1.7
\$3.00 and over.....	5.7	7.3	2.3	5.3	6.1	2.4	3.3	6.0	1.9	7.0	8.4	2.6	8.6	9.4	6.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands).....	11,245	7,821	3,424	8,994	3,096	899	2,422	1,103	1,319	3,772	2,857	915	1,056	765	291
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.97	\$2.08	\$1.70	\$1.94	\$1.98	\$1.78	\$1.63	\$1.87	\$1.43	\$2.13	\$2.21	\$1.85	\$2.26	\$2.28	\$2.21

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime, and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² The term "metropolitan area" refers to the standard metropolitan areas established under the sponsorship of the Bureau of the Budget. There were, as of the period covered, 168 such areas in the country meeting certain criteria as to population, degree of urbanization, contiguity, and population density. These areas include all major cities and their contiguous suburban areas. They include all areas containing at least 1 central city of 50,000 or more, and include certain areas around such cities if they meet established criteria of being metropolitan in character and economically integrated with the central city.

³ The regions used in this study include: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS¹ AND PERCENT OF PRODUCTION WORKERS EARNING LESS THAN SPECIFIED AMOUNTS, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, UNITED STATES, MAY 1958

Industry group	Number of workers (thousands)	Average hourly earnings ²	Percent of workers under—					
			\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.30
Ordinance and accessories	68	\$2.28	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	5.0
Food and kindred products ³	978	1.78	11.9	14.5	18.0	20.7	23.4	35.2
Meat products	239	1.97	7.8	10.8	14.5	16.0	17.4	22.5
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods	141	1.49	24.2	29.1	33.0	37.4	41.9	54.8
Grain-mill products	78	1.71	13.5	18.9	22.1	23.0	26.7	32.7
Bakery products	164	1.78	7.1	8.1	10.1	12.4	15.9	31.1
Confectionery and related products	57	1.85	11.0	15.0	21.4	26.0	30.8	51.2
Beverage industries	112	2.12	9.6	10.3	11.4	11.8	13.4	22.7
Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products	95	1.64	14.0	16.5	21.6	26.3	29.0	45.8
Tobacco manufactures ⁴	70	1.58	7.2	10.9	16.1	19.2	22.7	41.3
Cigarettes	31	1.84	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Cigars	27	1.33	12.3	19.3	26.3	34.0	42.0	78.9
Textile mill products ¹	831	1.42	7.3	12.1	19.0	27.1	36.0	67.5
Yarn and thread mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	366	1.28	6.2	14.1	24.8	36.9	50.1	70.0
Broadwoven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	366	1.38	2.4	6.1	13.3	22.6	33.9	70.1
Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	23	1.49	7.9	13.5	22.0	28.9	35.0	61.8
Knitting mills	183	1.39	17.8	25.3	33.2	40.4	48.9	71.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except knit goods)	72	1.56	1.1	2.8	4.9	9.1	13.0	44.9
Apparel and other finished products ¹	965	1.50	17.0	23.0	29.0	38.1	44.2	64.9
Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	63	1.76	7.1	10.0	17.4	25.8	30.8	50.8
Men's, youths', and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	277	1.27	26.6	37.2	48.0	54.5	61.1	81.3
Women's and misses' outerwear	292	1.64	10.9	15.4	23.2	29.9	36.5	56.6
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' undergarments	97	1.42	11.9	20.9	30.7	38.0	45.9	69.4
Children's and infants' outerwear	62	1.40	17.2	25.6	38.3	44.5	50.8	74.1
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	48	1.45	17.2	22.2	32.4	40.1	44.9	66.2
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	97	1.45	16.2	21.2	30.6	35.4	41.0	62.9
Lumber and wood products ¹	542	1.61	28.5	39.7	50.7	58.9	61.1	81.3
Sawmills and planing mills	280	1.52	36.0	40.5	46.2	48.6	50.2	67.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	102	1.84	7.0	9.0	11.6	13.6	15.5	27.9
Wooden containers	41	1.36	29.0	37.1	43.0	45.8	52.2	63.2
Miscellaneous wood products	45	1.40	17.2	26.3	35.9	41.2	45.8	67.4
Furniture and fixtures ¹	283	1.74	6.5	10.5	15.3	18.9	22.5	40.2
Household furniture	157	1.64	7.9	12.9	18.9	23.3	27.7	47.7
Paper and allied products ¹	432	1.84	9	1.6	3.0	4.2	6.0	18.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	218	1.96	1	1	2	4	5	4.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	116	1.76	1.6	3.1	5.8	8.1	11.0	29.3
Pulp goods and miscellaneous converted paper products	48	1.68	2.0	3.8	6.1	8.7	11.9	29.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ¹	540	2.31	4.7	6.1	8.3	10.0	11.8	22.5
Newspapers	157	2.44	7.0	8.0	9.8	10.8	11.8	17.6
Commercial printing	176	2.21	4.1	5.5	6.9	8.7	10.6	22.6
Chemicals and allied products ¹	510	2.17	3.5	4.5	6.0	7.1	8.1	13.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	67	2.40	1	1	2	3	3	9
Industrial organic chemicals	188	2.42	1	3	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.4
Drugs and medicines	58	1.99	2.4	2.7	3.7	4.1	4.7	13.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	28	1.99	16.1	24.1	29.3	33.6	33.4	43.7
Miscellaneous chemicals, including industrial chemical products and preparations	63	1.85	5.5	7.4	9.9	12.1	13.4	27.7
Products of petroleum and coal ¹	157	2.58	3	4	4	5	7	2.2
Petroleum refining	122	2.72	3	5	6	7	9	1.4
Rubber products ¹	172	2.17	1.7	2.8	3.4	4.1	5.9	13.3
Tires and inner tubes	70	2.60	1	1	2	2	2	1.0
Rubber industries, not elsewhere classified	85	1.97	8	1.3	2.1	2.0	4.6	12.1
Leather and leather products ¹	302	1.32	14.2	20.6	28.1	33.4	38.1	68.6
Leather: Tanned, curried, and finished	33	1.93	1.1	1.4	3.1	3.7	5.0	14.7
Footwear (except rubber)	205	1.47	17.1	24.0	31.4	37.0	42.0	62.9
Handbags and small leather goods	21	1.38	14.6	24.5	30.8	42.6	56.1	73.4
Stone, clay, and glass products ¹	405	1.93	2.3	3.2	4.6	6.1	7.5	18.2
Flat glass	22	2.41	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	78	1.91	1	1	3	4	5	2.2
Primary metal industries	840	2.44	1	1	3	4	5	2.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment) ¹	756	2.07	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.9	4.7	14.3
Cutlery, handtools, and general hardware	93	2.01	1.3	2.1	2.9	3.4	4.8	13.8
Fabricated structural metal products	215	2.18	4	5	1.2	1.7	2.1	9.0
Metal stamping, casting, and engraving	158	2.01	5	1.1	2.3	3.4	4.2	13.1
Machinery (except electrical) ¹	1,029	2.21	8	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.7	7.1
Metalworking machinery	164	2.30	1.8	2.7	3.7	4.0	4.7	8.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	107	2.05	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.5	8.1
General industrial machinery and equipment	137	2.20	2	3	4	7	9	4.9
Service-industry and household machines	122	2.15	4	1.1	1.7	2.8	3.7	6.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	180	2.18	6	6	1	1.3	1.6	7.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies ¹	715	2.00	2	6	1.1	1.9	3.6	15.8
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution and industrial apparatus	240	2.05	3	6	1.3	2.2	4.8	16.2
Communication equipment and related products	336	1.93	(⁵)	2	4	9	2.3	17.3
Transportation equipment ¹	1,081	2.28	1	1	2	4	6	1.8
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment	446	2.40	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	1	1	9
Aircraft and parts	468	2.39	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	1	2	5
Instruments and related products	200	2.05	1.2	2.3	3.9	4.8	6.7	16.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	348	1.65	12.1	17.8	22.1	25.5	35.5	57.6
Toys and sporting and athletic goods	67	1.50	10.0	16.5	24.6	30.2	35.3	68.4
Costume jewelry, buttons, and notions (except precious metal)	42	1.41	19.7	28.0	37.4	43.2	48.1	68.4
Fabricated plastics products, not elsewhere classified	90	1.63	3.1	4.9	9.7	14.3	17.1	34.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	110	1.90	7.1	8.4	10.8	12.5	14.9	29.4

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.² Includes data for other industries in addition to those shown separately.³ Less than 0.05 percent.

the other hand, the component industries within the fabricated metal products, machinery, and transportation equipment industry groups showed little variation in either levels or distributions of earnings.

Wage Changes, April 1954 to May 1958

Between the Bureau's last comprehensive study of the distribution of factory workers' earnings in April 1954 and the present survey, average earnings at straight-time rates advanced 17 percent, from \$1.68 to \$1.97 an hour. The number of production workers estimated in the May 1958 manufacturing survey was 1,345,000 fewer than the 12½ million in April 1954. The proportion of workers earning less than \$1—the Federal minimum wage effective March 1, 1956—all but disappeared between the two survey periods; the proportion earning between \$1.50 to \$2 an hour declined substantially, while the proportion earning \$2 or more increased from a fourth to a half. The percentage distribution of production workers by average earnings for the two periods are as follows:

	April 1954	May 1958
Workers: Number.....	12, 590, 000	11, 245, 000
Percent.....	100. 0	100. 0
Under \$1.00.....	10. 2	0. 3
\$1.00 and under \$1.25.....	12. 2	15. 4
\$1.25 and under \$1.50.....	14. 6	11. 4
\$1.50 and under \$2.00.....	38. 1	24. 8
\$2.00 and under \$2.50.....	18. 7	28. 1
\$2.50 and over.....	6. 2	19. 9

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

The increase in factory workers' earnings from 1954 to 1958 changed to some extent the wage relationships in each of the four geographic regions. Pay levels increased during the 4-year period by 27 cents in the Northeast and the South, 32 cents in the West, and by 33 cents in the North Central. Consequently, while the cents-per-hour differentials widened only between the South and the latter two regions, percentage differentials narrowed slightly between the South and all other regions.

—HERBERT SCHAFER

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

The high cost of living . . . is merely the common term used to express the relation between the price of labor (wages) and the prices of foods, clothes, houseroom, fuel, etc. The high cost of living stalked through the land even in the days of Charlemagne when a whole beef could be bought for less than the price of a single sirloin steak today. Men complained bitterly of the high cost of living in that golden age when eggs sold for 8 cents a dozen instead of 8 cents a piece. Probably we pay at least 20 times as much for the necessities and comforts of life today as men paid in the thirteenth century, but the cost of living is no higher now than then, and we undoubtedly live much more comfortably, completely, and healthfully. In fact, we might say that generally the lower the prices the higher the cost of living. In India and China, long the countries of lowest prices, the cost of living is so high as to put life itself beyond the purchasing power of tens of thousands of the people.

—Royal Meeker, *The Possibility of Compiling a Cost of Living Index* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1919, pp. 1-9).

Multiple Jobholding in the United States

ONE OF THE SIGNIFICANT PHENOMENA of postwar labor market history in the United States has been the increase in the number of workers who hold down two or more jobs during the same week. Multiple jobholding—or “moonlighting” as it is often referred to—has generated considerable interest because of its relationships to the trends in hours of work, the income status of families, and the alternations in employment opportunities with changing business conditions.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducted a series of surveys of multiple jobholding in connection with the Monthly Report on the Labor Force, covering 1 week during July in each of the years 1950, 1956, 1957, and 1958.¹ These surveys show the following changes in the overall number and percent of workers with two or more jobs:

	July 1950	July 1956	July 1957	July 1958
Number (millions).....	1.8	3.7	3.6	3.1
Percent of all employed workers.....	2.9	5.3	5.3	4.8

There is some evidence that the July 1950 data underestimated the number of multiple jobholders somewhat, but hardly enough to change the

TABLE 1. RATE OF MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING, BY AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS, JULY 1958

Age and sex	Total	Marital Status		
		Single	Married, spouse present	Other ¹
MALE				
Total, 14 years and over.....	6.0	5.0	6.3	4.5
14-17 years.....	7.9	7.9	—	—
18-24 years.....	5.4	4.7	6.3	—
25-34 years.....	6.3	3.2	6.9	5.3
35-44 years.....	7.0	3.6	7.4	5.1
45-54 years.....	5.6	2.9	5.9	3.7
55 years and over.....	4.4	1.5	4.6	4.1
FEMALE				
Total, 14 years and over.....	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.2
14-17 years.....	5.0	5.1	—	—
18-24 years.....	1.6	1.9	.8	1.7
25-34 years.....	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.9
35-44 years.....	2.5	4.6	1.9	3.8
45-54 years.....	1.9	3.7	1.8	1.5
55 years and over.....	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.8

¹ Includes widowed and divorced persons and married persons who are separated or living apart from their spouses for other reasons.

NOTE: Dashes indicate a base of less than 100,000 workers.

conclusion that the current decade has witnessed a sizable increase in the number of such workers. In July of recent years, at any rate, about 1 out of every 20 American workers had two or more jobs during the survey week.

Multiple jobholding fell, however, during the recent recession. The number of workers with more than one job declined by one-half million between July 1957 and July 1958. This was a 14-percent drop, in contrast to a 3-percent loss in total employment over the same period of time.

Characteristics of Multiple Jobholders

The most recent Census report (for July 1958) contains a significant amount of information on both the personal and economic characteristics of workers who hold more than one job. Multiple jobholding was found to be much more prevalent among men than women. In fact, the proportion of men workers holding down more than one job (6 percent) was about triple the rate for women (2 percent) in July 1958 (table 1). As might be expected in view of his greater financial responsibilities, it was the married man who had the highest rate of multiple jobholding. Among the adult males (25 years of age and over) the proportion of the married men having more than one job was more than double that for the single men.

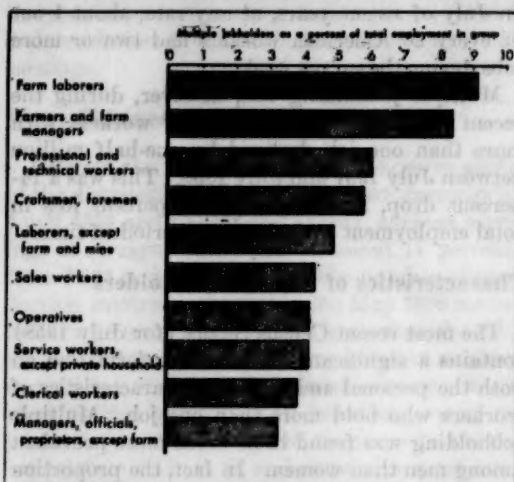
The reverse was true among the women. Working wives had the lowest rates of multiple jobholding, single women had the highest. As a matter of fact, among workers 25 years of age and over, single women were just as apt to hold more than one job as were single men.

In terms of sheer numbers, it was the wage and salary worker in nonfarm activities who accounted for most of the multiple jobholding (table 2).

¹ All data in this article are based on or derived from Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, Nos. 30 (March 31, 1951), 74 (April 1957), 80 (February 1958), and 88 (April 1959).

For purposes of these surveys, multiple jobholders include wage and salary workers with more than one employer during the survey week and persons with a combination of a wage and salary job and either self-employment or unpaid family work. Persons employed only in private households (e.g., maids and babysitters) who worked for more than one employer are not counted as multiple jobholders; private household employees who also had other types of employment are, however, so counted. Similarly, self-employed persons and unpaid family workers were counted as multiple jobholders only if they also worked at a wage or salary job.

Rate of Multiple Jobholding, by Major Occupation Group, July 1958



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 88, April 1959, table 3.

About 2¼ million, or 73 percent, of all the workers holding down more than one job in July 1958 were nonagricultural wage and salary earners on their primary jobs.²

Several other important dimensions of multiple jobholding are evident. Table 2 shows, for example, that the preponderant proportion of persons with more than one job tend to stay within the same class of worker on both their primary and secondary jobs. This was the case for almost two out of every three nonagricultural wage and salary workers (the biggest group numerically, as already indicated) and for well over half of the wage and salary workers in agriculture. Nevertheless, there were some very important instances of shifts in class of work, particularly among the self-employed.³ For example, two out of every three multiple jobholders who were self-employed on the farm were working as nonagricultural wage and salary earners on their

² A person's primary job (or business) is that at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

³ Self-employed persons who owned two businesses—excluded from this count by definition—were very few in number.

⁴ Under Census rules, teachers with definite contracts to resume teaching in the fall are counted as employed during the summer vacation; where such teachers were working at another job during July, they would be classified as multiple jobholders.

second jobs. Similarly, just about all of the self-employed in nonagriculture held a secondary wage and salary job off the farm.

Occupational Distribution

Some of the most significant aspects of multiple jobholding can be derived from the occupational returns of the Census surveys. They serve to answer at least two questions: (1) What occupations account for the highest rates of multiple jobholding? and (2) How do the occupations of the primary and secondary jobs compare?

Off by themselves were farm laborers, with by far the highest rates of multiple jobholding. About 1 out of 11 farm laborers and 1 out of 12 farmers had a second job during the survey week in July 1958. (See chart.) There was a considerable range of multiple jobholding among the different occupational groups in the nonfarm sector, however; the highest rate (found among professional personnel and accounted for in good part by men teachers⁴) was almost double that of the lowest rate (found among managerial personnel).

By far the great majority (more than 70 percent) of the multiple jobholders were working in two entirely different occupational categories on their primary and secondary jobs. Aside from the farm laborers, only the professional and technical workers had as many as half the multiple jobholders working in the same occupation on

TABLE 2. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS IN AGRICULTURE AND NONAGRICULTURE, BY CLASS OF WORKER, JULY 1958

Industry and class of worker on primary job	Num-ber (thou-sands)	Industry and class of worker on secondary job (percent)				
		Total	Agriculture		Nonagriculture	
			Wage and salary	Self-em-ployed	Wage and salary	Self-em-ployed
Total.....	3,066	100.0	11.7	15.7	61.5	11.1
Agriculture.....	620	100.0	49.9	6.5	42.8	0.5
Wage and salary.....	264	100.0	58.3	16.3	24.3	.1
Self-employed.....	264	100.0	32.6	(1)	67.4	(1)
Unpaid family.....	101	100.0	73.3	(1)	26.7	(1)
Nonagriculture.....	2,470	100.0	1.9	15.0	66.3	13.8
Wage and salary.....	2,257	100.0	2.0	12.7	63.2	15.1
Self-employed.....	198	100.0	1.5	(1)	98.5	(1)
Unpaid family.....	15	100.0	6.7	(1)	93.3	(1)

¹ Self-employed and unpaid family workers were counted as multiple jobholders only if they also held a wage or salary job.

both jobs. The following summary tabulation shows the patterns for the major occupational groups in July 1958:

Major occupation group on primary job	Percent of multiple jobholders with same occupation on primary and secondary jobs
Total.....	28.8
Farm laborers.....	58.6
Professional and technical workers.....	50.5
Service workers (including private households ¹).....	31.5
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	26.5
Clerical workers.....	26.4
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm.....	23.1
Craftsmen, foremen.....	22.5
Sales workers.....	21.6
Operatives.....	17.8
Farmers and farm managers.....	3.3

¹ See text footnote 1.

Hours of Work

Holding down more than one job meant a considerably longer workweek for the multiple jobholder (table 3). The difference in working hours between the single and the multiple jobholder was not very great in agriculture where long hours are the rule anyway. For workers in nonagriculture, however, the difference was substantial indeed. For example, the proportion of multiple jobholders who were wage and salary workers in nonagricultural industries who put in 41 or more hours a week in July 1958 was more than double that of persons with one job only; the proportion of these holders of two or more jobs putting in 49 or more hours a week was just about quadruple that of single jobholders. In important industry groups such as manufacturing, the differences were even larger.

In putting in these longer hours of work, multiple jobholders held different combinations of full- and part-time jobs. Data on hours worked in July 1958, which are available for about 1.8 million nonagricultural workers, or about three-fifths of the multiple job total, show that the typical pattern was a combination of a full-time and a part-time job: 65 percent had a full-time pri-

TABLE 3. HOURS OF WORK AMONG SINGLE AND MULTIPLE JOBBOLDERS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, JULY 1958

Major industry group of primary jobs	Percent working 41 hours or more		Percent working 49 hours or more	
	Persons with 1 job	Persons with 2 or more jobs	Persons with 1 job	Persons with 2 or more jobs
Total.....	32.5	56.0	18.2	42.5
Agriculture.....	54.9	56.5	45.6	47.3
Nonagriculture.....	29.8	56.0	14.9	41.1
Wage and salary workers.....	25.6	56.4	10.7	40.6
Forestry, fishing, mining.....	31.7	.....	19.3	.....
Construction.....	20.8	61.0	1.6	35.6
Manufacturing.....	17.5	58.1	6.1	43.0
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	20.8	.....	10.1	.....
Trade.....	40.9	37.4	17.4	41.2
Service.....	26.6	44.1	11.7	31.4
Public administration.....	19.2	62.5	7.3	50.6

NOTE: Dashes indicate a base of less than 150,000 workers.

mary job and a part-time secondary job; 30 percent worked part-time on both jobs, and the remaining 5 percent had two full-time jobs.

Future Research

As already indicated, the surveys conducted so far have pertained to the month of July only. July is one of the seasonal peaks in multiple jobholding. Also, it is the month for which information on the number of persons holding more than one job may be particularly useful for assessing differences in employment trends as shown by household survey and by establishment reporting. The former counts a worker only once, no matter how many different jobs he holds during the week; the latter counts him in each of the different jobs he holds if he should appear on different payrolls.

Resources permitting, it is hoped that future surveys will be carried out during various months of the year so that seasonal patterns in both extent and composition of multiple jobholding can be established.

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Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Wage Chronology No. 4: Bituminous Coal Mines

Supplement No. 5—1959

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT to the National Bituminous Wage Agreement of 1950 was signed at Washington, D.C., on December 3, 1958, by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association. On the following day, the amendment was signed by the president of the Southern Coal Producers Association, and a majority of other bituminous mine operators followed suit by January 1, 1959.

The amended contract was effective as of December 1, 1958, and was made subject to termination on or after November 30, 1959, by 60 days' notice from either party. It provided a \$1.20-a-

day wage increase effective January 1, 1959, and an increase of 80 cents a day beginning April 1, 1959. An increase in annual vacation pay was also stipulated.

The contract, signed by commercial operators, added a "Protective Wage Clause" whereby mine operators agreed that all coal mined, purchased, or otherwise acquired by them would be produced under terms and conditions of work as favorable as those provided in the contract. A Joint Industry Contract Committee was established to enforce this provision. The contract signed on behalf of the "captive" operators did not include this clause.

The following tables bring the bituminous coal mines wage chronology¹ up to date, including the April 1959 wage increase.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1949 (pp. 303-309), June 1951 (pp. 676-678), September 1953 (pp. 961-962), February 1956 (pp. 187-188), and February 1958 (pp. 176-177), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 4.

TABLE 1. CHANGES IN BASIC WAGES AND HOURS IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE APPALACHIAN AREA

Effective date	Days per week	Normal schedule of work ¹				Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
		Daily hours paid for—					
		Total	Work	Travel	Lunch ²		
<i>Outside Dayworkers</i>							
Jan. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Dec. 3, 1958).	5-6	7¼	6¾	Not applicable.....	½	\$1.20 a day increase....	Flat amount added to previous 7¼ hours' pay.
Apr. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Dec. 3, 1958).	5-6	7¼	6¾	.....do.....	½	\$.80 a day increase....	Do.
<i>Inside Dayworkers</i>							
Jan. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Dec. 3, 1958).	5-6	8		7¼	½	\$1.20 a day increase....	Flat amount added to previous 8 hours' pay.
Apr. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Dec. 3, 1958).	5-6	8		7¼	½	\$.80 a day increase....	Do.
<i>Inside Tonnage and Piece-Rate Workers ³</i>							
Jan. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Dec. 3, 1958).	5-6	8		7¼	½	\$1.20 a day increase....	Addition to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings increased to a total of \$13.45 plus ¼ of such tonnage or piece-rate earnings.
Apr. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Dec. 3, 1958).	5-6	8		7¼	½	\$.80 a day increase....	Addition to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings increased to a total of \$14.25 plus ¼ of such tonnage or piece-rate earnings.

¹ The schedule of mine operation provided in the National Wage Agreement of 1950 does not represent a guaranty of the stipulated hours or days of work.

² Since April 1, 1945, the contracts have provided that the lunch period be staggered without any interruption or suspension of operations throughout the day.

³ Data pertain only to pick mining, machine loading, cutting (short wall), and dead-work (yardage).

TABLE 2. CHANGES IN RELATED WAGE PRACTICES IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE APPALACHIAN AREA

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Dec. 3, 1958).	Increased vacation pay from \$180 to \$200.	

TABLE 3. FULL-TIME DAILY AND WEEKLY PAY AND STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINES, APPALACHIAN AREA, 1959¹

Occupational group	Effective date		Occupational group	Effective date	
	Jan. 1, 1959	Apr. 1, 1959		Jan. 1, 1959	Apr. 1, 1959
<i>Inside dayworkers</i>			<i>Inside dayworkers—Continued</i>		
Motormen, rock drillers, and rubber tired shuttle car operators:			Mobile loading machine operations; cutting and shearing machine operators and helpers:		
Full-time daily pay.....	\$23.64	\$24.44	Full-time daily pay.....	\$25.88	\$26.68
Full-time weekly pay:			Full-time weekly pay:		
5-day week.....	118.20	122.20	5-day week.....	129.40	133.40
6-day week.....	153.06	158.86	6-day week.....	168.22	173.42
Straight-time hourly rate.....	2.955	3.055	Straight-time hourly rate.....	3.235	3.335
Drivers, brakemen, spraggers, trackmen, wiremen, bonders, timbermen, bottom cagers, coal drillers, and snappers:			<i>Outside dayworkers</i>		
Full-time daily pay.....	23.45	24.25	Bit sharpeners, car droppers, trimmers, car repairmen, and dumpers:		
Full-time weekly pay:			Full-time daily pay.....	22.43	23.23
5-day week.....	117.25	121.25	Full-time weekly pay:		
6-day week.....	152.42	157.62	5-day week.....	112.15	116.15
Straight-time hourly rate.....	2.931	3.031	6-day week.....	145.80	151.00
Pumpers, trackmen helpers, wiremen helpers, timber men helpers, and other inside labor not classified:			Straight-time hourly rate.....	3.094	3.204
Full-time daily pay.....	23.16	23.96	Sand dryers, car cleaners, and other able-bodied labor:		
Full-time weekly pay:			Full-time daily pay.....	22.13	22.93
5-day week.....	115.80	119.80	Full-time weekly pay:		
6-day week.....	150.54	155.74	5-day week.....	110.65	114.65
Straight-time hourly rate.....	2.895	2.995	6-day week.....	143.84	149.04
Drillers and shearers on mechanical section and roof bolters:			Straight-time hourly rate.....	3.052	3.153
Full-time daily pay.....	24.66	25.46			
Full-time weekly pay:					
5-day week.....	123.30	127.30			
6-day week.....	160.29	165.49			
Straight-time hourly rate.....	3.083	3.183			

¹ Full-time daily and weekly pay reflect applicable wage rates for scheduled hours shown in table 1, including premium pay in the case of work on the sixth day. These are based on the National Agreement and do not take

account of variations among districts. Shift premium pay is excluded from all figures.

Wage Chronology No. 30: Anthracite Mining Industry

Supplement No. 3—1958-59

ON OCTOBER 30, 1958, the anthracite coal mine operators received from the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) formal notice of termination of contract, effective December 31, 1958. This notice of termination was in accordance with provisions of the agreement signed in November of 1956.

Contract talks began at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on December 8, 1958, and continued until agreement on terms was announced on January 14, 1959. In

addition to a general wage increase effective February 1, 1959, the mine operators agreed to increase royalty payments to the miners' health and welfare fund and to raise vacation pay. "As an aid to enforcement of contract provisions," a new clause permits union representatives to inspect company records on data relating to wages, hours, and working conditions.

The amended agreement was effective as of February 1, 1959, and may be terminated on or after January 31, 1960, upon 60 days' notice given by either party.

The following tables¹ bring the anthracite mining industry wage chronology up to date.

¹ For the basic chronology and earlier supplements, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1952 (pp. 528-534), April 1954 (pp. 425-426), and February 1958 (pp. 178-179).

A—Changes in Basic Wages in Anthracite Mines, 1959

Effective date	Normal schedule of work			Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters	
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for—				
		Total	At the site			
Outside Company Workers						
Feb. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Jan. 14, 1959).	5	7	7	14.3 cents an hour increase: \$1 a day.		
Inside Company Workers						
Effective date	Normal schedule of work			Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters	
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for—				
		Total	In the mine			Travel
Feb. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Jan. 14, 1959).	5	7	7	14.3 cents an hour increase: \$1 a day.		
Contract Workers						
Feb. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Jan. 14, 1959).	5	7	7	\$1 increase per start, or 14.3 cents an hour.	Flat amount, which together with earlier increases now totaled \$9.117, added to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings as previously computed.	

C—Changes in Related Wage Practices in Anthracite Mines, 1959

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Feb. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Jan. 14, 1959).	Payment increased from \$140 to \$160 annually.	
<i>Report-In Pay</i>		
Feb. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Jan. 14, 1959).	Established: Guarantee of 2 hours' pay at regular base rates plus customary travel and lunch payments to employees reporting to work at the regular time.	Not to apply if employee had been instructed not to report to work or in case of emergencies or circumstances beyond company control.
<i>Call-Back Pay</i>		
Feb. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Jan. 14, 1959).	Established: Guarantee of 2 hours' work at double the regular rate and designated overtime thereafter for employees called back to work after having completed scheduled hours and left the mine. Customary travel and lunch payments to be made.	
<i>Health and Welfare Benefits</i>		
June 24, 1958 (action of Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund Board of Trustees).		Pensions reduced to \$30 a month.
Aug. 29, 1958 (action of Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund Board of Trustees).		In accordance with pay-as-you-go operations, \$30-a-month pension to be restored on a month-to-month basis, beginning with September 1958 payment.
Feb. 1, 1959 (amendment dated Jan. 14, 1959).	Operators' contribution to welfare and retirement fund increased to 70 cents a ton produced or used.	

Technical Note

Relative Importance of CPI Components, December 1958

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE of each item in the Consumer Price Index depends on its importance, or weight, in the spending of city wage-earner and clerical-worker families and on price changes for the items customarily bought by such families. At the time of periodic revisions in the index, when new value weights are introduced, the relative importance of each item is equivalent to its importance in average annual family expenditures in the year to which the new weighting structure relates. These basic value weights represent not only total family expenditures for the various items, but also the specific quantity and quality of each item at the unit price prevailing at the time of the expenditure survey. While the quantity and quality of each item priced for the index are held constant during the periods between revisions,¹ changes in prices may change the importance of the various commodities

in relationship to one another, since the index is calculated by multiplying the expenditure weight for each item by the change in its price. Thus, if prices of all items changed at the same rate, their relative importance in the index would not change, but if food prices, for example, rise and clothing prices fall, food will increase in importance relative to clothing.

Table 1 illustrates the difference between changes in relative importance and changes in family expenditures since 1935-39. Comparison of column 3 with column 2 and column 6 with column 4 shows the effect of weight revisions based on changes in consumer spending habits. On the other hand, comparison of columns 2, 4, and 7 with columns 1, 3, and 6, respectively, shows the effect of price changes only. Thus, expenditures for food actually accounted for a little more than 35 percent of the family budget in 1935-39. By January 1950, prices for food had increased relative to other commodities and services and

¹ Occasional adjustments in the items priced must be made, of course, to take account of such changes as the replacement of one item by another or the introduction of a new item.

TABLE 1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURES AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CPI COMPONENTS, SELECTED PERIODS

[Relative importance figures shown in roman are based on family expenditure surveys. Italics indicate relative importance computed from index value weights adjusted for price change since the preceding family expenditure survey]

Group	1935-39 ¹	January 1950 ²		December 1952 ³			December 1958
		Before ad- justment	After ad- justment	Before re- vision	After revision		
					Actual 1950	Estimated 1952	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	35.4	41.6	33.3	34.5	30.3	29.5	28.7
Housing.....	33.7	27.4	25.1	25.7	25.7	32.5	32.7
Apparel.....	11.0	12.2	12.8	11.3	11.6	9.2	8.9
Transportation.....	8.2	8.0	11.4	11.4	13.2	11.3	11.7
Medical care.....	4.0	3.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4
Personal care.....	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2
Reading and recreation.....	2.9	2.9	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.3	5.5
Other goods and services.....	2.4	2.1	4.0	4.1	5.6	5.0	6.1

¹ Value weights based on expenditure survey of 1934-36.

² In January 1950, an "interim adjustment" was made in the index to correct an accumulated bias in the rent figures and to take account of changes in population and family spending patterns, pending completion of a comprehensive revision then in progress.

³ In December 1952, a comprehensive revision of the index introduced new weights based on estimates of family expenditures in 1952, derived from the

Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950, with adjustments for intervening changes in prices and family buying habits. The 1950 expenditure figures relate to wage-earner and clerical-worker families in large cities only, whereas the 1952 figures cover such families in cities of all sizes.

⁴ Includes "home purchase" not included in earlier relative importance figures and not in column 5.

the relative importance of food had risen to nearly 42 percent of the index. That is, the 1935-39 quantities and qualities of food, at January 1950 prices, would have cost 42 percent of the total value of the index market basket. But a comprehensive consumer expenditure survey in 1950 revealed that food expenditures were only about 30 percent of the total outlay for goods and services. The explanation is, of course, that family incomes had risen more than prices and, therefore, families had more to spend on non-food items, despite the fact that food prices had risen much more than the prices for other kinds of family purchases. As a result, the relative expenditures for food were lower, not higher, in 1950 than in the 1930's.

It follows that relative importance figures may not continue to represent the current distribution of family expenditures in the interval between

* For description of the method for doing this, as well as the precautions that must be taken, see Relative Importance of Items in the CPI (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1954, pp. 891-896).

* The relative importance of CPI components as of the preceding December is published annually in the Monthly Labor Review; data for December of 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957 appear, respectively, in the issues for August 1954 (pp. 891-896), April 1955 (pp. 444-447), May 1956 (pp. 568-571), May 1957 (pp. 599-602), and July 1958 (pp. 767-770).

basic weight changes. Family spending patterns are affected by many factors other than price change, such as income, family size, and relative availability of goods of different kinds and qualities. The relative importance figures indicate only how urban families of wage earners and clerical workers would distribute their expenditures if they continue to buy the same kinds and amounts of goods and services that they purchased when the preceding expenditure study was made (e.g., 1950 as adjusted to 1952). Therefore, the relative importance figures should not be used as estimates of current spending patterns or as indicators of changing consumer expenditures.

Relative importance data have two principal uses. They show the importance within the CPI of the various items and hence provide an indication of the significance of price changes for any specific item. Secondly, they can be used as weights to recombine relative price changes for selected items to form special index groupings.*

Table 2 presents a list of the items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the index as of December 1952 (the date of the last basic weight revision) and December 1958.*

TABLE 2. LIST OF ITEMS PRICED FOR THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN THE ALL-ITEMS INDEX, DECEMBER 1952 AND DECEMBER 1958

Item	Percent of all-items total		Item	Percent of all-items total	
	December 1952	December 1958		December 1952	December 1958
FOOD	29.6	28.7	Food at home—Continued		
Food at home.....	25.0	23.9	Meats, poultry, and fish—Continued		
Cereals and bakery products.....	3.0	3.2	Fish.....	0.6	0.6
Cereals.....	1.0	.9	Fresh and frozen fin fish.....	.3	.3
Flour.....	.5	.5	Canned salmon.....	.1	.1
Biscuit mix.....	.2	.1	Canned tuna.....	.2	.2
Corn flakes.....	.1	.1	Dairy products.....	4.1	3.9
Roll oats.....	.1	.1	Butter.....	.5	.4
Corn meal.....	(1)	(1)	Cheese, American process.....	.5	.5
Rice.....	.1	.1	Milk, fresh (delivered).....	1.2	1.2
Bakery products.....	2.0	2.3	Milk, fresh (grocery).....	1.3	1.2
Bread.....	1.4	1.6	Milk, evaporated.....	.3	.3
Soda crackers.....	.1	.2	Ice cream.....	.3	.3
Vanilla cookies.....	.5	.5	Fruits and vegetables.....	4.6	4.1
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	7.7	7.1	Fresh fruits.....	1.4	1.3
Beef.....	2.3	2.0	Oranges.....	.3	.4
Round steak.....	.9	.8	Lemons.....	.1	(1)
Chuck roast.....	.6	.5	Grapefruit.....	.1	.1
Rib roast.....	.2	.2	Apples.....	.3	.3
Hamburger.....	.6	.5	Bananas.....	.2	.2
Veal cutlets.....	.2	.2	Peaches.....	.1	.1
Pork.....	2.2	2.4	Grapes.....	.1	.1
Pork chops.....	.7	.9	Strawberries.....	.1	(1)
Smoked ham.....	.7	.6	Watermelons.....	.1	.1
Bacon.....	.8	.9	Fresh vegetables.....	1.4	1.3
Lamb, leg.....	.2	.2	Potatoes.....	.6	.4
Frankfurters.....	.7	.7	Sweet potatoes.....	.1	.1
Canned luncheon meat.....	.3	.3	Beans, green.....	.1	.1
Poultry: Frying chickens.....	1.2	.7	Cabbage.....	(1)	(1)
			Cucumbers.....	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. LIST OF ITEMS PRICED FOR THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN THE ALL-ITEMS INDEX, DECEMBER 1952 AND DECEMBER 1958—Continued

Item	Percent of all-items total		Item	Percent of all-items total	
	December 1952	December 1958		December 1952	December 1958
Food at home—Continued			Housefurnishings	6.6	5.7
Fruits and vegetables—Continued			Textile housefurnishings	.9	.8
Fresh vegetables—Continued			Sheets	.2	.2
Onions	0.1	0.1	Blankets	.1	.1
Tomatoes	.2	.2	Bedsprings	.1	.1
Celery	.1	.1	Towels	.1	.1
Lettuce	.2	.2	Tablecloths	(1)	
Canned fruits	.6	.7	Draperies fabric	.2	.2
Orange juice	.2	.3	Curtains	.2	.1
Peaches	.2	.2	Floor coverings	.6	.5
Pineapple	.1	.1	Broccoli, velvet	.1	.1
Fruit cocktail	.1	.1	Rugs, wool, Axminster	.4	.2
Canned vegetables	.6	.5	Rugs, cotton, scatter	.1	
Corn	.1	.1	Broccoli, rayon		.1
Peas	.2	.1	Rugs, felt base	.1	.1
Tomatoes	.2	.2	Furniture and bedding	1.8	1.6
Strained baby foods	.1	.1	Living room suites	.5	.5
Frozen fruits	.1	.1	Dinette sets, wood	.1	.1
Orange juice concentrate	.1	.1	Dinette sets, chrome	.2	.2
Strawberries	(1)	(1)	Bedroom suites	.5	.4
Frozen vegetables	.2	.2	Sofa beds	.2	.2
Peas	.1	.1	Bedsprings	.1	
Beans, green	.1	.1	Mattresses	.2	.2
Dried fruits and vegetables	.2	.2	Major household appliances	2.3	1.9
Prunes	.1	.1	Refrigerators, electric	.9	.6
Beans	.1	.1	Ranges	.5	.4
Other foods at home	5.7	5.4	Washing machines, electric	.5	.5
Partially prepared foods	.6	.5	Vacuum cleaners, electric	.2	.2
Soup, vegetable	.4		Sewing machines, electric	.2	.2
Soup, tomato			Small household appliances: Toasters, electric	.2	.1
Beans with pork	.2	.2	Housewares	.5	.5
Condiments and sauces	.2	.2	Dinnerware, 53-piece set	.2	.2
Sweet pickles	.2	.2	Saucepans, aluminum	.2	.3
Tomato catsup	.1	.1	Brooms	.1	
Nonalcoholic beverages	1.5	1.5	Miscellaneous	.3	.3
Coffee	1.1	1.0	Napkins, paper	(1)	(1)
Tea	.1	.1	Toilet tissue	.2	.2
Cola drinks	.1	.1	Electric light bulbs	.1	.1
Fats and oils	.9	.9	Household operation	4.9	5.4
Margarine	.2	.2	Laundry soap and detergents	.6	.7
Lard	.1	.1	Dry cleaning	1.2	1.4
Vegetable shortening	.3	.3	Laundry service	.7	.8
Salad dressing	.2	.2	Automatic laundry service	.1	.1
Peanut butter	.1	.1	Domestic service	.6	.6
Sugar and sweets	.9	.9	Telephone service	1.1	1.1
Sugar	.4	.4	Water	.3	.4
Corn syrup	.1	.1	Postage	.2	.3
Grape jelly	.1	.1	Ice	.1	
Chocolate bar	.3	.3			
Eggs	1.4	1.2	APPAREL	9.2	8.9
Miscellaneous: Flavored gelatin dessert	.1	.1	Men's and boys' apparel	2.9	2.8
Food away from home: Restaurant meals	4.6	4.8	Men's apparel	2.5	2.5
			Topcoats	.2	.3
HOUSING	32.5	32.7	Jackets	.1	.1
Shelter	17.8	18.3	Sweaters	.1	.1
Rent	6.0	6.2	Suits, light weight, wool	.4	.5
Home purchase and upkeep	11.8	12.1	Suits, rayon	.1	.1
Home purchase	6.1	5.9	Slacks, wool	.1	.1
Real estate taxes	1.0	1.2	Slacks, rayon	.1	(1)
Mortgage interest	1.5	1.7	Trousers, work	.2	.2
Property insurance	.2	.2	Overalls	.1	
Repairs and maintenance	3.0	3.1	Dungarees	.1	.1
Repainting garage	.1	.2	Shirts, work	.1	.1
Exterior house paint	.3	.6	Gloves, work	(1)	(1)
Repainting rooms	.3	.3	Shirts, sport	.1	.1
Paint brush	.3		Shirts, business	.2	.2
Reshingling house roof	.3	.3	Shorts	(1)	(1)
Central heating furnaces		.5	Undershirts	.2	.2
Water heaters	.6	.7	Pajamas	.1	.1
Cabinet kitchen sinks	.1	.1	Socks, cotton	.1	.1
Sink faucets	.3	.4	Socks, rayon	.1	
Refinishing floors	.2	.2	Socks, nylon stretch		.1
Porch flooring	.3	.3	Hats, felt	.1	
Gas and electricity	1.9	2.0	Boys' apparel	.4	.3
Gas, residential heating	.3	.4	Suits, wool	.1	.1
Gas, other than residential heating	.6	.7	Jackets	.1	(1)
Electricity	1.0	.9	Slacks	(1)	(1)
Solid fuels and fuel oil	1.3	1.3	Dungarees	.1	.1
Anthracite	.3	.2	Shirts	.1	.1
Bituminous coal	.5	.6	Shorts	(1)	(1)
Briquets	(1)	(1)	Women's and girls' apparel	4.1	3.9
Fuel oil	.5	.5	Women's apparel	3.4	3.2
Range oil	(1)	(1)	Coats, heavyweight, wool	.5	.5
Wood	(1)	(1)	Coats, lightweight, wool	.2	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. LIST OF ITEMS PRICED FOR THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN THE ALL-ITEMS INDEX, DECEMBER 1952 AND DECEMBER 1958—Continued

Item	Percent of all-items total		Item	Percent of all-items total	
	December 1952	December 1958		December 1952	December 1958
Women's and girls' apparel—Continued			Medical care services—Continued		
Women's apparel—Continued			Dentist	0.8	0.8
Coats, fur	0.1	0.1	Filling	.6	.6
Suits, wool	.3	.3	Extraction	.2	.2
Suits, rayon	.1	.1	Optometric examination and eyeglasses	.3	.3
Dresses, wool	.1	.1	Hospital services	.2	.2
Dresses, rayon	.4	.4	Men's pay ward	.1	.1
Dresses, cotton, street	.2	.2	Semiprivate room	.1	.1
Housedresses	.1	.1	Private room	.1	.1
Skirts, wool	(¹)		Hospitalization insurance	1.0	.6
Skirts, rayon	.1	.1	Surgical insurance ²		.4
Blouses, manmade fibers	.1	.1	Prescriptions and drugs	.9	.9
Blouses, cotton	.1	.1	Prescriptions, narcotic and nonnarcotic	.3	.3
Sweaters	.1		Penicillin tablets	.1	.1
Shorts, cotton, sport	(¹)		Multiple vitamin concentrates	.2	.2
Slips, rayon and nylon	.2	.2	Aspirin	.2	.2
Panties, rayon	.1	.1	Milk of magnesia	.1	.1
Girdles	.1	.1			
Brassieres	.1		PERSONAL CARE	2.0	2.2
Nightgowns	.4	.4	Men's haircuts	.6	.7
Stockings, nylon	.4	.4	Permanent waves	.1	.1
Gloves	(¹)		Shampoos and wave sets	.2	.2
Handbags	.1		Toilet soap	.1	.2
Girls' apparel	.7	.7	Cleaning tissues	.1	.1
Coats	.2	.2	Toothpaste	.2	.2
Dresses, cotton	.1	.1	Shampoo	.1	.1
Skirts, wool	.1	.1	Shaving cream	.1	.1
Sweaters	.1	.1	Home permanent refill	(¹)	
Panties	.1	.1	Face powder	.1	.1
Anklelets	.1	.1	Face cream	.1	.1
Footwear	1.4	1.5	Razor blades	.1	.1
Shoes	1.3	1.3	Sanitary napkins	.1	.1
Men's shoes, street	.3	.3			
Men's shoes, work	.1	.2	READING AND RECREATION	5.3	5.3
Men's rubbers, dress	.1		Radios	.4	.3
Women's shoes, street	.4	.3	Television sets	.9	.8
Women's shoes, play	.1	.2	Television repairs	(¹)	(¹)
Children's shoes, oxford	.3	.3	Motion picture admissions	1.4	1.7
Shoe repairs	.1	.2	Adult	1.1	1.3
Other apparel	.8	.7	Child	.3	.4
Diapers	.2	.1	Toys	.3	.3
Yard goods	.1	.1	Sporting goods	1.3	1.1
Cotton	.1	.1	Newspapers	1.0	1.1
Rayon	(¹)	(¹)			
Miscellaneous ⁴	.5	.5	OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	5.0	5.1
TRANSPORTATION	11.3	11.7	Cigarettes	1.7	1.9
Private	10.0	10.1	Cigars	.1	.1
Automobiles, new	2.9	3.1	Beer	1.4	1.4
Automobiles, used	2.0	1.7	Miscellaneous ⁴	1.0	.9
Auto repairs	1.1	1.2		.8	.8
Tires	.3	.3	SPECIAL GROUPS:		
Gasoline	2.2	2.3	All commodities	67.1	64.8
Motor oil	.2	.2	Nondurables	22.3	21.2
Auto insurance	1.0	1.0	Food	22.7	22.5
Auto registration	.3	.3	Nondurables less food	9.1	8.7
Public	1.3	1.6	Apparel commodities	13.6	13.6
Transit fares	1.0	1.3	Durables	14.8	13.6
Railroad fares	.3	.3	All services	32.1	34.4
MEDICAL CARE	5.1	5.4	Rent ²	6.0	6.2
Medical care services	4.2	4.5	Services less rent	26.1	28.2
General practitioner	1.6	1.6	Transportation services	3.7	4.1
Office visit	.7	.7	Medical care services	4.2	4.5
Home visit	.7	.7	Household operation services, gas and electricity	6.1	6.7
Obstetrical care	.2	.2	Other services	12.1	12.9
Surgeon	.3	.3	Miscellaneous (unallocated) ⁴	.8	.8
Appendectomy	.2	.2			
Tonsillectomy	.1	.1			

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.² Includes housing away from home, formerly shown separately.³ New item; formerly represented by water heater.⁴ Not actually priced; imputed from priced items.⁵ New item; formerly represented by hospitalization insurance.⁶ Includes housing away from home, formerly included in other services.

Foreign Labor Briefs*

Social Security in Finland

THE SEVERAL BRANCHES of the Finnish compulsory social security system are not unified and are administered separately. The most important elements are the Old Age and Invalidity Pension scheme and the Children's Allowance scheme. Workmen's compensation, another part of the system, is also compulsory in Finland. There is no national health insurance program. A compulsory unemployment insurance plan is currently under consideration. The Military Injury Act makes provision for disabled veterans. Many firms operate voluntary social security schemes for their employees which provide benefits such as health insurance.

Programs

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions. The first National Pension Act in Finland went into effect in 1939, but the act currently in effect dates from January 1, 1957. All working persons over 16 are insured and are eligible for an old-age pension at the age of 65. All pensions are adjusted to the cost-of-living index. At the end of 1957, the recipients numbered 430,900 and pensions averaged about Fmk. 59,800 (\$187).¹

Benefits provided by the new law fall into two categories—the basic pension of Fmk. 24,000 per annum (\$75), payable to an insured person at the age of 65, and an assistance pension which is added to this and is based on a means test, the pensioner's marital status, and the cost of living area in which he resides. Invalidity pensions, payable on the same basis as old age pensions, are granted when an insured person is unable to perform suitable work, regardless of his age.

The pension program is financed by contributions from the insured (1½ percent of his wage), the employer (1½ percent of payroll), and the

State, which makes up the deficit. The act is administered by the National Pension Board, which is supervised by 12 commissioners, elected by the Parliament.

Children's Allowances. In keeping with the provisions of the Children's Allowance Act of 1948, the State pays a quarterly allowance for each child under 16 who is a Finnish citizen and resident in Finland. In 1957, the monthly rate was Fmk. 1,200 (\$3.75) per child. The number of families receiving these allowances in 1957 was 642,743, the total number of children entitled to an allowance in these families being 1,390,969, or 32.1 percent of Finland's population. The total amount disbursed in 1957 for children's allowances was about Fmk. 20 billion (\$62.5 million).

Workmen's Compensation. This aspect of Finnish social security was first established in 1895 and is currently governed by the law of 1948. It covers all employed persons except casual workers and aliens. It is paid for the most part by the employer, although the Government pays some of the premiums of low-income employers and also pays for all increases granted because of inflation. Benefits are established by wage class for temporary as well as permanent disability. Comprehensive medical care is available for the insured. Benefits are also provided for widows and orphans. The insurance is written and largely administered by approved private companies, but the program is supervised by the Government Accident Insurance Office.

Unemployment Programs. Currently, unemployment is being dealt with through work relief projects financed jointly by the national and local authorities as prescribed in the Unemployment Law of December 29, 1956. For this purpose, all municipalities have been divided into 10 categories in accordance with their ability to pay. Often the larger cities carry most of the unemployment burden. Tampere, for example, is responsible for the first 540 unemployed, and above that figure, the State pays one part and the city three parts of unemployment costs; the same is true in Turku.

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions. Based on United States Foreign Service reports and information from other American and foreign sources except as otherwise indicated.

¹ Fmk. 320 = U.S. \$1, par value.

In rural districts, on the other hand, the State assumes most of the cost. In 1957, for instance, the State paid 67.7 percent of the total wages in unemployment relief projects and local authorities paid the remaining 32.3 percent.

Private unemployment funds operated by the trade unions and subsidized by the national Government play an insignificant part in the unemployment relief system. In 1957, the government (State and local authorities) paid a total of Fmk. 10.3 billion for wages for work relief projects, while the private unemployment funds paid out only Fmk. 91 million, two-thirds of which was reimbursed by the national Government.

On September 30, 1958, a special unemployment committee presented its plan for an unemployment insurance program to the Minister of Social

Affairs. The report suggested a compulsory unemployment insurance scheme under which all those who now contribute to the National Pension Fund would also pay a premium to the proposed insurance fund. The program would be administered by the existing National Pension Board. This report was widely criticized and is still held up by the Cabinet.

Expenditures

In 1956, expenditures for social welfare in Finland amounted to 10.8 percent of the net national income, or some Fmk. 22,000 (\$69) per person. Of the total, 49 percent was paid by the State, 22 percent by local authorities, 24 percent by employers, and 5 percent by employees.

New Austrian System of Wage and Price Control

DURING 1958, the life of the Austrian Wage-Price Commission, established in 1957 on a temporary basis, was extended indefinitely. At the same time, its powers were broadened, thus giving Austria a system of wage and price controls which has operated with considerable effectiveness. The Wage-Price Commission grew out of the informal arrangement for discussing wage and price increases which existed during the difficult years of economic rehabilitation following the end of World War II. Thus, ad hoc meetings including the Chancellor, the president of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (AFTU), and representatives of the Chambers of Labor, Commerce, and Agriculture (quasipublic bodies representing the respective interests), and at times the National Bank, took place whenever necessary to discuss and/or formulate wage-price policies.¹ Such meetings became less frequent after 1952, however, and in 1955 the AFTU, which had consistently campaigned for an official body with extensive social and economic influence, again began to press for a formal labor-management-govern-

ment economic consultative body. The trade union confederation envisaged something similar to the Dutch Social Economic Council,² which must be consulted by the government on all matters of economic policy and which makes recommendations to the parliament.

Unable to get the People's Party, which has been partner in a coalition with the Socialists since the war, to agree to such an organization (the party sees in it a form of dual government, interfering with and usurping the functions of the parliament), the unions settled in 1957 for an organization with more limited powers—the Paritätische Kommission (Parity Commission), commonly referred to as the Wage-Price Commission. At that time, the unions were able to strengthen their demand for such a body by pointing out that inflation was recommencing (between December 1954 and December 1956, the cost-of-living index climbed 6.7 percent³).

¹ For a history of postwar wage-price policies, see Murray Edelman, *The Wage-Price Agreements in Postwar Austria* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1954, pp. 629-634), and Leonora L. Stettner, *Wage Pressures and Inflation Controls in Western Europe* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1956, pp. 664-670).

² See Ellen M. Bussey, *Experience with Wage Controls in the Netherlands* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1958, pp. 982-987).

³ UN Statistical Bulletin, various issues.

The Wage-Price Commission, established on March 12, 1957, on a 1-year trial basis, is composed of two representatives each from the two coalition parties and two each from the Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor, and the AFTU. The name *Paritätische Kommission* refers to the fact that all political and economic interests have equal representation on it. The Commission has two subcommittees—one for wages, and the other for prices—which study the demands made and present their findings to the Wage-Price Commission. The wage subcommittee consists of one representative each of the Chambers of Labor and Commerce; the price subcommittee includes one representative each of the Chambers of Labor, Commerce, and Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance, and the AFTU, and two representatives from the Ministry of Interior.

When the Commission was set up, representatives of labor and management organizations agreed to discourage demands for higher wages and higher prices respectively among their members. All parties concerned emphatically reiterated, however, that the establishment of the Commission was to be interpreted as control, and not as a freeze, of wages and prices. In practice, both wages and prices were permitted to rise whenever the Commission found such rises justified. The Commission depended, for its success, largely on the good will of labor and management, for although the government was represented, the Commission constituted a purely unofficial and voluntary attempt at labor-management cooperation.

The AFTU maintained discipline among member unions by refusing to back wage demands not approved by the Wage-Price Commission. Strike action of the affiliates is subject to approval by the federation. Where wage negotiations were approved, the Commission tried to get workers to accept fringe benefits rather than direct wage increases, since employers were slower to translate higher benefits into price demands.

To prevent price increases in spite of its recommendations, the Commission depended largely on the pressure of public opinion, but it also had the right to recommend the removal of tariffs on specific products so that foreign competition would

force down domestic prices. The AFTU, however, was able to exert greater influence on its members in curbing wage increases than the representatives of employers' organizations could exert on their members.

When the Commission's term was about to expire, at the end of 1957, the AFTU urged that it be continued and further recommended that the Commission be given greater powers to control prices, since business interests had not maintained the discipline that labor had. The fact that the cost-of-living index had advanced only 1.8 percent from the end of 1956 to December 1957⁴ was used by the trade unions to support their argument that a commission of this type was necessary and useful. At the same time, however, labor made its continued cooperation contingent on giving the Commission more extensive powers.

Since it was generally agreed that the Wage-Price Commission had been a success, the AFTU was in an excellent bargaining position. Both of its fundamental proposals were accepted by management and government, although not without considerable opposition from business interests. Thus, in April 1958, the decision was made by all interested parties that the Commission would become a more or less permanent part of the Austrian economic scene and was to be given greater power. This was accomplished by strengthening the law against profiteering (the price-gouging law—*preistreibereigesetz*) and by arranging for the automatic suspension of import restrictions on fruits and vegetables whenever prices rose above a certain level.

The amendment to the price-gouging law made it a penal offense to charge prices greater than locally customary. Customary prices for non-agricultural products are to be determined jointly by the Chambers of Commerce and Labor and the AFTU. Prices of agricultural products are to be established by agreement between the Chamber of Agriculture, on the one hand, and the Chamber of Labor and the AFTU, on the other. Charging prices in excess of those so set will be subject to a penalty of fine or imprisonment. Thus, the Wage-Price Commission, heretofore dependent upon voluntary cooperation, has been given legal authority.

⁴ Ibid.

Technical Training in the United Kingdom

TECHNICAL TRAINING in the United Kingdom, as in the United States, is available at the secondary and college levels of the educational system, and also includes on-the-job training at various levels, with or without collateral classwork.¹

After a pupil has completed the work of the infant school (ages 5 to 7) and the junior school (ages 8 to 10; 8 to 11 in Scotland), the type of secondary school to which he will go is determined by his achievement in a test. The secondary schools are of three types:

1. Technical schools, i.e., those which specialize in vocational subjects (serving about 5 percent of all secondary school students). The course is 4 or 5 years long.
2. Modern schools, i.e., those in which the courses are general, but with a practical bias (serving about 75 percent of the students). The course is 4 or 5 years long.
3. Grammar schools, i.e., those which provide academic or college-preparatory courses, including schools maintained by public authorities, and those, called "public schools," which are maintained by private organizations (serving about 20 percent of the students). The course is usually 7 years long. It provides no technical training, except such as is inherent in secondary school science.

The courses offered in the technical secondary schools include those in fields of production, such as metalworking, weaving, and farming, as well as those in service fields, such as domestic science, mechanical drawing, and business.

College-level education in technical fields is offered in technical colleges accommodating students from age 15 or 16 to age 18, 19, or 21 (and, in addition, some older students), as well as in the universities, accommodating grammar school graduates from about age 18 to age 21 or 22. Of the technical colleges, about 300 provide full-time instruction, and 250 more provide part-time instruction, in architecture; applied chemistry, including plastics; aeronautical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering; mining; and other technological fields. In the universities, courses are available in geology, chemistry, and many other natural sciences.

About 150 of the technical colleges give instruction at an advanced level in one or more of the technologies. Eight of these institutions have

been designated by the Ministry of Education as "colleges of advanced technology," at which it is Government policy to promote original investigation by providing Government funds for research.

Advanced training is also available at the universities in such professional fields as medicine and veterinary science, and postgraduate work is available which leads to advanced degrees in mathematics, physics, chemistry, zoology, geography, and other technical subjects.

So-called "sandwich courses" play an important and expanding part in the activities of the technical colleges. Such a course involves alternate and approximately equal periods of full-time attendance at the college and of practical training in industry. Of the courses having the official approval of the Ministry of Education, most are based on alternate periods of 6 months, beginning with a half year of full-time attendance at classes.

Sandwich courses are especially popular among students completing their secondary education who want to start a career as soon as possible, and also among able employed workers who feel the need for, or whose employers want them to have, classroom instruction. Sandwich students are paid the appropriate salary during the work period. In addition, some firms pay the college fees of their students, and a few firms continue to pay a student's full salary during class instruction.

A variation of the sandwich course program involves training within the industry. Some large firms maintain "works' schools" on their own premises, with full-time heads and their own full- or part-time staffs or staffs consisting of teachers loaned by the local educational institutions. In a few instances, several small firms of the same industry jointly maintain a separate school for the training of their workers.

Apprenticeship as such continues to exist alongside the more school-oriented programs of technical training, and the day-release plan is used by some firms which employ apprentices. Moreover, the General Electric Co. offers a special arrangement, comparable to apprenticeship, for university graduates in engineering and science, which provides 2 years of practical training on the job.

¹ See W. Graham Craig, *Outline of Technical Training in the United Kingdom* (Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, Research Program on the Training of Skilled Manpower Series, 6), 1958.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Payments to Employee Representatives. The U.S. Supreme Court held¹ that an employee representative who accepted checks from employers intending to make a payment to the union's welfare fund, and used the proceeds for his personal benefit could not be convicted under section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act which prohibits employee representatives from accepting employer payments, as the transaction was within the precise language of the exemption for payments to trust funds.

In this case, a union representative accepted checks identified by the attached vouchers as employers' contributions to the union welfare fund. Instead of depositing the checks in the existing welfare fund account, the representative opened a new account and subsequently used the proceeds for his own purposes as well as nonwelfare union purposes. As a result, he was convicted in a Federal district court of violating section 302(b) of the LMRA which prohibits an employee representative from accepting money from employers of the employees. The Government contended that inasmuch as the representative intended to use the funds for his own purposes when he accepted the checks, his conduct was not within the section 302(c)(5) exemption from the broad restriction in section 302(b) which provides that the restriction shall not be applicable to payments to qualified trust funds established by an employee representative for the benefit of the employees. The conviction was upheld in the court of appeals.²

Reversing the decision of the lower court, the Supreme Court found that even if the representative's initial purpose was to appropriate the funds for his own use, his conduct did not violate section 302(b) of the act. The statute does not require mutuality of guilt, the court stated, and a representative might be guilty of violating section

302(b) without employer collusion, as where payments are coerced from an unwilling employer. However, in this instance, the employers' intent is the deciding factor because when the checks were drawn by the employers and delivered to the representative as payment to a qualified union welfare fund, and when the representative received the checks, the transaction was within the precise language of the exception for payments to trust funds in 302(c)(5), and thus was not a violation of section 302(b). The legislative history of the act is devoid of any suggestion that defalcating trustees were to be held accountable under Federal law except by way of injunctive remedy, the court stated, and although the conduct of the representative was reprehensible, the purpose of Congress was not to punish criminal conduct traditionally within the jurisdiction of the States, but to deal with problems peculiar to collective bargaining.

The dissenting justices were of the opinion that the purpose of the exception in section 302(c)(5) was to permit the creation of and payments to qualified welfare funds as defined in the act, and that a qualified welfare fund was not established in this instance as the representative established no welfare fund whatsoever. Since the receipt of the checks by the representative as welfare fund moneys was merely a sham, it was not within the exception, the justices reasoned. Thus, the representative violated section 302(b) regardless of the intent of the employers. Moreover, the justices asserted that successful prosecution under this section would be next to impossible if, as here, guilt were based on an elusive mental element such as the employers' intent.

Damages for Peaceful Picketing Spoiled by Illegal Activity. A Federal court of appeals held³ that under section 303 of the LMRA an employer is entitled to damages resulting from peaceful

*Prepared in the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹ *Arroyo v. United States* (U.S. Sup. Ct., May 4, 1959).

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1958, p. 1017.

³ *Local 131, United Brotherhood of Carpenters v. Clisco Construction Co.* (C.A. 7, April 13, 1959).

job site picketing supplemented by illegal secondary boycott activity.

A general contractor who had no agreement with the Carpenters union, although some of his employees were union members, refused to accede to union demands for overtime pay and fringe benefits. The union picketed the job site where the work requiring carpenters was scheduled to be done by the general contractor and where subcontractors, most of whom were unionized, were scheduled to complete those segments of the construction which involved other trades. In addition, the union brought direct pressure on the subcontractors and their workmen to stop doing business with the general contractor.

The employees of the subcontractors would not cross the picket line, and the general contractor employed nonunion, often unskilled, men to do behind the picket line the work which ordinarily the subcontractors' union men would have done. Having suffered delays and difficulties, the general contractor sought damages in a Federal district court under section 303 of the LMRA which provides, in part, that it is unlawful for a labor organization to engage in a strike or a concerted refusal where an object thereof is forcing or requiring any employer or other person to cease doing business with any other person, and that persons injured by such violation may sue for damages in a district court of the United States. The district court found that the picket line as originally established was not illegal, but that the union's activities away from the job site were calculated to cause others than carpenters to cease doing business with the general contractor within the meaning of section 303. Holding that the illegal secondary activities infected the lawful picketing, the district court found that the union was responsible for substantial damages resulting mainly from difficulties behind the picket line.

In affirming the decision, the court of appeals stated that one of the purposes of the LMRA was to permit a union to strike and picket peacefully without interference, but that protected activities do not include vigorous, concerted efforts

to keep others from doing business with the struck employer. Moreover, in the opinion of the court, union activities need not be treated as wholly severable, and in determining the legality of the activities both the objective and the related circumstances should be considered. Citing a decision of the United States Supreme Court⁴ holding that a picket line at the job can take on an unfair objective, the court of appeals stated that it follows that the legality of a picket line at the job can be spoiled by away-from-the-job activity. Concluding that when the totality of effort is considered in this case, the object of the concerted activities was illegal, the court held that the general contractor at whom the activities were directed was entitled to recover damages.

Use of Dues for Political Purposes. The Supreme Court of Georgia enjoined⁵ the enforcement of a union shop contract executed under the Railway Labor Act when part of the dues and assessments collected thereunder were to be used to support political programs and candidates which the petitioning nonunion employees opposed, as the contract violates the employees' rights of freedom of speech and deprives them of their property without due process of law under the First and Fifth Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

The facts stipulated in this case showed that certain employees of a railroad objected to a union shop agreement negotiated without any specific authorization from the employees, on the grounds that the dues required under the terms of the agreement would be used in part to promote political doctrines and candidates which the employees were not willing to support. These employees, faced with a choice between involuntary financial support of political activities and giving up their jobs, procured an injunction from the State trial court restraining the union from enforcing the union shop agreement.

Affirming the judgment of the trial court, the State supreme court pointed out that in upholding the validity of union shop agreements executed under the Railway Labor Act, the U.S. Supreme Court reserved judgment on the validity of such agreement if dues were used "as a cover for forcing ideological conformity or other action in contravention of the First or Fifth Amendment."⁶ In

⁴ *NLRB v. Denver Building and Construction Trades Council*, 341 U.S. 675 (1951).

⁵ *International Association of Machinists v. Street* (Ga. Sup. Ct., May 8, 1959).

⁶ *Railway Employees Dept. v. Hanson*, 351 U.S. 225 (1956). See Monthly Labor Review, August 1956, p. 941.

the opinion of the court, this case was within the area in which the U.S. Supreme Court reserved judgment. A person who is compelled to provide economic support for political programs and candidates is just as much deprived of his freedom of speech as if he were compelled to give vocal support to doctrines he opposes, the court held, and to require an employee to join a union and pay dues which are used, in part, to support doctrines he opposes is also a violation of the employee's freedom to contract.

Illegality of Partial Lockout. The National Labor Relations Board held⁷ that although a multiemployer bargaining unit may use the lockout as a defense against whipsaw strikes, a partial lockout permitting the employees only enough work to disqualify them from State unemployment compensation is a violation of the NLRA.

The union in this case struck one member of a multiemployer unit in support of its bargaining demands. When the nonstruck members of the unit invoked a lockout, the union instructed the employees to register with the State employment service for other jobs and for unemployment compensation. The employers protested any payment of benefits on the grounds that the unemployment was due to a labor dispute, which, under these circumstances, precluded benefits under the State law. In addition, they attempted to frustrate what they claimed would be a misuse of the State unemployment fund as a strike fund by offering the employees enough work to disqualify them for benefits.

In the resulting unfair labor practice proceedings, the majority of the Board held that the partial lockout "infringed upon the collective bargaining rights of these employees and tended to discourage support of the union and concerted activity for mutual aid in violation of section 8(a) (1) and (3) of the act." Noting that employers may lawfully counter threatened strikes by lockouts for special economic reasons and that members of a multiemployer unit may resort to a temporary lockout to preserve the unit when the

union strikes only one member at a time,⁸ the majority found that the partial lockout employed by the unit in this instance was not a defensive measure, but retaliation against the employees' union-directed efforts to procure unemployment benefits. Moreover, they held, the fact that the employers would be compelled to subsidize, in part, a strike against themselves through increased tax contributions to the State unemployment reserves did not constitute special circumstances which would entitle them to lock out their employees in order to protect their business from unusual economic loss.

In the opinion of the dissenting members, the employer unit had a duty to resist depletion of the compensation fund by payments to workers whose unemployment resulted from a labor dispute, as well as an economic interest in protecting the fund from unwarranted disbursements which would result in an increase in the employers' tax contribution to the fund. In addition, the dissenting members asserted that use of the unemployment fund as a strike fund would negate the effectiveness of the lockout defense against whipsaw strikes, and would force the employers to underwrite the effectiveness of the strike. Therefore, it was averred, the partial lockout was a lawful attempt by the employer unit to protect its legitimate interest in bargaining on a group basis.

Jurisdiction Over Political Subdivisions. The U.S. Supreme Court held⁹ that when a State court is otherwise precluded from enjoining peaceful picketing by the NLRA, jurisdiction is not conferred on the State by the fact that one of its political subdivisions is among those seeking relief.

In this case, a municipal corporation contracted for construction work on an addition to the county courthouse. When one of the contractors refused to sign a union agreement, a union picketed the project. The picketing, though peaceful, stopped all work since union members employed by other contractors refused to cross the picket line. In an action for injunctive relief initiated by the county and the general contractor, the State circuit court enjoined the picketing, basing its jurisdiction on a finding that interstate commerce was not affected by the dispute. This

⁷ *Great Falls Employers' Council and Retail Clerks International Association*, 123 NLRB No. 100 (Apr. 29, 1950).

⁸ *NLRB v. Truck Drivers Union (Buffalo Linen)*, 353 U.S. 87 (1957).

⁹ *Local 298, Plumbers Union v. County of Door* (U.S. Sup. Ct., May 4, 1959).

judgment was affirmed by the State supreme court which held that interstate commerce was affected but that State laws were not preempted, reasoning that the NLRB had no jurisdiction as a political subdivision was a party to the suit, and political subdivisions are expressly excluded from the definition of employer in the NLRA.

Reversing the decision of the State court, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the dispute affected interstate commerce and was the kind of litigation over which the NLRB normally has exclusive power. Moreover, the Court pointed out that the NLRB is empowered to issue complaints whenever it is charged that any person subject to the act is engaged in any proscribed unfair labor practice, and the Board regulations allow such a charge to be filed by any "person". Inasmuch as political subdivisions are not excepted from the definition of "person," the municipal corporation was entitled to file a charge in this instance, the Court held, and therefore exclusive jurisdiction rests with the NLRB.

"Checkoff" Revocation Forms. The U.S. Supreme Court held¹⁰ that a provision in a collective bargaining agreement which required an employee to revoke his "checkoff" authorization only on forms furnished by the union was invalid under the Railway Labor Act.

In this case, an employer refused to honor an employee's written revocation of his dues deduction authorization, asserting that the agreement between the employer and the union required the use of forms provided by the union and forwarded by that organization to the employer. The employee sought injunctive relief in a Federal district court and a declaration that he had complied with requirements for an effective revocation under section 2 Eleventh (b) of the Railway Labor Act, which provides that checkoff agreements are effective only with respect to those employees who furnish the employer with a written authorization "which shall be revocable in writing. . . ." A Federal district court, in denying the injunction, held the requirement valid. It reasoned that although the formal revocation requirement in the collective bargaining agreement

may be arbitrary, it is easily complied with. This decision was affirmed by the court of appeals.

Reversing the decision of the lower court, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the checkoff provisions of the Railway Labor Act give employers and unions no authority to restrict an employee's individual freedom of decision by regulations, reasonable or otherwise. It merely requires a writing attributable to the employee and fairly expressing a revocation of his assignment. To minimize procedural problems, the Court stated, the employer and union might establish a suggested, rather than mandatory, procedure for revocation which would impose no requirements other than those in the statute, recognizing that a requirement of any extra step may be burdensome to the individual employee who is not "equipped" for correspondence. Moreover, the Court rejected the argument that the individual employee is bound by the requirement in the collective bargaining agreement, stating that the labor organization cannot function as the employees' agent in waiving their statutory rights.

In the opinion of the dissenting justices, the contract provision requiring that revocation be made through the union on forms supplied by the union is just and practical as applied to the employer, the union, and the employees, and is a reasonable arrangement for the businesslike administration of the checkoff. In addition, these justices averred that neither a declaratory judgment nor injunctive relief are warranted in this instance, as this employee-plaintiff is not entitled to extraordinary relief when he could have avoided any injury simply by executing another revocation on the form which the union provided.

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Rights of Employees on Annual Training. A Federal district court has made the first interpretation of section 9(g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, holding¹¹ that an employer may not impose conditions on or terminate the leave of a reservist absent for annual field training.

The employee on this case was hired on June 28, 1954, and on July 26, 1954, he enlisted in the Army Reserve. Before June 1956, he notified his employer that he was obligated to take unit field training for 2 weeks, beginning July 8th. He left

¹⁰ *Felter v. Southern Pacific Co.* (U.S. Sup. Ct., April 27, 1959).

¹¹ *Mariant v. Araujo* (U.S.D.C., N. Calif., May 1, 1959).

for this purpose at the close of work on July 6th; later the same day, the employer hired a permanent replacement. On the morning after his training was finished, the reservist applied for reinstatement which was denied. He continued to seek reinstatement until October 30, 1956, and later brought an action for damages for violation of the law.

The court, deciding in the trainee's favor, held that section 9(g)(3) of the act creates a statutory leave of absence and that an employer cannot impose conditions on the leave or terminate it. The leave is ended when the trainee makes application for reinstatement and is reinstated. Any action by the employer which denies the trainee a leave of absence or fails to accord him the status of an employee on his application for reinstatement violates the statute.

The court ruled that the reservist had met all conditions for statutory reemployment rights and was on statutory leave when his employment relationship was unlawfully terminated. Compensatory damages were awarded from July 23, 1956, to October 30, 1956, the date when the reservist no longer desired reinstatement.

Wages and Hours

Informer's Privilege Under FLSA. A U.S. court of appeals ruled¹² that the U.S. Secretary of Labor need not divulge the names of employees who have made statements to him concerning alleged violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In an injunction action against the alleged violations of the FLSA, the Secretary, at the defendant's request, listed the names of 85 persons known or believed to have knowledge of the violations charged, but declined to identify persons who had furnished written statements pertaining thereto. The trial court, having ruled that the Secretary was required to answer the defendant's questions, dismissed the complaint for failure to comply with the order.

In reversing, the appellate court relied upon the common law privilege for communications by in-

formers to the Government. The court held that identification of employees who might never appear as witnesses was not so essential to a fair trial as to outweigh the public policy against disclosure.

Coverage of Airline Catering. A Federal court of appeals, reversing a district court, held¹³ that employees preparing and delivering meals to planes for service to first-class passengers on interstate flights were producing goods for commerce and thus were within the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and that a restaurant deriving over 25 percent of its annual gross receipts from the sale of these flight meals could not qualify for exemption from the act's requirements as a "retail or service establishment."

The court rejected the defendant's argument that the meals, designed for immediate eating, were not "goods" under the act's definition, which expressly excludes goods after their delivery to the ultimate consumer. On this point, the decision followed *Powell v. U.S. Cartridge Co.*,¹⁴ where the Supreme Court held that delivery of goods to the ultimate consumer before interstate transportation could not deprive the employees who produced the goods of the act's benefits.

The defendant also contended that its sales of flight meals were of a retail nature, since the airlines made no specific charge for them and termed them a "gratuity" furnished to first-class passengers. The court, however, referring to the rule that the retail exemption is to be narrowly construed, found that there was such a resale as to defeat the claimed exemption, since the meals were purchased for a definite number of passengers on each flight, and their cost entered into computation of passenger fares as an operating expense.

¹² *Mitchell v. Roma* (C.A. 3, Apr. 14, 1959).

¹³ *Mitchell v. Sherry Corine Corp.*, 264 F. 2d 831 (C.A. 4, Mar. 13, 1959).

¹⁴ 330 U.S. 497 (1950).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

May 1, 1959

THE U.S. RUBBER Co. and the United Rubber Workers reached an agreement to end a strike that had idled 26,000 workers since April 9. Among the terms were improved retirement provisions, including company agreement to fund the pension plan, plus expanded medical insurance coverage and supplemental unemployment benefits. Wages were not an issue. (See also p. 797 of this issue.)

May 2

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE in Honolulu that the Governor of Hawaii had signed the Omnibus Unemployment Compensation Act which extends coverage to seasonal agricultural workers. To be eligible for benefits, a worker must have worked 30 weeks or a minimum of 20 weeks in a seasonal job and had other employment to attain total minimum earnings of \$400.

May 4

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ruled, in *Arroyo v. United States*, that a union representative who misappropriated funds given him by employers as payment to a welfare fund, of which he was a trustee, did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act's prohibition on employer payments to employee representatives. The Court held the payments were within the exemption from such prohibition for payments to welfare funds. (See also p. 784 of this issue.)

On the same day, the High Court ruled that a political subdivision of a State, which had joined a contractor in a State court action to enjoin peaceful picketing at a county construction project should, instead, have sought relief from the National Labor Relations Board since the activity met the Board's jurisdictional standards and the alleged purposes of the picketing would, if proved, constitute an unfair labor practice under the Labor Management Relations Act. The Court held that the subdivision is within the Board's definition of any "person" permitted to file charges under the act. The case was *Local 298, Plumbers Union v. County of Door*. (See also p. 786 of this issue.)

THE CLOAKMAKERS JOINT BOARD of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union signed a 3-year contract, effective June 1, with manufacturers of women's and chil-

dren's coats and suits in a four-State area centering in New York City. The pact, covering 50,000 workers, extends to pieceworkers provisions for premium pay for overtime work and holiday pay—already in effect for timeworkers—and provides for an employer-financed severance pay fund. (See also p. 797 of this issue.)

May 5

THE NEW YORK STATE Board of Standards and Appeals ruled that the minimum hourly wage rates of \$1 and 70 cents for nonresort hotel service and nonservice workers, respectively, established by order of the State Industrial Commissioner in 1957 (see Chron. item for Nov. 15, 1957, MLR, Jan. 1958), may not apply to employees outside New York City because the order had not taken into account "the value of the service or the class of service rendered [by employees] within the meaning of the law . . ."

THE National Labor Relations Board ruled (3-2) that a union-security contract which required employees to maintain "membership in good standing . . . in accordance with [union] constitution and bylaws," when read in its entirety, did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act, since another clause did not permit the union to seek the discharge of employees whose membership has been terminated but who continued to pay financial obligations. The case was *Zangerle Peterson Co. and International Union, United Industrial Workers*.

May 6

EXECUTIVES of the Neo Gravure Printing Co., Weehawken, N.J., testified before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field that it had paid over \$307,000 during the past 14 years for providing a shield against labor troubles to Harold Gross, a convicted extortionist and current president of Teamster Local 320 in Miami Beach, Fla., and four members of his family—all of whom were still on the company payroll—and a New York longshore union leader, Cornelius Noonan. Representatives of the New York Times and the New York Daily Mirror admitted on the stand that their papers during a 1948 truckers' strike had paid Neo Gravure to clear the way for delivery of Sunday supplements from the printing firm. Following the testimony, Gross was dropped from Neo Gravure's payroll and, on May 15, was arrested in Miami Beach for continuing to operate as a union business agent after his license had been canceled.

May 8

A MINIMUM WAGE BILL, providing a rate of 75 cents hourly for North Carolina workers, effective January 1, 1960, was ratified. Excluded from coverage were agricultural workers, outside salesmen, persons receiving tips in addition to wages, and workers aged 65 years or over.

THE GEORGIA SUPREME COURT ruled that a union shop agreement, executed pursuant to the Railway Labor Act, was invalid as abridging rights guaranteed by the First and Fifth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, insofar as it required nonunion employees to join the union and pay dues which would be used partly to support political purposes of which such employees disapproved. The case was *International Association of Machinists v. Street*. (See also p. 785 of this issue.)

May 14

STUART ROTHMAN, solicitor of the U.S. Department of Labor since July 1953, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate for a 4-year term as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. He replaced Jerome J. Fenton, who had resigned on March 14 but remained in office pending the appointment of his successor.

ACTING IN LINE with the U.S. Supreme Court finding in *Hotel Employees Local 255 v. Leedom* (see Chron. item for Nov. 24, 1958, MLR, Jan. 1959), the NLRB announced that it would exercise jurisdiction over nonresidential hotels and motels with a gross annual business of \$500,000.

May 15

REVERSING AN NLRB DECISION, the Federal court of appeals in St. Louis ruled that a union violated the secondary boycott prohibition of the Taft-Hartley Act when it picketed a tool and die company to support its strike against a plastics company, even though there was evidence of common ownership and control of the two companies. The court held that the activities of the companies were not so closely integrated as to justify a conclusion that the two companies constitute one employer within the meaning of the act. The case was *Bachman Machine Co. v. NLRB*.

May 19

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER signed a bill amending the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts, increasing railroad workers' retirement benefits by one-tenth and maximum unemployment benefits by one-fifth, effective June 1. The duration of unemployment benefits was extended on a length-of-service basis. (See also p. 795 of this issue.)

IN TWO COMPANION CASES, the California Supreme Court ruled that right-to-work ordinances of two counties were invalid since they contravened the State's statutory policy guaranteeing employees freedom to organize and select representatives for collective bargaining and, further, that they partially duplicated the State's policy prohibiting jurisdictional-organizational assaults upon the valid employee-employer relationships. The cases were *Chavez v. Sargent* and *Local 1364, Retail Clerks v. Superior Court of State of California*.

May 20

MEMBERS of the International Typographical Union rejected by a referendum vote a proposed per capita weekly assessment of \$1 for 3 consecutive months, for the purpose of establishing a newspaper, or newspapers, in Westchester County, N.Y., that would compete with the papers of the Macy chain struck by the union since December 1957.

May 21

AT THE CONCLUSION of its 4-day meeting in Washington, D.C., the AFL-CIO Executive Council voiced its opposition to the Kennedy-Erwin labor-reform bill, passed by the U.S. Senate, and among other actions reiterated its past demands for Federal legislation to raise the legal minimum wage rate and establish Federal standards for unemployment compensation, postponed action in the case of Carpenter union President Maurice A. Hutcheson, and referred a dispute between the United Steelworkers and the Federation's Metal Trades Department to the Executive Committee for further study. (See also p. 792 of this issue.)

THE COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS and the Southern Bell Telephone Co. agreed on a 15-month contract for about 55,000 workers in 9 States, providing for weekly wage increases of \$2 to \$5 for plant craftsmen and related clerical personnel and \$1 to \$3 for traffic and other clerical employees. (See also p. 796 of this issue.)

May 24

MAYOR WAGNER of New York City appointed a three-man factfinding panel to investigate a strike by nonprofessional workers at six nonprofit hospitals which had begun on May 8 in spite of New York Supreme Court orders forbidding the strike. Wages and recognition of Local 1190, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union are at issue.

May 25

A 10-DAY STRIKE of 115 carpenters, which at one time idled 5,000 construction workers at the missile launching base at Cape Canaveral, Fla., and nearby Patrick Air Force Base, ended in a 2-year agreement, including 40 cents an hour in pay increases, with Associated General Contractors.

TWO CONSUMER GROUPS in the field of prepaid medical care—the Group Health Federation of America and the American Labor Health Association—merged, at a New York City meeting to form the Group Health Association of America, whose affiliates represent more than 6 million consumers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The event was hailed in the cooperative movement as "a milestone in the history of the work for application of cooperative methods to the solution of problems

of health economics." A recent decision of the American Medical Association removed its previous opposition to groups providing prepaid medical care.

May 27

A FEDERAL GRAND JURY in Los Angeles indicted Teamster Local 626 and four union members (including Mike Singer, business agent of the local) on charges of conspiring to control the area's yellow grease export market by strikes and picketing and threats of such actions.

Two days later, 13 Teamster officials and members, including John O'Rourke, an international vice president and president of the New York Teamsters Joint Council, were arrested following indictment by a Nassau County (N.Y.) grand jury on charges of extortion in the juke box industry.

May 28

NEGOTIATING UNDER a reopening clause of a 3-year contract, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and leading shirt, pajamas, and cotton-garment manufacturers reached an agreement covering about 100,000 workers and providing for a 7.5-cent hourly wage increase and additional fringe benefits, effective on August 31. (See also p. 797 of this issue.)

MERGER of the Insurance Agents International Union (formerly AFL) and the Insurance Workers of America (formerly CIO) into the Insurance Workers Inter-

national Union, with 23,000 dues-paying members, was completed as delegates from the two unions met in Chicago in a founding convention. (See also p. 793 of this issue.)

Later in the month, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (MEBA) announced that its members and those of the Brotherhood of Marine Engineers (associated with the Seafarers' Union) had voted through referendum to merge their unions. By the merger agreement, the Brotherhood will enter into MEBA Local 101, which has jurisdiction in the Great Lakes area.

May 29

A SUBCOMMITTEE on labor-management legislation of the U.S. House of Representatives Education and Labor Committee ended a 2-day session in Los Angeles, having heard three men testify that they had been expelled from the Machinists' District Lodge 727-E for alleged "conduct unbecoming union members," namely, actively supporting the "right to work" proposal on the 1958 California ballot which the union unqualifiedly opposed. The men did not lose their jobs as a result of the expulsion, nor did the union request—nor could have lawfully effected—their discharge. In upholding the local's decision, Machinist President Albert J. Hayes said that the constitutional right to freely express one's views "does not mean that a member of our association is entitled to openly denounce the considered position of the labor movement and particularly of his own organization, without the possibility of losing his rights to retain his standing as an I. A. of M. union member."

Developments in Industrial Relations *

Union Activities

AFL-CIO Executive Council. The spring meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council was held in Washington, D.C., May 18-21. Of immediate concern was the Kennedy-Ervin labor reform bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House of Representatives.¹ In its original form, the bill had the blessings of the AFL-CIO, but because of a series of amendments attached to it, the council charged the bill "would unwarrantedly jeopardize the liberties of all honest trade unionists." It directed President George Meany to present to the House Committee on Education and Labor a "point by point analysis of the weakness and dangers in the bill. . . ." The Senate bill was also opposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers on the grounds that its proposed reforms were not strong enough.

The council failed to resolve differences between two factions in the dispute placed before it by the Steelworkers and the Industrial Union Department which accused the Metal Trades Department of organizing in competition with industrial unions. A compromise report, worked out by President Meany, reportedly eliminated some of the differences contained in separate reports previously submitted by a two-man committee appointed to study the problem.² It was turned down by ex-CIO officials now on the executive council on the grounds that the report, if accepted, would have licensed the craft unions to continue their alleged raiding of plants organized by the industrial unions. The issue was referred to the eight-man executive committee "to study and try to find some solution."

In a related jurisdictional dispute—involving the International Union of Electrical Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association—the council upheld the decision of an

impartial umpire declaring the IUE had violated the AFL-CIO no-raiding pact by petitioning for a representation election at the Belock Instrument Corp. in College Point, Long Island. James B. Carey, president of the IUE, defended his union's action on the grounds that collusion was involved in the original agreement between the company and the Sheet Metal Workers, a contention rejected by the council as being unsupported by the facts. Mr. Carey was ordered by the council to withdraw his union from the election to be held in June.

The case of Carpenter President Maurice A. Hutcheson was again postponed³ pending disposition of an Indiana indictment against him over alleged involvement in land sales. Mr. Hutcheson—attending his first executive council meeting in more than a year—invited council members to investigate the union's affairs and assured them that he had done no wrong; his earlier refusal to answer certain questions put to him by a Senate investigating committee, he said, was necessary because he feared his answers might be used against him in his Indiana trial.

The council reportedly mapped a plan to fight for repeal of "right to work" laws in three States (Kansas, Utah, and Indiana) and to survey conditions in five others to determine whether a similar effort should be made there.

Conventions and Mergers. Many of the union conventions in May stressed political action and collective bargaining policies. At the 30th convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, delegates approved a number of resolutions recommended by its General Executive Board as a result of antitrust suits pending against the ILGW.⁴ To finance the union's increased activities growing out of the resolutions, delegates approved a rise in the per capita tax paid by local and joint board affiliates to \$1.50 a month (from \$1.17). Most of the increase will be allocated toward establishing, for the first time in the international union's history, a \$5 million

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1959, p. 302.

² See Monthly Labor Review, April 1959, p. 427.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1959, p. 427.

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1959, pp. 585-586.

strike fund to provide members with benefits beginning with the second week of a walkout or lockout. Benefits will amount to \$20 a week—half to be financed from the fund and the remainder to be paid by the striking local or joint board.

A resolution was approved calling for "a nationwide party of consistent liberalism" to promote liberal legislation. To accomplish this goal, the resolution urged greater trade unionist voter registration along with more financial contributions, and legislation reapportioning Congressional representation following the 1960 Census.

Another major action taken at the convention was the relinquishment by President David Dubinsky of his post as secretary-treasurer, a position he has held along with that of president since 1932. The 1,000 attending delegates unanimously reelected Mr. Dubinsky as president and Louis Stulberg, for the past 3 years executive vice president, an appointive position, as secretary-treasurer. In addition, three new vice presidents were elected to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations.

Delegates to the United Shoe Workers' convention also agreed to set up a national strike fund to be financed through appropriate per capita payments. Delegates of the 60,000-member union also approved proposals for an increase in the statutory minimum wage to \$1.25, a 35-hour workweek, and a drive to organize nonunion workers in the shoe industry.

A dismal outlook for hosiery workers was portrayed before delegates attending the 45th biennial convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The union said shifts in consumer tastes had brought about increased production of ladies' seamless hosiery, involving greater utilization of automatic knitting machines. There had been a corresponding decline in the demand for full-fashioned hosiery—the field in which the union's major strength lies. To strengthen its position, delegates approved a resolution urging affiliation with "another strong union, such as Steel Workers or Auto Workers," to help them organize hosiery workers in mills that have located in "States that are against organized labor and [are] in favor of cut throat prices and low

wages. . . ." The union advocated legislation along the lines recommended by the AFL-CIO at an April meeting on unemployment,⁵ and called for legislation to improve enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Election of new officers, adoption of a constitution, a pledge of adherence to the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, and a request that the union be placed under AFL-CIO monitorship, were steps taken by delegates to the International Jewelry Workers' Union 15th triennial convention. The union had been under fire on charges of financial irregularities, corruption, and exploitation of Puerto Rican workers by "sweetheart" contracts. In December 1958, both the union's president and the secretary-treasurer had resigned and since that date, the union had been under AFL-CIO trusteeship.⁶ Harry Spodick was elected to fill the combined offices of president and secretary-treasurer and 10 vice presidents were chosen. To insure completion of its cleanup campaign, a resolution was approved calling for a monitor to "aid, assist and oversee" union activities for as long as necessary "to protect the best interests" of the IJU.

At the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks' convention, attention was given to automation and to forthcoming collective bargaining with the Nation's railroads. The union's constitution was revamped and dues were increased to a minimum of \$4 a month (an average increase of about \$1); the monthly per capita tax paid to the international was raised to \$1.50 from \$1. George M. Harrison, president of the union since 1928, was reelected by acclamation, and George M. Gibbons, who had been serving as secretary-treasurer following the death of Phil E. Ziegler, was elected to that post. In other actions, a 70-year age limit for officers was adopted and the board of trustees was enlarged from five to seven members to give representation to the union's airline membership.

Mergers or steps toward mergers of unions in the same or allied industries were taken at several conventions. In Chicago, the Insurance Agents International Union and the Insurance Workers of America (both AFL-CIO affiliates) voted in separate conventions to merge into a single union.⁷ George L. Russ, former president of the IAIU, was named to the top post of the new organization

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1959, p. 678.

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1959, p. 186.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1958, p. 1409.

and William A. Gillen, former president of the other union, became secretary-treasurer. The new insurance union—composed of about 13,000 former Insurance Agents members and 10,000 former Insurance Workers—is to be known as the Insurance Workers International Union. A joint convention followed in which the organization of the many unorganized insurance workers was stressed.

The new peace between two traditional rivals⁸—the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers' International Union—was emphasized at the latter union's ninth biennial convention, held in Montreal, when Joseph Curran, president of the NMU, spoke before the convention. Mr. Curran asserted his belief that there "has to be one union" of unlicensed seamen and that in time the two maritime labor groups must merge. Organizational and legislative matters connected with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway and problems associated with "flags of convenience" ships occupied much of the convention's agenda.

In another unity action, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and the Brotherhood of Marine Engineers announced in late May that a referendum ballot by their members had been completed which formally approved merger of their unions. The Brotherhood of Marine Engineers—under merger terms previously agreed upon by the executive boards of both unions⁹—is to be incorporated into MEBA Local 101, which has jurisdiction in the Great Lakes area where most of the BME membership is located.

By contrast, the decision of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union and the International Chemical Workers¹⁰ not to merge, at least for 1959, was announced at a 2-day meeting of the unions' merger committee. Differences centered over failure to reach complete agreement on a new constitution, in particular, the type of executive board to be established.¹¹ However, the merger committee felt that differences were not unresolvable and reiterated their conviction of "the need for and the desirability of continuing close cooperation and ultimate merger." In the meantime, both unions pledged to continue joint educational programs, improve the interchange of collective bargaining data, and promote efforts to eliminate organizational competition.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Ind.) announced that amalgamation talks had been going on with the independent Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union—which, like the Teamsters, had been ousted from the AFL-CIO on charges of corrupt leadership in December 1957.¹² Teamster President James R. Hoffa said the Bakers represented about 83,000 members. The BCW reportedly has been in financial difficulties because of loss of membership to the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers, a rival union chartered by the AFL-CIO to replace the BCW. The AFL-CIO affiliate has about 77,000 members; prior to its ouster from the federation, the BCW had about 160,000 reported members.

Other Activities. In a speech addressed to a Gulf district convention of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), Teamster President Hoffa received widespread press coverage during May when, in response to proposals to place unions under antitrust laws, he allegedly asserted that "all our contracts [should] end on a given date." He was reported to have continued, "They talk about a secondary boycott. We can call a primary strike all across the Nation that will straighten out the employers once and for all." Mr. Hoffa, however, denied he had threatened a general strike and said that seasonal activities made it strategically unwise to seek a uniform expiration date for contracts in all industries. He suggested, for example, that the Teamsters certainly "wouldn't strike a cement plant in the winter." Public reaction to Hoffa's alleged statements was strongly critical—Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell called it "the most arrogant, brazen thing I ever heard of"; George Meany said that when legislation is passed which labor doesn't like, "we seek to change it through the system, not

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1959, p. 303.

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1959, p. 586.

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1959, p. 303.

¹¹ Under the ICW system, the executive board consists of the president, secretary-treasurer, and nine vice presidents who are elected at the international convention. The executive board members of the OCAW, in contrast, are elected by the individual regions with the international's administrative officers (president, secretary-treasurer, and two vice presidents) having a voice but not a vote on the board.

¹² See Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 191.

by revolution"; and Senator John L. McClellan called Mr. Hoffa a "would-be dictator."

An organizing campaign of the Teamsters in the oil refining industry¹³ received a setback in Louisiana when members of an independent local union employed at the Baton Rouge refinery of Esso Standard Oil Co. voted for a 1-year contract. The local union—representing about 4,000 workers—had been without a contract since July 1958, and during that time, the Teamsters, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, and other competing labor groups had attempted to persuade these workers to affiliate. Bargaining talks had been reportedly stymied over seniority, craft classification, and bargaining rights. Wages were not an issue in the negotiations; a 5-percent general increase was granted in January, following the oil industry pattern.

Although bargaining issues between the local union and Esso were settled by the new contract, it was not signed because of a representation petition filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council. Hearings on the petition were held up, pending the outcome of unfair labor practice charges made by the Teamsters against Esso.

Legislation and Bargaining

Railroads. Increased retirement and unemployment benefits for workers covered by the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts were provided in a bill signed by President Eisenhower on May 19. It called for an approximate 10-percent increase in retirement benefits, effective June 1. The higher benefits were estimated to affect over 700,000 persons now receiving retirement and survivorship benefits in addition to future retirees. Maximum unemployment benefits were raised to \$51 a week (from \$42.50) and the present 26 weeks' maximum duration of benefits was doubled for employees with at least 15 years' seniority. For those with 10 but less than 15 years' service, maximum duration of benefits was increased by 13 weeks—to 39 weeks. Those with less than 10 years' service who had exhausted regular unemployment benefits between June 30, 1957, and April 1, 1959, may be eligible

for as many as 13 additional weeks of benefits for periods of unemployment between June 18, 1958, and July 1, 1959.

The higher retirement benefits will be financed by raising the tax on both employers and employees from 6.25 percent on the first \$350 of monthly income to 6.75 percent on the first \$400, effective June 1, 1959, and by further increases until it reaches 9 percent for each in 1969. The employers' maximum unemployment compensation tax was raised to 3.75 percent on the first \$400 of monthly income compared with the previous 3 percent on the first \$350. The increases in the tax structure were designed not only to cover the costs of improved benefits but also to place the funds in a sound actuarial position.

Construction. Wage settlements for substantial groups of workers in the construction industry were concluded during May, with the usual spring upturn in bargaining activity. Included were a number of settlements for carpenters and laborers.

In southern California about 50,000 carpenters are scheduled to receive a 45-cent increase in wages over 2 years: One-half effective June 15 of this year and the remainder on May 1, 1960. Other contractual changes included a \$1-a-day raise (to \$6) in subsistence allowances, and effective February 1, 1960, reimbursement of parking costs in the Los Angeles area if parking is not available within three blocks of the job site.

In 42 northern California counties, a contract estimated to cost a total of 65 cents in 3 years, was signed by the Carpenters and the Associated General Contractors for approximately 35,000 workers. Included were raises of 20.5 cents in 1959, 20 cents in 1960 (with an option to allocate a portion of these increases for a vacation plan), and 20 cents more in 1961. There was a 1-cent man-hour increase (to 11 cents) in health and welfare contributions, an increase in subsistence pay, and increased differentials for specialty crafts.

Effective June 15, rates of pay for 30,000 laborers in Southern California rose by 20 cents an hour while in the northern part of the State, the same number received an 18-cent deferred increase effective May 1, 1959.

In Oregon and southwest Washington, a 3-year agreement provided a total wage advance of 53 cents an hour in a settlement between the Car-

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1959, p. 428.

penters union and nine employer groups. The settlement, covering 13,600 workers, provided pay raises of 18 cents effective April 1, 1959, and 18- and 17-cent increases in the second and third contract years, respectively.

One year in advance of expiration of a previous agreement, representatives of the same union and the General Building Contractors Association of Philadelphia negotiated a new contract. A 15-cent-an-hour deferred increase under terms of the previous agreement went into effect on May 1 as scheduled; under the new contract, pay scales will rise 10 cents, effective May 1, 1960, to \$3.885. About 7,500 workers are affected. Other provisions, also effective May 1, 1960, include an employer contribution of 10 cents an hour for establishment of a welfare fund and 5 cents an hour for an industry-advancement fund, part of which is to be used for improved financing of apprenticeship training.

About 4,800 Carpenters in the Washington, D.C., area are scheduled to receive a 35-cent-an-hour wage increase, spread over 2 years, under terms of a new contract reached between the Carpenters and the Construction Contractors Council on May 6. The settlement calls for a 10-cent-an-hour increase effective May 1, 1959, 7.5 cents on January 1, 1960, an additional 7.5 cents on May 1, 1960, and 10 cents more on January 1, 1961.

Pay increases amounting to 30 cents an hour by November 1, 1960, were agreed to on May 20 by the Construction Contractors Council and representatives of the Laborers' Union for about 4,800 workers in the same area. The agreement ended a strike in effect since May 11, and provided an immediate 12.5-cent-an-hour pay advance to be followed by 7.5 cents on May 1, 1960, and 10 cents more on November 1, 1960.

In Chicago, 14,500 workers represented by the Laborers' Union were to receive a 25-cent-an-hour pay raise effective June 1, as a result of an agreement with the Builders Association of Chicago. This was the first wage increase for these workers since June 1, 1957, and represented a "parity adjustment" to put the laborers' pay in line with other trades which had negotiated increases in the past 2 years.

Other Nonmanufacturing. The Southern Bell Telephone Co. and representatives of the Communications Workers of America agreed on May 21 to weekly pay increases ranging from \$1 to \$5 for 55,000 workers, effective immediately. The 15-month contract called for \$2 to \$5 advances in pay for plant craftsmen and related clerical workers, and \$1 to \$3 for traffic and other clerical employees. Earlier in the month, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing about 12,000 plant department employees at the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., signed a 17-month contract calling for wage increases of from \$1.50 to \$6 a week to be made in two steps. The major portion went into effect May 3 and the remainder will become effective on February 7, 1960. Both settlements provided for classification adjustments and a fourth week's vacation for 30-year-service employees; improvements in pensions—similar to those first negotiated in January with other Bell system affiliates¹⁴—were provided earlier in the year.

An agreement to end a 3-week work stoppage of parcel delivery workers employed in the New York City area, by the United Parcel Service of New York, Inc., and represented by the Teamsters union, was reached on May 8. The settlement, affecting about 3,000 employees, called for an immediate 20-cent-an-hour increase. Additional wage increases of 10 and 7.5 cents, respectively, are scheduled for April 1 in 1960 and 1961. The contract, ratified by local membership on May 11, also included an increase of \$3 a month in employer contributions for health and welfare benefits—to a total of \$16.65—an eighth paid holiday (Election Day), and beginning in 1960, a fourth week's vacation after 20 years' service.

A top scale of \$2,482.40 a month for jet pilots employed by United Air Lines was provided in an 18-month contract reached by the company and the Air Line Pilots Association in May. New monthly pay scales on piston-engine aircraft include a maximum of \$1,939.25 for pilots (compared with the former maximum of \$1,817.04) and \$450 a month salary for beginning copilots instead of the former \$400. The new contract also called

¹⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1959, pp. 301-302, and April 1959, p. 429.

for the jets, to be put into service by United in mid-September, to be manned by three pilot-qualified officers. Other lines have agreed to operate their jets with three pilots and a flight engineer.¹⁵ A United Air Lines spokesman said their ability to limit their cockpit crews to three stems from the fact that all flight engineers scheduled to serve on jets have taken pilot training since 1954.

Apparel. A 7.5-cent-an-hour wage increase, effective August 31, 1959, for about 100,000 employees—their first general wage increase since 1956—was negotiated on May 28 by representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and leading manufacturers of shirts, pajamas, and other cotton garments. The settlement also included a seventh paid holiday and an increase from 5 to 5.5 percent in employer contributions to welfare and insurance funds. Negotiations were conducted under a reopening clause of a 3-year nationwide agreement expiring June 1, 1961.¹⁶

About 50,000 workers in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania employed by manufacturers of women and children's coats and suits were affected by a 3-year contract agreed to by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and employer representatives on May 4. Wages were not altered, but the provision for reopening on this issue should the Consumer Price Index rise by 5 percent from the time of the workers' most recent increase (in December 1957) was continued. Effective June 1, 1959, the agreement extends to pieceworkers the provision for paying time and one-half for work after 7 hours, already in effect for timeworkers. The 6½ holidays currently paid to timeworkers were extended to pieceworkers. Beginning June 1, 1960, 3½ of these holidays will be guaranteed at full holiday pay to both piece and time workers and by June 1, 1961, all 6½ holidays will be guaranteed. (Under the previous agreement, timeworkers received less than full holiday pay if they did not work the full normal hours during the rest of the holiday week.) The agreement established a severance pay fund into which employers will pay

0.5 percent of payrolls beginning July 1, 1959, and 1 percent beginning July 1, 1960.

Chemicals. On May 4, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announced immediate general pay increases for about 5,000 employees at its Savannah River plant near Aiken, S.C. Increases ranged from 9 to 11 cents an hour for hourly paid workers and from \$3 to \$4.50 a week for salaried employees.

Wage increases amounting to approximately 5 percent for about 2,900 employees of Merck & Co., Inc., in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were agreed to in early May by members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union. The increases reportedly amounted to about 10 cents an hour for most workers; in addition the company agreed to bring workers in the collective bargaining units under the company's stock purchase and savings plan approved at a stockholders meeting in late April, under which it will contribute an amount equal to 50 percent of the sum saved by employees.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products. A work stoppage in effect since mid-April was ended on May 8 when representatives of the International Brotherhood of Operative Potters and the U.S. Potters Association signed a 19-month, 9-cent-an-hour package contract for about 5,700 workers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. It called for an immediate 6-cent-an-hour increase plus provision for three more paid holidays (total five). Revisions were also made in the vacation, arbitration, and seniority provisions.

The settlement was preceded by an agreement reached on April 25 between the same union and five chinaware firms (four of which were formerly represented by the Potters Association) in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. This agreement—affecting about 2,500 workers—also provided 6 cents in wages and two and a half additional paid holidays, for a total of five.

Other Manufacturing. Agreement to end a 3-week strike at U.S. Rubber Co. was reached on May 1 between the company and the United Rubber Workers. The settlement, affecting about 26,000 employees, called for changes in pensions, insurance, and supplemental unemployment bene-

¹⁵ See, for example, *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1959, p. 182.

¹⁶ See *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1958, p. 1160.

fits. Minimum pension benefits, effective July 1, 1959, were raised to \$2.10 a month for each year of service (compared with \$1.80 a month for up to 30 years under the previous contract) and minimum disability retirement levels were raised from \$80 to \$100 a month. Pensions for those retired since July 1, 1950, were raised to a minimum of \$2 a month for each year of service for those receiving less than this amount. Vesting rights at age 40 after 10 years' service was also added, and some revisions in the insurance plan were made. The pension and insurance agreement runs until July 1, 1964. Changes in the working agreement—to be in effect until June 1, 1961—included an increase in the weekly maximum supplemental unemployment benefits from \$25 to \$30 for employees with no dependents. Strikes continued at Firestone and B. F. Goodrich Rubber Companies; the union had reached contract terms with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. in April.¹⁷ Wages were not an issue in any of these situations.

In Milwaukee, Wis., members of the Brewery Workers union ratified a 2-year contract with five breweries calling for a 10-cent-an-hour pay increase, effective June 1, 1959, for about 6,000 workers. At three major firms, pay advances in the second contract year will amount to 10 cents an hour. At two smaller breweries, 5-cent-an-hour wage increases in 1960 will be supplemented by an additional 5 cents if sales increase 10 percent by that time. Other contract terms (at all five breweries) include liberalized vacation benefits, another paid holiday (total 10½), a 13-cent-an-hour employer contribution to the pension fund (instead of 10 cents), and increased sickness and accident benefits.

One of the first major settlements to be negotiated this year in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry was reached in late May between the Georgia-Pacific Corp. and the International Woodworkers union. The tentative agreement, subject to membership ratification, called for a package increase of 20.5 cents an hour over a 2-year period, including a provision for 3 weeks'

vacation after 10 years. The contract affected about 3,000 workers.

About 2,400 printing pressmen represented by Local 2 of the Printing Pressmen union and employed by 11 newspapers that are members of the Publishers Association of New York City ratified a 2-year, \$7 a week package contract offer on May 8. The settlement provided \$4 retroactive to December 8, 1958, when the previous contract expired and an additional \$3 effective December 8, 1959; the union had an option of allocating the increase between wages and welfare benefits. Negotiations between the same employer group and Local 6 of the International Typographical Union were still stalemated over the issue of local type resetting of display advertisements received by the papers in plate or mat form.

Other Developments

Hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field revealed evidence that some New York newspaper distributors had made payoffs totaling more than \$400,000 to officials of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union (Ind.). Executives of two newspapers—The New York Times and the New York Daily Mirror—also testified that their papers had paid tribute to a convicted labor extortionist and a Longshoremen's union official to insure delivery of their Sunday supplements. Union officials either denied or refused to tell the committee whether they had accepted payments from the newspapers or the distributors.

The National Labor Relations Board will exercise jurisdiction over the hotel industry in order to conform with a U.S. Supreme Court finding that the total exclusion of the industry was contrary to the intent of Congress. The Board's jurisdiction will be applicable to nonresidential hotels or motels with a gross annual business of at least \$500,000.

¹⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1959, p. 675.

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

Pension Funds and Economic Freedom. By Robert Tilove. New York, Fund for the Republic, 1959. 91 pp. Single copies free.

This report is indicative of growing public interest in and concern with the impact of private pension plans on the national economy and economic freedom. The report does not attempt to assess all ways in which pension funds affect economic freedom; rather, it deals chiefly with two issues: (1) whether investment by self-insured pension funds in common stock serves to concentrate economic power in the hands of a few, and (2) whether pension plans restrict labor mobility.

At the end of 1957, self-insured pension funds held about \$4.8 billion in common stocks as compared to \$0.8 billion in 1951, and Mr. Tilove estimates that by 1965 they may hold as much as \$20 billion. Mr. Tilove concludes that although the aggregate amount of self-insured pension fund investments in common stock implies a potential for concentration of economic power by financial institutions (banks control investments under most self-insured pension funds), there is "no real evidence" that this has come about, or will develop into a national problem. The author points out that, in total, self-insured pension funds hold only a very small part of the total value of all common stock (less than 5 percent), and even in the issues in which they concentrate they hold negligible parts of the whole.

Mr. Tilove also examines all institutional holdings, such as those of banks, life insurance companies, and self-insured pension funds. Institutional investors account for the major portion of total net purchases of common stock—estimated

at 60 percent in 1954—and they hold about 10 percent of all common stock. Although the potential for economic control is present, the great number and diversity of financial institutions would counteract any significant realization of this potential. With regard to control of particular corporations, the author maintains that financial institutions are not anxious to utilize this potential since (1) they are primarily interested in flexibility and return on investment and (2) they fear judicial and statutory restraints.

The other major problem that the report deals with relates to pension plans and labor mobility. The author concludes that, in general, private pension plans, in the form in which they now exist, tend to restrict labor mobility (through loss of pension credits when changing jobs) and the hiring of older workers, but the strength or influence of these factors is in doubt. They are not important at younger ages when mobility is high, and are subordinate to stronger factors (seniority and community roots) at the higher ages when they should be important. In addition, pension plans may contain provisions which increase mobility and provide the worker with a "margin of security"—vesting, early retirement, and transfer of pension credits as in multiemployer plans. The author feels that the direction in the future will be toward mobility through increased vesting of pension credits.

This report is a valuable addition to the literature on pensions and should provoke considerable discussion and controversy. It is not a comprehensive report, but it does offer a preliminary analysis and appraisal of existing facts about the problems studied. It is important to emphasize that the facts and studies on which the author bases his conclusions are still inadequate, although substantial gains have been made in the past few years, and this lends importance to the need for further research in all phases of pension plans. At this writing, the prospects for a significant growth in the store of information available on pension plans are bright; information relating to reserves, investments, contributions, benefits, and related data may become available through the data filed with the Department of Labor under the new Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

—WALTER W. KOLODRUBETZ

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Labor Force Under Changing Income and Employment. By Clarence D. Long. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1958. xxiv, 440 pp. (General Series, 65.) \$10, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J.

Dr. Long, Professor of Economics at the Johns Hopkins University, has had extensive experience in the analysis and uses of labor force data both in government and private research organizations. His new book reflects this experience and fills gaps in our "knowledge of labor force behavior and at the same time [seeks] some unified explanation for that behavior." The study is an empirical investigation in which the author uses a vast amount of statistics from the censuses of population of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and Germany for periods ranging up to a century or longer.

The author centers his analysis in three questions: (1) How, and to what extent do changes in income and employment influence labor force participation? (2) Are the income and employment influences sufficiently strong to stand out over other possible influences? (3) Can labor force behavior be explained by any other possible single factor, or does the explanation lie in some combination of social, demographic, and economic forces?

The basic method used by Dr. Long in his analyses involves detailed correlation of labor force participation rates with other relevant economic and social data. These cover such characteristics as age, sex, color, nativity, marriage, military status, child care responsibility of women, rural and urban residence, the density of population and size of cities, income, school attendance, educational attainment, employment status of wife, hours of work, length of work-week, benefits under private retirement systems, and social security. Comparisons are made among the different nations as of one time, as well as over a period of time within the same nation. For the United States, analyses are also made of 38 cities; this analysis extends the work done by Senator Paul Douglas some 25 years ago. To assure comparability of the data among nations and over time, the author standardizes the various series used in his study.

Perhaps the outstanding single conclusion reached by the author is that "the overall labor force participation rate [after standardization for urban-rural residence, age, etc.] has been rather impressively stable from one high employment census year to another." This holds true for the United States since 1890, at least, and for similar lengthy periods in the other four countries studied. For individual cities in the United States, the same type of stability in the overall labor force participation has not been shown. With regard to cities, the author finds, as was discovered by Paul Douglas, that the changes in the proportion of a city's population in the labor force (i.e., its participation rate) appear to be inversely associated with changes in average income per equivalent adult male worker.

Statistically, the stability of the overall labor force participation rate is attributable to offsetting trends in the labor force behavior of men and women. In all the five countries studied, the female labor force participation rate has increased over most of the decades since 1890, while the rate for males declined during this period. The declines for males occurred simultaneously with increases in income for adult male workers and do not appear to have been affected by changes in the age composition of the male population. The largest decline generally occurred among men age 65 and over, with the next largest decrease shown by young men under 25. There was also a drop in the participation rate for males 25 to 64 in almost all of the countries studied.

The author's analysis also shows that the data do not support the theory often held that net additions to the labor force accompany a depression. To the contrary, the statistics show that during depressions, the number of people leaving the labor force is greater than those "driven into it by joblessness of family breadwinners."

Professor Long raises the question as to whether the rather marked stability in the overall participation rates among the five countries studied could not be "due to some systematic tendency for the internal changes to offset each other." He finds some statistical indications to support this thesis. The hypothesis is advanced that the increased participation rate among women may have "forced"

young and elderly males from the labor force and to some extent, the women may have been drawn into the labor force because of the "vacuum left by the exodus of males for other reasons."

The author recognizes that he has not found complete answers to the questions he set for himself. In part, this is attributable, as the author recognizes, to the fact that his analysis did not take into account all the demographic, economic, and social factors (some of which are not measurable statistically) which could have influenced labor force behavior. It probably would have been desirable if more attention could have been given to the effect on labor participation rates of the changes in industrial patterns and on the introduction of the mechanized and assembly line type of operations, both in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activities. These changes could have had an important bearing on the decline in the male labor force participation rate and the increase in the female rate. It is not easy to answer the questions posed by the author in view of the magnitude of the problem and the complexity of the human motivation reflected in labor force behavior. He has, nonetheless, made a contribution to the knowledge of the dynamics of the labor force as a result of his detailed and painstaking statistical analysis.

—LOUIS LEVINE

Office of Program Review and Analysis
Bureau of Employment Security

Compulsory Temporary Disability Insurance in the United States. By Grant M. Osborn. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc. (for S. S. Huebner Foundation for Insurance Education, University of Pennsylvania), 1958. 232 pp. \$5.

Grant Osborn has compiled a useful report on the experience and problems which have arisen with cash sickness benefits, here and abroad.

Professor Osborn analyzes the provisions of the five operative United States laws—Rhode Island, California, New Jersey, New York, and railroads—as well as the voluntary plans. He touches on the major controversial issues including the differences between the private insurance companies and employer attitudes on the one hand, and the views of labor organizations on the

other. There is a good bibliography and index, and the material is well organized for ready use.

The book is oriented to the problems and issues most usually perceived by those in the private insurance field. Nevertheless, the author is not bound by all the traditional ideologies of the private insurance profession. He might shock the private insurance advocates by his conclusion supporting a uniform tax instead of individual-employer experience rating. He urges the private insurance carriers, in the "interest of good public relations . . . to cooperate wholeheartedly in protecting the State fund against [adverse] selection."

In this reviewer's opinion, Osborn does go off the deep end, however, when he concludes that "stronger support for coordination of disability insurance with workmen's compensation is provided by the almost unanimously agreed upon success of the administration of the New York Disability Benefits Law. No major administrative changes have been found necessary, nor has there been any serious criticism of the law's administration." A major reason for the lack of objective criticism of the New York law is the failure or inability to obtain detailed information on how the law really works. Therefore, it is hardly reasonable to conclude that lack of criticism clearly establishes the validity of the workmen's compensation approach. Osborn fails to recognize the need for a complete and objective review of the entire New York law.

Insofar as Osborn establishes the criteria that temporary disability insurance should be administered by an existing agency and one experienced in dealing with disabled claimants, his argument leads as well to the conclusion that it should be administered in conjunction with the permanent-total disability insurance provisions in the Federal social security program. He touches very briefly on this issue in a concluding section dealing generally with arguments for and against Federal action. A careful evaluation of the possible relationship between temporary and permanent disability insurance is most important as a likely next step in the evolution of social insurance.

—WILBUR J. COHEN

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Automation

Impact of Electronic Data Processing on Clerical Skills. By C. Edward Weber. (In *Personnel Administration*, Washington, January-February 1959, pp. 20-26. \$1.)

Change in Managerial Manpower With Mechanization of Data Processing. By C. Edward Weber. (In *Journal of Business*, University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business, Chicago, April 1959, pp. 151-163. \$2.25.)

Automation . . . And the Future of Personnel and Industrial Psychology. By Henry Winthrop. (In *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, Washington, January 1959, pp. 326-333, bibliography. 80 cents.)

Conditions of Work

Working Conditions in Canada, 1958. Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1959. 59 pp. 25 cents, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Conditions of Work of Fishermen. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1959. 41 pp. (Report V(2) prepared for International Labor Conference, 43d sess., 1959.) 25 cents. Distributed in the United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Economic Planning and Development

Recovery, Growth, and Prices. By Robert H. Persons. (In *Business Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, February 1959, pp. 82-86.)

Ten Years of Growth in Hawaii's Economy, 1948-58. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Employment Security, 1959. 23 pp.

Policies for Sound Economic Growth: 10th Annual Economic Review. Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1959. 133 pp. \$1.50, O.E.E.C. Mission, Washington.

First General Report by the European Economic Community Commission on the Activities of the Community, January 1, 1958, to September 17, 1958. Brussels, European Economic Community, 1958. 146 pp. Available from Information Service of the European Community, Washington.

The Changing Form of Europe's Economy. Edited by L. L. Waters. Bloomington, Indiana University, School of Business, Bureau of Business Research, 1958. 64 pp. (Business Information Bull. 29.) \$1.

Economic Planning in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—First Seven-Year Plan, 1959-65. (In *Indus-*

try and Labor, Geneva, February 1, 1959, pp. 84-88. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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Vocational-Technical Education for American Industry—Occupations, Selected References, Educational Programs. By Lynn A. Emerson. Washington, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1958. 25 pp. (Circular 530.)

Trends in Training and Development, 1950-1957. By William R. Sprigal and Virgil A. James. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, January-February 1959, pp. 60-63. \$1.75; \$1.25 to AMA members.)

Stimulating the Will to Learn: Employee Training Incentives. (A Manual for Executives and Training Directors.) By Homer T. Rosenberger. Washington, Society for Personnel Administration, 1958. 38 pp. (Pamphlet 16.) \$1.

Formal Education Programs for Local Government Employees. By Beatrice Dinerman and Eugene P. Dvorin. (In *Public Personnel Review*, Chicago, January 1959, pp. 33-37. \$2.)

Report on Higher Education in the Soviet Union. Pittsburgh, Pa., University of Pittsburgh Press, 1958. 32 pp.

Health and Medical Care

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Union Conventions, August 16 to September 15, 1959

Date	Organization	Place
August 17-----	American Federation of Teachers-----	Minneapolis, Minn.
August 18-----	National Alliance of Postal Employees (Ind.)-----	Atlantic City, N.J.
August 25-----	International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers & Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers & Terrazzo Helpers.	Washington, D.C.
August 30-----	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union.	Chicago, Ill.
August 31-----	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.	Cleveland, Ohio
August 31-----	International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.	Montreal, Canada
September 5---	International Association of Siderographers-----	Ottawa, Canada
September 5---	Friendly Society of Engravers and Sketchmakers (Ind.).	Providence, R.I.
September 9---	Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.	San Francisco, Calif.
September 14--	Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters-----	Chicago, Ill.
September 14--	International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America.	New Orleans, La.
September 14--	Amalgamated Lithographers of America (Ind.)---	Portland, Oreg.
September 14--	National Association of Post Office and Postal Transportation Service Mail Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers.	Rochester, N.Y.
September 14--	Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America.	Miami Beach, Fla.
September 14--	Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO-----	San Francisco, Calif.
September 15--	Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO-----	San Francisco, Calif.

Current Labor Statistics

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¹ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

² The labor turnover tables (B-1 and B-2) have been dropped from the Review pending a general revision of the Current Labor Statistics section because, beginning with January 1959 data, the categories for which labor turnover rates are published differ from those previously published. Current data are available monthly in Employment and Earnings or may be obtained upon request.

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³ Responsibility for the collection and compilation of all statistics on housing and construction activity was shifted from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce on July 1, 1959. Future issues of the Review will no longer include the building and construction tables (F-1 through F-6). These series are being continued by the Bureau of the Census and current data may be obtained from that agency.

⁴ This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A.—Employment

TABLE A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
[In thousands]

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹															
	1959					1958								Annual average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957 ³	
Total, both sexes																
Total labor force.....	71,955	71,210	70,768	70,062	70,027	70,701	71,112	71,743	71,375	72,703	73,104	73,049	71,003	71,284	70,746	
Civilian labor force.....	69,405	68,639	68,189	67,471	67,430	68,081	68,485	69,111	68,740	70,067	70,473	70,418	68,965	68,647	67,946	
Unemployment.....	3,389	3,627	4,362	4,749	4,724	4,108	3,833	3,805	4,111	4,609	5,294	5,437	4,681	4,681	2,936	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,405	1,382	1,365	1,600	1,861	1,706	1,632	1,522	1,666	1,716	2,069	2,569	1,778	1,833	1,485	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	601	565	623	1,176	1,044	771	695	667	544	833	1,198	875	930	959	650	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	263	283	629	509	444	328	272	225	436	399	357	372	444	438	240	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	515	675	767	727	557	520	499	581	573	678	798	931	1,146	785	321	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	605	723	777	737	818	782	735	811	898	972	872	689	605	667	239	
Employment.....	66,016	65,012	63,828	62,722	62,706	63,973	64,653	65,306	64,629	65,367	65,179	64,981	64,061	63,966	65,011	
Nonagricultural.....	59,096	59,163	58,625	58,030	58,013	59,105	58,905	58,905	58,438	58,746	58,461	58,081	57,619	58,122	58,799	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	47,935	47,287	46,292	44,968	44,044	47,075	44,114	46,522	45,719	44,440	42,289	42,352	45,619	44,873	40,238	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,431	6,615	6,915	7,745	6,880	6,960	9,915	7,221	6,381	6,099	6,336	6,668	7,147	7,324	6,953	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,349	3,420	3,496	3,424	3,288	3,313	3,146	3,062	2,751	2,522	2,719	2,863	3,224	3,047	2,777	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,891	1,839	1,920	1,894	1,801	1,753	1,753	2,094	2,586	6,684	7,087	3,198	1,799	2,876	2,821	
Agricultural.....	6,408	5,848	5,203	4,692	4,693	4,871	5,695	6,404	6,191	6,621	6,718	6,900	6,272	5,844	6,222	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,489	3,858	3,226	2,677	2,772	2,845	3,750	4,690	4,268	4,668	4,442	4,861	4,452	3,827	4,197	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,453	1,387	1,273	1,217	1,132	1,266	1,899	1,212	1,348	1,339	1,564	1,533	1,370	1,361	1,413	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	348	425	523	479	504	522	390	376	436	405	485	509	348	457	411	
With a job but not at work ⁴	117	179	181	318	285	238	187	126	144	209	228	107	103	199	196	
Males																
Total labor force.....	48,945	48,653	48,360	48,073	47,981	48,190	48,418	48,756	48,799	50,017	50,359	50,005	48,858	48,802	48,649	
Civilian labor force.....	46,427	46,114	45,813	45,514	45,417	45,601	45,822	46,155	46,185	47,412	47,759	47,406	46,252	46,107	45,882	
Unemployment.....	2,085	2,317	2,971	3,359	3,282	2,902	2,504	2,454	2,615	3,081	3,513	3,521	3,266	3,155	1,989	
Employment.....	44,342	43,798	42,842	42,156	42,135	42,699	43,316	43,701	43,539	44,331	44,247	43,884	42,986	43,042	43,969	
Nonagricultural.....	39,291	38,896	38,338	37,991	37,981	38,464	38,614	38,993	38,623	39,040	38,901	38,888	37,962	38,240	38,933	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	33,630	33,049	32,307	31,433	32,005	32,423	30,966	32,547	32,711	31,608	30,078	32,141	31,862	31,390	32,546	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,923	3,157	3,330	3,882	3,434	3,418	5,100	3,305	3,119	3,053	3,362	3,418	3,855	3,736	3,461	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,540	1,551	1,504	1,456	1,399	1,414	1,294	1,261	1,122	1,154	1,312	1,246	1,395	1,329	1,197	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,167	1,139	1,194	1,220	1,143	1,210	1,195	1,378	1,696	3,214	4,149	1,782	1,151	1,784	1,748	
Agricultural.....	5,051	4,900	4,505	4,165	4,154	4,235	4,704	5,008	4,916	5,291	6,546	5,296	5,024	4,802	5,037	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,933	3,545	3,001	2,509	2,582	2,444	3,382	3,961	3,691	4,058	3,906	4,214	3,930	3,413	3,716	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	760	598	506	428	454	443	866	660	787	742	912	733	753	857	842	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	264	333	428	425	448	443	308	281	313	307	330	261	247	353	309	
With a job but not at work ⁴	95	155	172	308	270	216	168	106	128	184	198	89	93	179	171	
Females																
Total labor force.....	23,010	22,557	22,408	21,989	22,046	22,510	22,695	22,987	22,617	22,686	22,745	23,043	22,748	22,482	22,007	
Civilian labor force.....	22,978	22,525	22,376	21,957	22,013	22,479	22,663	22,956	22,586	22,655	22,714	23,012	22,713	22,451	22,064	
Unemployment.....	1,304	1,310	1,591	1,591	1,442	1,205	1,329	1,351	1,496	1,619	1,781	1,915	1,638	1,526	1,043	
Employment.....	21,674	21,214	20,945	20,566	20,571	21,273	21,334	21,605	21,090	21,036	20,933	21,096	21,075	20,924	21,021	
Nonagricultural.....	20,317	20,265	20,287	20,039	20,032	20,638	20,343	20,209	19,815	19,706	19,560	19,493	19,826	19,882	19,837	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	14,305	14,239	13,985	13,534	14,039	14,653	13,147	13,975	14,006	12,833	12,211	13,210	13,757	13,483	13,692	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,478	3,458	3,586	3,863	3,446	3,542	4,755	3,717	3,263	3,038	2,974	3,250	3,562	3,589	3,401	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,809	1,869	1,992	1,958	1,889	1,900	1,832	1,801	1,629	1,398	1,437	1,617	1,829	1,718	1,580	
With a job but not at work ⁴	723	699	725	673	638	544	689	716	915	2,471	2,939	3,416	3,458	1,093	1,073	
Agricultural.....	1,358	940	698	627	539	635	991	1,396	1,275	1,330	1,373	1,603	1,249	1,042	1,184	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	556	314	225	168	190	201	338	729	572	610	536	647	522	414	483	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	696	519	367	290	278	333	503	552	561	597	652	801	617	504	571	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	84	92	95	54	56	80	82	95	123	98	156	138	100	104	107	
With a job but not at work ⁴	22	25	10	15	15	21	19	21	18	25	29	18	10	20	25	

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

² Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 176).

³ Survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor disputes. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

[In thousands]

Industry	1959					1958										Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr. ¹	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957		
Total employees	51,956	51,414	50,878	50,315	50,310	51,035	51,432	51,136	51,237	50,576	50,178	50,413	49,940	50,543	52,163		
Mining	696	692	688	693	704	713	712	708	711	708	705	717	711	721	699		
Metal.....	97.0	96.0	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.4	93.7	90.6	90.7	88.8	90.3	92.9	91.7	93.1	111.2		
Iron.....	34.1	32.5	31.1	30.9	30.3	30.3	31.2	31.9	31.8	29.9	30.4	30.4	28.7	30.8	38.9		
Copper.....	30.5	29.3	30.5	30.2	30.2	29.6	27.5	28.4	27.7	27.1	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.6	32.6		
Lead and zinc.....	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.4	11.5	12.1	13.3	13.7	12.9	16.7		
Anthracite.....	14.8	16.4	18.1	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.3	18.5	18.1	18.1	19.2	20.0	20.0	20.3	28.4		
Bituminous coal.....	175.7	175.0	179.6	188.2	192.4	192.2	190.5	186.1	187.2	184.5	179.6	190.1	192.2	198.2	230.0		
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	297.5	293.9	292.2	296.3	300.7	299.7	296.6	301.8	304.7	302.9	302.2	307.8	302.6	302.6	326.2		
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	179.8	179.7	180.2	181.1	182.7	182.9	184.0	187.8	190.4	190.8	190.4	187.8	188.0	193.6			
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	111.8	109.1	104.3	101.4	102.6	107.9	111.2	112.4	113.0	111.6	112.4	111.8	109.5	109.3	113.3		
Contract construction	2,840	2,656	2,417	2,256	2,343	2,486	2,784	2,887	2,927	2,955	2,882	2,806	2,685	2,648	2,808		
Nonbuilding construction.....	666	472	419	437	506	605	652	672	670	656	647	611	600	586			
Highway and street construction.....	282.7	194.0	164.3	175.7	217.0	286.7	317.3	328.4	326.1	318.1	311.1	280.5	256.0	250.1			
Other nonbuilding construction.....	313.1	277.6	254.6	261.6	289.0	318.1	335.1	343.5	343.6	337.7	335.8	330.0	313.2	335.6			
Building construction.....	2,060	1,945	1,837	1,906	1,940	2,179	2,235	2,255	2,285	2,226	2,199	2,074	2,079	2,222			
General contractors.....	741.8	671.8	623.5	650.8	677.8	769.0	789.2	802.1	825.0	811.0	799.4	764.0	750.6	866.8			
Special-trade contractors.....	1,348.5	1,273.2	1,213.2	1,255.3	1,302.5	1,410.3	1,445.3	1,453.0	1,458.5	1,414.9	1,399.6	1,309.9	1,328.6	1,352.7			
Plumbing and heating.....	361.8	292.6	287.6	295.8	308.6	315.3	323.7	321.9	318.7	311.6	299.6	288.9	303.6	321.7			
Painting and decorating.....	177.0	154.0	141.5	147.8	163.8	181.6	189.4	193.3	200.7	197.4	180.4	171.2	169.6	164.2			
Electrical work.....	160.8	160.4	165.6	170.9	177.4	179.3	183.9	187.1	182.2	173.9	166.9	162.6	173.2	188.9			
Other special-trade contractors.....	708.9	666.2	618.5	640.8	652.7	734.1	748.3	750.5	757.9	732.0	722.9	690.2	682.2	677.0			
Manufacturing	16,135	16,029	15,969	15,771	15,674	15,749	15,796	15,536	15,755	15,462	15,161	15,206	15,023	15,468	16,783		
Durable goods.....	9,414	9,309	9,217	9,080	8,980	8,989	8,982	8,663	8,814	8,571	8,406	8,554	8,480	8,743	9,821		
Nondurable goods.....	6,721	6,720	6,752	6,711	6,694	6,760	6,813	6,873	6,941	6,891	6,665	6,642	6,543	6,725	6,961		
Durable goods																	
Ordinance and accessories.....	137.4	137.5	138.1	137.2	137.3	136.1	133.9	129.2	130.4	128.5	127.2	128.4	123.5	126.7	129.3		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	658.1	630.9	617.5	601.8	612.4	630.3	645.2	659.3	655.1	645.7	637.0	643.3	606.6	621.7	654.6		
Logging camps and contractors.....	80.6	81.8	75.1	81.4	80.4	98.2	100.3	99.0	94.7	92.8	100.2	81.1	86.2	87.1			
Sawmills and planing mills.....	313.1	304.8	300.1	302.7	309.8	317.2	324.8	324.4	322.7	320.0	318.4	307.1	311.0	331.6			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	136.1	131.5	128.6	130.2	132.8	133.4	135.1	133.6	131.4	128.0	127.0	121.3	127.1	128.7			
Wooden containers.....	44.4	44.0	43.8	44.3	44.8	44.9	45.7	45.2	43.6	44.6	45.6	45.2	44.7	49.7			
Miscellaneous wood products.....	56.7	55.4	54.3	53.8	53.5	53.5	53.7	52.9	52.3	51.8	52.1	51.9	52.7	57.5			
Furniture and fixtures.....	377.0	378.6	377.9	376.7	374.4	369.8	373.5	374.3	369.9	360.2	345.8	346.0	335.9	375.6			
Household furniture.....	276.3	276.0	275.3	272.4	267.5	271.1	271.7	266.4	258.4	248.6	246.6	244.7	237.1	265.9			
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	45.1	44.9	44.4	44.0	44.8	45.0	44.8	45.6	44.5	41.2	42.3	41.9	43.8	48.0			
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	33.1	33.1	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.5	35.0	34.8	33.7	34.3	33.9	34.5	37.9			
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	24.1	23.9	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.3	22.9	22.5	22.0	22.3	22.8	22.5	23.8			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	553.5	543.2	531.2	509.7	507.2	519.0	522.1	519.4	535.0	526.3	519.4	513.4	501.8	514.5	582.5		
Flat glass.....	33.5	33.6	34.1	33.5	33.3	32.4	32.4	31.9	30.3	28.3	27.7	26.3	27.3	34.7			
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	69.0	67.1	65.2	63.7	66.0	66.4	67.6	68.9	69.9	67.3	66.9	63.6	65.5	68.8			
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	17.8	18.2	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.6	15.4	15.1	16.3	17.9			
Cement, hydraulic.....	41.8	40.6	38.5	39.4	41.7	42.3	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.6	43.2	42.7	42.0	42.0			
Structural clay products.....	74.6	72.2	68.9	70.1	74.2	75.1	76.0	75.9	76.1	75.3	73.0	71.2	73.1	80.4			
Pottery and related products.....	45.9	45.8	45.2	44.6	45.1	45.3	44.7	43.9	42.6	42.1	41.9	41.9	43.9	49.8			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	115.4	110.2	107.5	107.1	110.1	112.6	114.1	116.3	115.4	112.9	110.8	107.5	108.8	112.0			
Out-stone and stone products.....	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.3	18.5	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.4	17.9	18.3	19.0			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	97.5	96.7	94.6	93.5	93.0	92.2	91.5	89.3	88.1	86.7	87.1	85.6	89.3	97.9			
Primary metal industries	1,273.2	1,255.5	1,231.4	1,194.9	1,165.5	1,155.4	1,139.7	1,107.7	1,103.3	1,073.2	1,060.9	1,070.5	1,033.4	1,104.4	1,300.7		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	633.7	618.4	591.7	569.3	564.2	557.9	554.5	540.7	525.4	516.5	523.9	508.1	536.7	642.7			
Iron and steel foundries.....	225.2	220.0	215.0	210.8	208.2	203.5	188.3	194.1	185.8	180.0	189.6	189.7	197.4	233.8			
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	63.8	54.7	54.9	54.9	55.1	54.3	53.5	53.4	53.8	53.7	53.9	55.3	56.2	68.1			
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.5	13.2			
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	115.0	112.6	110.2	110.2	110.0	108.7	106.8	105.6	104.9	103.6	102.9	101.1	105.6	115.3			
Nonferrous foundries.....	64.1	63.6	62.9	62.4	62.1	61.5	58.7	58.9	56.0	53.2	54.5	53.9	57.7	71.4			
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	151.6	150.0	148.2	146.0	144.0	142.0	134.4	139.2	136.0	133.8	134.8	134.4	139.4	168.3			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry ¹—Continued

	[In thousands]															Annual average	
Industry	1959												1958		1958	1957	
	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May				
Manufacturing—Continued																	
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,084.2	1,074.3	1,063.3	1,049.2	1,052.8	1,057.6	1,061.2	1,028.2	1,056.5	1,022.3	998.1	1,004.4	987.2	1,029.0	1,132.3		
Tin cans and other tinware	59.1	57.2	56.8	55.6	55.3	55.3	58.3	59.3	62.3	63.2	61.2	59.9	57.6	58.2	59.1		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	134.3	135.6	135.2	136.1	136.2	134.4	115.6	131.5	124.5	121.4	124.8	124.8	121.6	128.3	144.9		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	116.4	115.6	113.1	109.0	109.2	112.5	113.9	112.5	110.1	106.3	107.0	105.8	105.8	109.3	110.0		
Fabricated structural metal products	290.9	285.8	283.2	288.0	294.8	298.5	304.8	308.8	307.1	303.8	301.6	296.9	296.9	308.0	322.2		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	229.7	228.7	224.1	227.1	226.4	223.3	207.8	217.1	202.2	199.0	202.0	198.8	198.8	210.7	245.3		
Lighting fixtures	49.0	48.5	48.0	48.0	48.2	48.0	43.8	46.0	43.3	41.7	42.5	41.4	41.4	44.7	51.4		
Fabricated wire products	57.4	57.3	56.7	56.8	55.8	56.0	55.2	53.0	51.4	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.4	52.4	59.0		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	137.5	134.6	132.1	132.2	131.7	130.2	127.8	125.3	120.5	114.7	116.5	115.7	115.7	123.3	137.4		
Machinery (except electrical)	1,615.8	1,593.4	1,576.7	1,550.4	1,613.8	1,493.9	1,474.7	1,461.6	1,466.4	1,436.9	1,449.8	1,471.9	1,485.8	1,501.2	1,737.9		
Engines and turbines	100.6	100.4	99.2	97.2	96.4	95.9	91.2	92.3	90.2	89.2	90.0	92.1	92.1	93.1	96.4		
Agricultural machinery and tractors	161.1	158.5	153.2	152.7	153.9	123.1	139.5	138.2	134.7	136.1	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.9	148.4		
Construction and mining machinery	129.1	128.0	125.6	125.7	129.2	114.1	115.7	116.9	115.6	119.0	118.7	119.6	119.6	122.0	153.1		
Metalworking machinery	233.7	230.0	224.5	220.5	218.5	215.1	209.2	210.6	205.6	211.6	218.1	225.3	225.3	227.7	287.6		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	161.5	160.8	158.9	157.3	156.1	155.4	154.8	155.4	155.1	154.3	156.8	158.6	158.6	159.0	181.0		
General industrial machinery	218.0	214.9	213.4	213.8	213.0	212.2	211.0	212.6	211.6	212.5	217.8	219.0	219.0	220.1	254.8		
Office and store machines and devices	131.3	130.3	129.5	129.0	130.6	130.3	129.1	127.2	124.1	123.6	124.2	122.1	122.1	124.9	137.7		
Service-industry and household machines	185.4	184.3	181.7	177.7	173.6	171.2	165.9	165.2	158.8	163.8	165.7	167.2	167.2	168.0	199.9		
Miscellaneous machinery parts	272.7	269.2	264.4	261.9	261.6	257.4	245.2	247.8	238.6	239.7	244.6	244.6	244.6	252.0	289.0		
Electrical machinery	1,200.3	1,188.9	1,183.7	1,177.9	1,170.1	1,166.2	1,164.9	1,119.5	1,133.1	1,104.6	1,078.5	1,079.9	1,077.6	1,118.8	1,223.3		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	390.1	386.1	383.4	384.9	381.9	377.2	361.1	367.9	363.7	360.2	362.4	365.0	365.0	373.5	420.3		
Electrical appliances	36.5	36.3	35.4	35.4	35.9	37.0	35.3	34.6	33.1	31.9	31.8	33.6	33.6	34.6	40.9		
Insulated wire and cable	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.0	27.6	26.9	26.2	24.6	23.2	24.4	23.7	23.7	25.4	27.2		
Electrical equipment for vehicles	70.5	70.1	70.2	65.7	65.2	67.8	60.5	63.8	58.4	57.8	58.1	57.7	57.7	61.8	75.2		
Electric lamps	26.6	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.2	25.2	25.1	24.6	25.6	26.2	26.4	30.2	30.2		
Communication equipment	589.9	589.6	589.8	583.0	582.5	582.6	576.0	569.4	554.6	536.6	532.3	525.7	525.7	551.4	579.8		
Miscellaneous electrical products	47.4	47.5	48.0	46.8	46.7	46.9	44.1	46.0	45.1	44.2	45.4	44.8	44.8	45.7	49.8		
Transportation equipment	1,706.2	1,707.5	1,702.1	1,679.4	1,688.7	1,681.4	1,670.4	1,461.8	1,572.2	1,500.3	1,428.6	1,547.8	1,546.4	1,592.8	1,878.1		
Motor vehicles and equipment	746.3	744.6	721.3	732.1	716.8	702.7	608.4	613.0	548.9	579.2	592.9	596.4	596.4	630.8	786.3		
Aircraft and parts	750.2	753.0	757.2	758.8	767.4	767.3	763.1	763.7	755.2	751.2	751.2	742.8	742.8	757.6	861.7		
Aircraft engines and parts	449.9	452.0	455.8	456.7	462.0	462.6	459.7	460.9	458.9	455.9	454.2	445.5	445.5	457.2	522.3		
Aircraft propellers and parts	147.4	147.9	148.8	148.4	152.0	152.1	152.6	153.9	150.9	151.3	151.7	151.3	151.3	152.6	179.1		
Other aircraft parts and equipment	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.8	15.7	16.2	17.0	17.2	18.1	18.8	19.3	19.3	18.3	20.5		
Ship and boat building and repairing	138.1	137.9	137.5	136.6	137.6	136.9	134.6	131.9	128.2	126.0	126.5	126.4	126.4	129.5	139.8		
Shipbuilding and repairing	149.7	146.3	143.3	144.8	142.3	140.9	142.2	140.9	141.1	142.1	140.9	146.7	146.7	144.5	148.8		
Boatbuilding and repairing	125.9	124.4	122.1	124.7	122.4	127.1	124.7	124.6	125.3	124.7	127.6	125.5	125.3	125.9	128.9		
Railroad equipment	23.8	21.9	21.2	20.1	19.9	18.9	17.5	16.3	15.8	17.4	19.3	21.2	19.2	21.2	21.9		
Other transportation equipment	51.4	48.5	48.3	46.3	45.8	44.5	36.9	44.5	45.3	47.3	47.8	52.2	50.9	71.6	97.7		
Instruments and related products	331.0	329.0	328.7	325.2	320.7	320.2	318.8	316.9	313.0	309.1	308.8	308.6	306.3	315.2	337.9		
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	62.0	61.2	60.4	59.8	58.7	58.2	57.9	57.8	57.5	57.5	56.9	57.1	57.1	58.1	65.1		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	89.6	90.3	88.5	86.0	85.6	85.6	84.7	83.6	81.1	81.1	82.2	82.2	83.9	90.9	90.9		
Optical instruments and lenses	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.4	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.5	14.0	13.9	13.9		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	42.8	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.1	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	42.0	42.0		
Ophthalmic goods	24.9	24.9	24.6	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.6	22.0	23.1	23.0	23.6	23.6	23.7	25.2	25.2		
Photographic apparatus	64.1	63.9	63.8	64.1	64.9	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.9	65.6	70.6		
Watches and clocks	30.3	30.7	30.5	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.9	29.2	27.8	25.3	26.1	26.6	28.4	30.8	30.8		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	477.6	470.2	466.2	457.8	447.0	459.3	478.0	484.8	478.6	463.7	444.0	452.8	445.9	459.9	490.0		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	44.6	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.8	46.3	46.1	45.3	43.1	42.6	43.1	42.6	44.4	46.3	46.3		
Musical instruments and parts	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.1	16.7	15.9	14.7	15.7	15.7	16.4	18.2		
Toys and sporting goods	78.7	74.4	70.8	65.0	71.6	85.2	92.9	92.9	89.7	84.2	84.0	81.3	81.7	90.0	92.0		
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	30.2	30.0	29.1	29.0	29.4	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.6	28.8	27.7	31.5	31.9	30.7	32.6		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	58.0	56.7	56.0	56.8	56.0	60.9	61.8	61.0	59.6	54.6	56.0	53.9	58.2	61.4	61.4		
Fabricated plastics products	90.6	89.8	88.2	86.6	87.9	87.1	87.4	85.9	82.8	80.6	80.0	79.1	79.1	84.0	91.6		
Other manufacturing industries	150.4	149.6	147.1	144.3	145.3	151.2	149.4	147.2	142.8	138.6	141.6	141.6	141.6	144.5	150.0		
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																	
Food and kindred products	1,410.8	1,397.9	1,383.3	1,377.5	1,384.5	1,438.6	1,488.5	1,555.4	1,623.2	1,621.4	1,529.7	1,484.3	1,416.6	1,476.4	1,809.8		
Meat products	296.6	300.2	300.7	304.3	312.2	313.4	313.1	313.1	310.7	310.0	307.2	306.8	302.0	307.0	329.2		
Dairy products	95.8	93.3	92.1	91.6	93.5	93.9	96.8	101.3	105.7	107.4	107.2	103.4	99.8	104.9	104.9		
Canning and preserving	181.0	166.3	161.7	161.3	181.1	211.6	271.7	347.0	342.0	264.5	210.1	174.3	220.4	220.8	220.8		
Grain-mill products	111.2	113.3	113.3	113.3	112.2	113.3	115.7	117.0	117.0	116.0	115.8	112.2	113.8	114.3	114.3		
Bakery products	280.4	280.8	280.5	280.3	282.3	285.9	285.9	285.4	286.0	287.2	287.4	283.3	284.3	287.2	287.2		
Sugar	25.9	25.7	26.6	30.8	41.0	46.0	42.5	28.9	26.8	27.1	26.7	27.4	31.4	31.4	31.3		
Confectionery and related products	69.6	70.4	73.0	74.3	79.0	82.0	81.9	80.3	75.5	68.6	71.3	70.4	75.4	77.5	77.5		
Beverages	202.4	199.6	196.1	196.2	202.5	208.5	209.6	211.0	216.6	220.2	216.8	205.3	207.0	209.9	209.9		
Miscellaneous food products	135.0	133.7	133.5	132.7	134.8	135.9	138.3	139.6	141.8	141.4	142.7	138.3	137.3	137.7	137.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1959					1958								Annual average	
	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nonurable goods—Continued</i>															
Tobacco manufactures.....	79.4	79.9	82.0	86.4	88.9	93.3	95.5	104.1	106.8	96.3	79.4	80.1	79.7	90.4	94.1
Cigarettes.....	37.1	37.4	37.3	37.1	37.0	37.2	37.2	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.5	36.5	36.0	36.4	34.6
Cigars.....	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.3	28.7	29.1	29.1	28.7	28.6	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.0	29.1	32.6
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	9.0	10.9	13.3	18.1	21.1	22.7	31.9	34.7	24.3	9.0	8.4	8.4	8.6	18.4	20.3
Textile-mill products.....	959.5	958.7	957.7	950.7	945.1	953.1	953.4	954.7	951.4	945.4	929.4	930.6	921.8	941.5	1,004.8
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.5
Yarn and thread mills.....	109.8	109.2	108.2	108.6	109.8	110.1	109.3	109.0	108.3	104.4	106.9	106.2	106.2	106.2	116.0
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	395.2	398.7	398.0	398.2	399.8	400.2	399.0	399.2	398.1	392.9	394.3	393.0	390.9	428.7	428.7
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	29.6	29.3	29.1	28.7	28.8	28.5	28.4	28.2	27.6	26.8	26.9	26.4	26.4	27.0	29.1
Knitting mills.....	216.4	212.8	209.3	205.6	210.1	215.6	217.1	216.2	215.3	204.6	208.7	203.3	207.8	203.2	214.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	88.2	87.7	86.9	86.0	86.4	86.2	85.3	84.5	84.9	82.9	83.8	83.9	84.9	83.9	88.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	47.3	48.0	47.5	46.7	46.3	45.9	45.3	44.6	43.3	41.7	42.2	42.4	42.4	44.8	51.5
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.6	10.6
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	56.9	56.7	56.2	56.9	56.6	56.4	55.2	54.2	52.9	51.7	52.0	51.2	53.9	50.5	50.5
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,174.3	1,185.0	1,214.2	1,207.3	1,180.4	1,183.8	1,183.2	1,181.2	1,184.3	1,172.1	1,120.7	1,122.5	1,113.4	1,155.3	1,198.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	108.7	110.6	109.7	109.1	109.0	108.2	108.4	109.7	107.2	103.1	107.4	108.7	107.3	107.3	117.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	328.6	327.5	322.3	315.3	316.4	315.9	317.4	317.7	314.5	307.3	310.4	304.2	311.3	311.3	316.5
Women's outerwear.....	338.7	339.4	339.6	346.7	346.8	345.2	339.9	343.5	348.9	338.1	319.2	328.8	339.7	332.1	341.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....	117.6	118.1	117.2	115.1	116.8	118.7	117.5	115.1	112.6	106.8	109.9	110.0	114.1	119.6	119.6
Millinery.....	17.6	22.8	23.5	20.6	18.5	16.8	19.9	21.1	20.4	16.7	13.8	12.1	17.9	17.9	18.7
Children's outerwear.....	71.8	75.1	77.8	76.1	73.5	73.4	74.8	74.8	74.8	76.0	73.4	73.4	70.3	78.6	74.0
Fur goods.....	8.9	9.0	8.7	9.4	10.5	12.0	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	53.5	58.7	58.0	56.1	58.1	59.9	60.3	59.5	58.3	53.1	55.6	53.9	56.9	59.2	59.2
Other fabricated textile products.....	134.6	133.0	130.5	132.0	134.2	135.1	133.0	131.0	123.5	119.3	119.7	118.1	123.0	130.5	130.5
Paper and allied products.....	553.3	551.9	550.6	549.6	548.8	551.0	553.7	553.8	554.5	550.3	537.8	542.0	539.3	547.1	596.3
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....	269.7	269.3	270.1	270.2	270.2	271.4	270.7	271.7	272.3	265.3	267.9	266.8	269.4	277.4	277.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	183.4	180.1	149.7	150.2	152.5	154.3	154.1	153.2	149.9	146.0	147.2	146.2	149.6	153.3	153.3
Other paper and allied products.....	131.8	131.2	129.8	128.4	128.3	125.0	129.0	129.6	128.0	125.0	128.9	128.3	128.1	153.6	153.6
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	859.6	859.6	857.8	853.2	851.3	857.4	856.8	858.3	854.8	847.8	844.2	847.2	845.5	852.2	857.9
Newspapers.....	319.1	317.9	317.1	316.4	318.1	318.8	318.2	316.1	315.7	315.8	316.9	316.1	316.4	315.0	315.0
Periodicals.....	62.0	62.0	61.8	61.9	61.7	62.6	63.0	62.4	60.9	59.5	60.1	60.8	61.5	61.7	61.7
Books.....	57.6	56.7	56.4	56.2	56.1	55.6	55.3	55.4	54.9	54.3	54.0	54.3	55.0	55.5	55.5
Commercial printing.....	221.8	222.5	220.3	220.5	221.7	219.9	221.5	220.7	218.1	218.0	219.5	219.1	220.7	223.9	223.9
Lithographing.....	66.3	65.9	65.3	65.1	66.8	66.4	66.2	65.6	65.2	65.9	65.2	65.4	65.7	66.7	66.7
Greeting cards.....	18.9	19.0	19.7	19.6	20.5	21.9	22.4	21.7	21.1	20.5	20.5	19.8	20.0	19.5	19.5
Bookbinding and related industries.....	46.0	45.3	44.6	44.2	44.4	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.2	44.2	44.3	44.5	44.5
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	67.9	68.5	68.0	67.4	68.1	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	68.9	68.6	67.1	68.4	69.5	69.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	844.8	845.9	837.7	827.9	823.5	823.7	823.7	825.1	821.4	816.0	805.9	809.0	816.8	820.9	844.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	101.5	101.1	100.7	100.5	99.9	100.5	100.0	100.7	101.0	100.8	101.7	102.1	102.2	108.2	108.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	320.0	317.7	314.9	313.6	312.8	312.2	311.3	311.1	310.4	305.9	305.8	306.1	310.6	323.6	323.6
Drugs and medicines.....	103.5	104.0	103.6	103.4	103.0	102.7	102.7	103.2	103.9	103.7	102.9	102.6	102.6	102.9	100.0
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	50.6	50.4	50.3	50.2	50.3	50.5	50.9	51.1	50.0	49.2	48.5	47.9	49.3	50.0	50.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	74.3	74.1	73.7	73.5	73.7	73.7	73.8	74.0	74.4	73.4	72.3	71.2	73.0	73.4	73.4
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.5	8.5
Fertilizers.....	46.5	41.9	36.7	35.2	33.2	32.0	34.1	32.9	30.9	30.2	33.7	42.7	35.6	35.8	35.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	38.6	39.2	39.9	40.5	41.7	42.8	42.8	38.9	36.0	35.3	36.1	35.8	38.5	40.5	40.5
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	102.5	101.7	100.6	99.1	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.6	99.5	100.3	100.4	101.0	102.8	102.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	236.5	236.8	236.4	227.2	233.3	233.6	235.1	233.1	238.7	239.2	239.7	239.1	238.3	238.2	249.5
Petroleum refining.....	189.0	189.0	181.5	186.6	187.5	188.6	186.0	191.5	192.9	193.5	192.6	192.9	192.1	199.1	199.1
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	47.5	47.4	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.0	47.1	47.2	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.5	45.4	46.1	50.4
Rubber products.....	281.8	240.3	260.8	258.4	258.8	257.2	253.7	252.8	245.3	238.9	233.0	233.5	230.5	244.6	265.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	98.0	104.4	102.7	103.8	103.4	102.1	101.0	99.7	98.1	96.6	96.8	96.3	96.3	100.8	110.0
Rubber footwear.....	21.0	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.1	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.9	21.9	21.9
Other rubber products.....	126.3	135.0	134.4	133.8	132.6	130.4	130.4	134.5	120.2	115.3	116.2	113.6	122.9	133.3	133.3
Leather and leather products.....	362.1	363.8	371.5	373.1	369.3	368.3	363.9	354.2	360.3	362.5	354.3	353.3	340.6	357.2	369.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	37.4	37.7	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.3	36.3	37.8	37.2	37.9	40.7	40.7
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	19.9	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.5	18.6	17.8	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.1	17.3	18.2	18.9	18.9
Footwear (except rubber).....	244.1	249.1	250.7	249.0	245.2	238.6	230.0	237.1	240.6	238.8	237.2	229.5	238.1	243.8	243.8
Luggage.....	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.5	15.3	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	14.7	14.8	14.4	14.8	15.6	15.6
Handbags and small leather goods.....	28.5	31.5	31.8	30.8	31.9	33.5	33.2	32.7	31.4	28.0	27.3	24.6	29.9	30.1	30.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	14.7	14.3	13.6	12.4	13.5	14.6	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.1	14.9	13.9	14.0	18.2	18.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1959												1958		Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr. ¹	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957	
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,906	3,881	3,865	3,835	3,836	3,881	3,885	3,897	3,886	3,897	3,907	3,904	3,874	3,903	4,151	
Transportation.....	2,567	2,544	2,531	2,490	2,498	2,538	2,536	2,546	2,523	2,520	2,526	2,527	2,499	2,531	2,741	
Interstate railroads.....	945.0	936.4	930.9	928.5	928.5	928.5	928.5	928.5	928.5	928.5	928.5	928.5	928.5	928.5	928.5	
Class I railroads.....	824.9	817.3	811.8	810.7	824.0	831.1	841.5	839.9	844.4	837.5	836.5	828.5	840.8	840.8	984.8	
Local railroads and buslines.....	92.2	92.6	93.3	93.0	94.0	94.0	94.1	94.1	94.7	95.3	95.6	96.7	96.4	103.6	103.6	
Trucking and warehousing.....	828.3	823.4	810.2	802.5	830.0	822.6	811.2	781.3	787.0	790.7	790.4	774.2	792.5	792.5	812.3	
Other transportation and services.....	678.1	678.9	664.2	673.9	662.4	668.3	670.9	686.9	672.4	681.8	683.4	682.0	678.5	678.5	701.8	
Buslines, except local.....	39.5	38.6	38.9	40.3	39.9	40.3	41.3	42.5	43.2	43.2	42.8	42.1	41.7	42.9	42.9	
Air transportation (common carrier).....	142.6	141.7	140.1	140.6	124.6	134.6	141.1	141.3	142.0	142.7	143.3	141.2	140.3	140.3	144.6	
Pipeline transportation (except natural gas).....	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.4	26.7	26.8	26.8	25.8	25.8	26.4	
Communication.....	741	742	742	743	744	747	751	752	757	764	769	772	777	771	810	
Telephone.....	703.9	704.0	705.0	706.0	709.1	712.6	713.7	718.8	725.6	730.3	732.7	737.9	732.4	732.4	762.5	
Telegraph.....	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.3	41.1	
Other public utilities.....	598	595	592	593	594	596	598	599	606	613	612	605	598	601	600	
Gas and electric utilities.....	572.2	568.0	570.6	571.5	573.8	575.2	576.6	582.7	589.1	588.8	581.9	575.4	578.5	577.2	577.2	
Electric light and power utilities.....	254.3	252.5	254.1	254.3	254.9	255.8	256.6	259.4	261.9	262.0	260.0	257.7	258.7	258.7	258.7	
Gas utilities.....	151.6	150.8	150.5	150.8	151.5	151.5	151.8	153.4	155.6	155.1	152.8	149.8	151.5	151.5	149.0	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	166.3	165.6	166.0	166.4	167.4	167.9	168.1	169.3	171.6	171.7	171.7	167.9	167.9	167.9	169.5	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	23.1	22.8	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.7	22.6	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.2	23.0	22.9	23.0	
Wholesale and retail trade.....	11,215	11,131	11,063	10,990	11,052	11,976	11,382	11,225	11,151	11,011	10,984	11,035	10,961	11,141	11,302	
Wholesale trade.....	3,021	3,021	3,019	3,025	3,028	3,005	3,032	3,039	3,016	2,994	2,989	3,060	2,960	3,013	3,065	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function.....	1,780.8	1,777.5	1,775.7	1,775.2	1,775.2	1,801.2	1,791.8	1,776.6	1,762.7	1,744.6	1,737.1	1,730.2	1,713.9	1,732.0	1,732.0	
Automotive.....	131.5	130.8	130.1	129.5	129.1	128.8	127.9	127.8	127.6	127.6	127.6	128.3	124.1	126.5	123.3	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	305.0	306.3	308.3	307.4	312.6	311.9	307.7	306.1	299.0	300.8	297.4	293.5	303.1	303.4	303.4	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	442.7	439.8	438.8	438.9	440.5	439.7	438.2	437.4	437.0	436.1	435.9	434.2	439.2	447.1	447.1	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	901.6	900.6	898.5	899.4	918.8	910.8	902.8	891.4	881.0	872.8	870.6	862.1	883.2	888.3	888.3	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,240.1	1,241.3	1,249.0	1,252.6	1,264.4	1,261.0	1,262.8	1,253.2	1,249.7	1,252.2	1,249.8	1,245.7	1,261.4	1,261.4	1,261.4	
Retail trade.....	8,194	8,110	8,064	7,965	8,024	8,911	8,350	8,186	8,135	8,017	7,995	8,058	8,001	8,128	8,237	
General merchandise stores.....	1,409.4	1,383.1	1,388.3	1,348.9	1,397.2	1,942.6	1,578.3	1,473.8	1,430.8	1,350.9	1,336.7	1,361.0	1,358.4	1,433.8	1,457.1	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	888.0	870.0	870.0	870.0	1,022.7	908.1	870.1	870.1	870.1	870.1	870.1	870.1	870.1	870.1	870.1	
Other general merchandise stores.....	495.1	498.0	498.3	498.3	682.5	552.6	527.7	512.7	480.1	473.2	484.3	486.0	508.7	512.7	512.7	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,617.2	1,605.8	1,609.0	1,597.9	1,582.5	1,629.6	1,610.8	1,597.3	1,595.5	1,582.1	1,590.7	1,593.6	1,598.8	1,598.8	1,598.8	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,167.8	1,168.1	1,162.0	1,152.0	1,179.7	1,168.6	1,156.4	1,146.7	1,130.6	1,139.1	1,140.1	1,140.7	1,140.4	1,106.9	1,106.9	
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	223.7	219.1	218.5	218.8	220.0	221.0	222.4	220.2	224.3	224.0	223.2	229.6	227.4	227.4	227.4	
Other food and liquor stores.....	214.3	214.5	217.4	217.7	229.9	221.2	218.5	218.6	217.2	217.6	220.8	223.3	222.0	232.7	232.7	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	787.5	781.9	777.7	768.1	766.3	781.2	763.0	754.5	755.0	756.6	755.2	755.7	756.6	764.5	804.2	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	598.7	583.7	587.0	564.3	582.0	717.2	619.3	602.5	590.4	576.7	552.4	591.8	586.7	592.1	604.6	
Other retail trade.....	3,780.7	3,755.8	3,707.8	3,686.0	3,696.2	3,840.1	3,761.7	3,757.5	3,773.6	3,780.9	3,759.6	3,752.0	3,705.4	3,738.4	3,796.8	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	386.8	385.7	389.0	390.8	410.7	397.2	392.4	388.5	385.1	382.1	384.5	385.0	380.2	394.8	394.8	
Drug stores.....	364.9	359.4	359.6	357.9	363.7	360.1	356.9	355.2	353.2	352.9	351.9	349.3	355.8	354.7	354.7	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,420	2,404	2,386	2,363	2,373	2,374	2,380	2,392	2,413	2,410	2,391	2,379	2,374	2,374	2,374	
Banks and trust companies.....	628.4	628.1	622.4	618.9	618.6	616.5	615.5	616.4	621.9	621.6	615.0	610.4	615.3	602.8	602.8	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	92.9	91.4	89.9	87.1	86.8	85.9	85.2	84.8	85.6	85.2	83.8	83.3	84.6	83.8	83.8	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	896.8	896.2	893.2	891.0	892.3	892.3	894.2	900.3	906.1	903.7	895.6	892.3	895.0	892.0	892.0	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	786.2	779.4	765.0	765.8	775.3	778.9	785.0	790.6	790.7	790.6	796.3	783.5	779.5	780.6	780.6	
Service and miscellaneous.....	5,585	5,508	5,377	5,333	5,314	5,394	5,426	5,463	5,472	5,452	5,465	5,488	5,455	5,395	5,535	
Hotels and lodging places.....	492.6	490.3	490.8	490.9	467.6	467.6	473.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	478.6	
Personal services.....	307.9	305.3	304.3	306.5	307.3	309.0	311.0	311.6	314.3	317.7	318.1	314.1	312.7	326.3	326.3	
Laundries.....	170.5	166.8	164.6	165.9	166.9	168.3	169.8	169.5	163.1	167.1	173.4	172.1	167.4	169.8	169.8	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	189.1	189.9	177.9	176.9	176.9	183.1	191.3	195.3	195.3	195.3	195.3	195.3	195.3	189.8	204.1	
Motion pictures.....	189.1	189.9	177.9	176.9	176.9	183.1	191.3	195.3	195.3	195.3	195.3	195.3	195.3	189.8	204.1	
Government.....	8,157	8,113	8,093	8,066	8,024	8,373	8,074	8,040	7,943	7,678	7,664	7,866	7,879	7,893	7,626	
Federal.....	2,167	2,162	2,157	2,155	2,157	2,487	2,172	2,173	2,174	2,192	2,184	2,151	2,191	2,191	2,217	
Executive.....	2,134.4	2,129.4	2,127.5	2,129.6	2,129.6	2,490.4	2,145.2	2,145.6	2,146.8	2,164.6	2,164.7	2,156.8	2,123.8	2,164.2	2,190.2	
Department of Defense.....	945.1	940.6	939.3	940.0	958.5	961.6	963.0	962.5	967.6	968.8	968.8	968.8	968.8	960.3	1,007.3	
Post Office Department.....	647.8	642.6	639.3	635.4	640.9	641.2	643.8	645.3	655.4	654.4	654.4	654.4	654.4	654.4	654.4	
Other agencies.....	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.1	
Legislative.....	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
Judicial.....	5,990	5,951	5,936	5,911	5,867	5,880	5,902	5,887	5,769	5,456	5,472	5,482	5,702	5,702	5,409	
State and local.....	1,534.4	1,531.7	1,525.5	1,516.2	1,517.4	1,517.6	1,517.1	1,517.1	1,476.3	1,443.9	1,443.7	1,466.7	1,473.1	1,470.8	1,382.9	
State.....	4,416.1	4,404.6	4,385.7	4,350.6	4,368.1	4,384.1	4,349.7	4,349.7	4,292.7	4,041.9	4,027.9	4,245.5	4,231.1	4,025.7	4,025.7	
Local.....	2,775.3	2,774.2	2,771.4	2,735.5	2,742.5	2,742.5	2,716.7	2,716.7	2,716.7	2,716.7	2,716.7	2,716.7	2,716.7	2,716.7	2,716.7	
Education.....	3,175.2	3,162.1	3,139.8	3,131.3	3,143.0	3,143.0	3,150.1	3,150.1	3,150.1	3,150.1	3,150.1	3,150.1	3,150.1	3,150.1	3,150.1	
Other.....	1,534.4	1,531.7	1,525.5	1,516.2	1,517.4	1,517.6	1,517.1	1,517.1	1,476.3	1,443.9	1,443.7	1,466.7	1,473.1	1,470.8	1,382.9	

¹ Beginning with the August 1958 issue, figures for 1956-58 differ from those previously published because of the adjustment of the employment estimates to 1st quarter 1957 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Statistics from 1957 forward are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

² Preliminary.

³ Data for Federal establishments refer to confidential establishments; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

(In thousands)

Industry	1959					1958								Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr. ¹	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957
Mining		546	542	547	557	566	563	569	554	559	536	569	563	572	664
Metal		70.6	77.2	77.4	77.6	78.9	77.0	73.8	74.3	72.1	73.5	73.4	73.3	78.5	94.4
Iron		20.4	27.9	26.6	26.4	23.8	26.7	27.3	27.3	25.3	25.7	25.8	24.1	26.1	33.9
Copper		25.2	24.0	25.2	25.1	25.0	24.4	22.5	23.2	22.4	22.0	22.9	22.9	33.4	27.3
Lead and zinc		10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.7	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.7	10.8	11.2	10.5	14.1
Anthracite		13.0	14.6	16.2	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.5	16.7	16.2	17.8	17.4	18.2	18.5	26.4
Bituminous coal		155.5	160.4	167.9	171.4	171.4	169.5	168.3	168.2	163.3	158.0	160.2	171.3	173.6	206.4
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production		206.6	203.1	201.1	205.6	209.7	205.8	205.7	210.8	213.3	211.8	211.4	206.2	211.1	238.0
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		105.2	105.1	105.4	105.3	108.0	108.1	109.3	112.9	115.2	115.6	114.8	112.3	112.9	122.6
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		91.7	87.1	84.2	85.1	89.7	93.4	94.8	95.5	93.9	95.1	94.8	92.5	91.9	96.3
Contract construction		2,373	2,643	1,889	1,975	2,115	2,407	2,508	2,544	2,570	2,503	2,432	2,318	2,278	2,442
Nonbuilding construction		483	398	347	306	434	532	580	528	596	581	573	538	515	515
Highway and street construction		227.0	169.8	140.6	151.8	192.9	261.8	292.3	303.4	301.0	294.0	285.6	255.8	231.8	226.8
Other nonbuilding construction		261.1	228.4	206.8	214.0	241.1	269.8	287.5	294.7	294.8	288.4	287.4	282.1	266.1	288.5
Building construction		1,785	1,645	1,542	1,669	1,681	1,875	1,928	1,946	1,974	1,922	1,850	1,780	1,781	1,927
General contractors		648.3	582.5	535.0	562.3	589.0	680.6	698.8	709.1	730.1	717.7	693.5	670.1	658.1	772.6
Special-trade contractors		1,136.7	1,062.5	1,006.6	1,046.5	1,092.0	1,194.2	1,229.9	1,236.9	1,244.0	1,204.5	1,156.9	1,110.0	1,122.6	1,154.1
Plumbing and heating		244.5	235.5	220.7	238.7	250.9	257.6	265.8	263.0	263.0	253.7	243.3	220.4	247.0	265.9
Painting and decorating		158.3	136.0	124.6	130.9	146.9	164.4	172.2	176.3	183.9	180.2	163.5	155.1	153.2	150.1
Electrical work		126.4	126.0	130.5	135.4	141.4	143.5	148.4	151.6	146.5	138.9	132.8	128.9	138.2	151.7
Other special-trade contractors		607.5	565.0	520.8	541.5	552.8	628.4	643.5	645.4	653.3	631.7	624.6	595.6	584.1	586.4
Manufacturing		12,366	12,167	12,117	11,937	11,855	11,930	11,981	11,721	11,940	11,645	11,353	11,415	11,245	11,553
Durable goods		7,121	7,022	6,937	6,794	6,739	6,740	6,742	6,421	6,579	6,339	6,270	6,350	6,290	6,507
Non-durable goods		5,145	5,145	5,180	5,143	5,116	5,190	5,239	5,300	5,361	5,306	5,083	5,065	4,976	5,046
Durable goods															
Ordinance and accessories		72.9	73.0	73.0	72.0	72.9	72.8	71.4	66.6	68.4	66.8	67.0	66.3	67.8	76.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		502.1	563.5	551.5	536.7	547.0	564.7	570.4	594.4	590.1	580.6	572.0	578.3	542.4	558.8
Lumber		73.6	78.0	69.5	75.3	83.3	90.0	94.2	93.1	88.4	86.5	83.8	74.9	80.1	80.1
Sawmills and planing mills		284.6	276.8	272.6	274.9	282.0	289.6	297.5	297.3	296.8	292.9	290.9	279.7	288.6	303.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		115.2	110.1	107.4	109.5	111.9	112.2	114.0	112.4	110.5	107.3	105.9	101.6	105.5	108.5
Wooden containers		40.6	40.2	39.8	40.4	40.8	40.9	41.8	41.2	39.5	40.5	41.0	40.9	40.6	45.5
Miscellaneous wood products		49.6	48.4	47.4	46.9	46.7	46.7	46.9	48.1	45.4	44.5	45.4	45.3	46.0	50.9
Furniture and fixtures		315.2	316.6	315.8	315.1	308.6	312.3	313.2	309.8	300.5	285.5	286.8	285.3	287.3	314.3
Household furniture		238.0	237.6	237.4	234.6	230.0	233.6	234.4	229.6	221.9	211.7	210.4	208.4	220.1	228.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		35.1	34.9	34.6	34.6	34.9	35.2	35.0	36.0	35.1	32.0	32.9	32.7	34.2	38.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		24.7	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.8	26.5	26.2	24.8	25.2	24.8	23.6	28.4
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		18.8	18.7	18.1	18.1	18.0	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.3	17.0	16.3	17.6	17.4	18.7
Stone, clay, and glass products		453.8	444.8	432.5	412.9	411.3	421.9	426.2	422.3	438.1	429.7	422.0	416.5	404.9	417.8
Flat glass		29.7	29.8	20.5	19.9	19.7	18.8	12.1	28.0	26.4	24.4	23.9	22.4	23.5	30.9
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		83.8	82.2	80.3	79.0	81.3	82.1	83.2	83.9	82.2	82.2	80.8	78.4	80.5	83.4
Glass products made of purchased glass		14.8	15.2	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	15.0
Cement, hydraulic		34.6	33.3	31.5	32.3	34.4	35.0	35.4	35.7	35.3	35.2	34.7	35.3	34.6	35.0
Structural clay products		64.7	61.2	59.0	60.4	64.4	65.5	66.2	66.1	66.3	65.4	63.3	61.7	63.4	70.3
Pottery and related products		39.6	39.3	38.8	38.3	38.7	38.9	38.4	37.7	36.6	35.8	35.7	35.4	37.6	43.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		93.0	87.5	85.8	85.2	87.8	90.3	91.7	94.0	93.0	90.3	88.4	85.2	86.9	90.6
Cut-stone and stone products		15.1	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.7	16.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		68.5	68.6	67.1	66.4	65.5	65.3	64.7	62.5	61.2	59.9	60.3	59.0	62.3	71.0
Primary metal industries		1,033.9	1,036.1	1,014.7	979.3	972.3	943.4	929.8	898.6	896.5	863.8	851.9	859.3	840.4	1,061.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		529.3	515.2	489.4	468.6	464.4	459.3	457.1	444.9	428.0	419.1	424.6	408.3	435.8	537.0
Iron and steel foundries		194.2	189.6	184.4	180.5	178.2	174.2	168.5	164.8	158.9	150.2	150.8	150.8	167.4	201.6
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		41.7	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	41.9	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.8	41.0	42.3	43.2	53.5
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.2	9.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals		80.0	86.7	84.8	84.9	84.8	83.6	81.9	81.0	80.3	79.1	78.3	75.5	80.6	89.2
Nonferrous foundries		52.6	52.3	51.6	51.2	50.8	50.3	47.6	47.7	44.9	42.3	43.6	42.7	46.4	58.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		120.8	119.4	117.7	115.7	113.7	111.8	104.0	109.1	105.5	103.5	104.3	103.1	108.4	131.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		848.5	830.2	829.2	816.7	819.6	824.3	827.1	791.2	821.6	788.3	764.9	772.6	755.9	892.5
Tin cans and other tinware		51.5	49.6	49.3	48.2	47.8	50.6	51.7	54.4	55.3	53.4	52.5	50.5	50.6	51.4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		106.6	108.1	107.6	108.6	109.0	107.0	87.6	103.6	96.6	93.4	96.7	93.4	100.1	115.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		80.1	88.6	86.7	82.5	82.4	86.1	87.8	86.5	84.1	80.4	81.4	80.3	83.3	83.9
Fabricated structural metal products		210.4	204.5	203.0	201.7	211.7	214.7	219.9	224.8	223.5	220.5	218.9	214.8	220.0	241.8
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		187.3	187.0	182.4	186.1	186.5	183.1	166.2	175.6	160.9	158.1	161.4	158.3	169.4	201.3
Lighting fixtures		38.4	37.9	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.5	32.8	35.9	33.2	31.6	32.2	31.2	34.2	40.8
Fabricated wire products		45.4	45.3	45.4	45.8	44.9	45.1	44.4	42.3	40.7	39.2	39.7	38.9	41.7	47.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		109.5	107.2	104.9	104.9	104.4	103.0	100.8	98.5	93.7	88.3	90.0	89.0	90.5	109.9

See footnotes at end of table

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TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1959					1958										Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr. ¹	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,147.4	1,129.0	1,112.9	1,080.7	1,057.3	1,038.2	1,020.1	1,004.5	1,007.0	978.8	990.2	1,014.1	1,028.6	1,030.3	1,253.7		
Engines and turbines.....	64.7	64.4	63.8	62.3	61.5	61.1	61.1	56.9	58.6	58.8	56.5	58.1	60.8	60.7	68.3		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	117.5	115.3	110.5	91.7	84.0	83.1	83.1	96.9	95.3	91.8	94.0	94.5	95.2	94.7	105.7		
Construction and mining machinery.....	90.0	88.8	86.6	84.9	81.9	76.2	77.3	78.4	79.5	79.5	70.8	80.1	82.4	82.4	109.4		
Metalworking machinery.....	171.9	168.6	163.6	158.9	157.8	155.0	149.1	150.5	145.6	151.7	157.0	164.6	162.1	162.1	218.2		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	112.3	111.1	109.5	107.7	107.0	106.2	105.0	105.3	104.5	103.7	105.8	107.5	108.5	108.5	125.9		
General industrial machinery.....	138.6	135.4	134.3	134.4	133.7	132.9	131.7	132.0	130.3	131.0	136.2	137.2	138.1	138.1	166.3		
Office and store machines and devices.....	89.2	88.7	88.0	87.8	88.4	88.6	87.7	86.3	82.7	82.1	83.1	81.7	84.0	84.0	99.2		
Service-industry and household machines.....	139.5	138.5	136.1	132.7	129.0	125.7	121.4	120.1	113.3	118.5	120.7	121.7	122.2	122.2	141.2		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	205.2	202.1	197.6	185.9	194.9	190.9	178.6	180.5	172.3	172.9	178.3	180.4	185.6	185.6	221.5		
Electrical machinery.....	810.5	801.7	798.4	795.5	791.3	788.9	788.2	746.0	762.2	734.0	711.6	716.4	715.3	750.1	887.7		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	264.8	261.4	259.4	261.9	258.3	253.9	237.7	244.2	238.6	235.1	237.7	239.6	247.8	247.8	258.4		
Electrical appliances.....	27.2	27.0	26.2	26.2	26.8	27.9	26.3	25.5	24.1	23.0	22.5	24.4	25.4	25.4	31.2		
Insulated wire and cable.....	21.6	21.5	21.0	21.9	21.7	21.3	20.9	20.2	18.6	17.3	18.5	17.3	19.3	19.3	20.9		
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	55.6	55.4	55.3	51.3	50.8	53.1	35.9	40.2	44.3	43.3	43.5	43.1	47.0	47.0	59.3		
Electric lamps.....	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.1	21.8	21.4	21.2	20.8	21.6	22.3	22.5	22.5	26.1		
Communication equipment.....	375.2	375.9	375.2	373.4	375.1	375.7	372.0	368.4	354.9	340.6	339.7	336.1	355.4	355.4	395.8		
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	34.5	34.7	35.4	34.2	33.9	34.2	31.4	33.3	32.2	31.5	32.6	32.1	32.7	32.7	36.0		
Transportation equipment.....	1,231.4	1,230.0	1,225.0	1,203.3	1,215.6	1,207.6	1,199.0	991.5	1,100.1	1,033.6	1,062.9	1,063.8	1,081.2	1,124.0	1,383.6		
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	593.1	591.1	587.8	580.5	566.8	554.1	357.8	462.9	402.2	432.7	443.5	446.3	480.0	480.0	630.1		
Aircraft and parts.....	465.3	469.0	473.2	474.5	482.9	483.7	480.8	480.4	474.1	471.3	476.2	467.7	479.3	479.3	663.6		
Aircraft.....	281.6	283.9	287.6	288.2	292.4	293.3	291.0	291.7	291.4	291.0	291.6	291.6	281.5	291.5	340.9		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	87.9	88.1	88.7	88.4	90.6	90.5	90.3	90.9	87.7	87.9	88.7	89.2	89.9	89.9	111.3		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.4	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.3	12.2	13.9	13.9		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	86.4	87.2	87.3	88.3	89.7	89.8	89.1	88.8	83.9	82.4	83.1	83.7	85.7	85.7	97.5		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	125.9	122.7	120.1	121.2	118.6	122.4	118.4	118.0	118.1	119.2	123.9	123.6	121.4	127.2	127.2		
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	105.1	103.8	101.7	103.9	101.6	106.4	103.7	104.4	105.0	104.5	107.5	105.4	105.1	108.5	108.5		
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	20.8	18.9	18.4	17.3	17.0	16.0	14.7	13.6	13.1	14.7	16.4	18.2	16.3	18.7	18.7		
Railroad equipment.....	37.6	34.8	34.7	32.5	32.1	30.7	26.1	30.5	31.2	32.7	33.0	37.0	36.1	34.7	64.7		
Other transportation equipment.....	8.1	8.0	7.5	6.9	7.2	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	7.2	8.0	8.0		
Instruments and related products.....	217.4	215.6	215.9	212.6	209.1	209.6	209.0	207.2	204.9	199.2	195.9	199.1	200.4	205.3	226.2		
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....	34.1	33.5	32.9	32.5	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.6	30.8	30.6	31.2	31.4	31.4	31.8	36.6		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	60.1	60.9	59.3	57.2	57.2	57.5	56.8	56.0	53.4	53.4	54.1	54.4	55.8	62.1	62.1		
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.4	10.3	10.3		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.6	27.7	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	28.9		
Ophthalmic goods.....	19.4	19.5	19.2	19.0	18.8	18.5	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.4	19.6	19.6		
Photographic apparatus.....	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.7	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.2	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.5	39.7	43.7	43.7		
Watches and clocks.....	24.8	25.2	24.8	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.3	23.7	22.5	19.9	20.9	21.3	22.9	25.0	25.0		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	378.2	371.7	367.7	360.0	349.7	360.4	379.4	385.8	380.0	365.6	346.2	354.5	348.1	351.0	390.6		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.9	36.3	36.2	35.6	33.6	33.6	32.8	33.4	32.9	34.5	35.3		
Musical instruments and parts.....	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	13.7	13.0	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.0	16.8	16.8		
Toys and sporting goods.....	65.3	61.0	57.6	52.0	57.6	71.4	78.8	79.0	75.5	70.1	70.7	67.6	67.5	75.6	75.6		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	22.3	22.1	21.5	21.2	21.6	22.1	22.2	21.6	20.6	22.8	23.1	22.3	22.3	24.0	24.0		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	46.8	48.1	48.0	48.4	47.4	49.2	49.9	49.1	47.9	43.1	44.5	42.3	46.4	49.2	49.2		
Fabricated plastics products.....	71.1	70.6	69.0	67.6	68.7	68.4	68.3	68.7	64.0	61.6	61.0	59.9	64.8	71.6	71.6		
Other manufacturing industries.....	116.5	116.1	113.6	110.9	114.9	117.6	116.2	114.3	110.1	106.2	109.2	109.5	111.9	118.6	118.6		
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																	
Food and kindred products.....	976.9	957.5	945.4	942.6	949.6	1,001.0	1,050.1	1,115.2	1,178.4	1,172.0	1,080.6	1,038.7	977.8	1,035.3	1,065.7		
Meat products.....	235.6	239.2	239.0	242.5	250.2	250.9	250.5	249.0	246.0	243.8	243.1	238.6	243.5	259.2	259.2		
Dairy products.....	64.5	62.3	61.3	60.8	62.2	62.2	64.4	67.9	71.5	73.0	73.0	69.8	73.0	69.8	69.8		
Canning and preserving.....	147.5	133.9	129.2	128.7	148.2	178.1	237.1	311.8	306.9	220.2	176.8	141.1	186.6	187.7	187.7		
Grain-mill products.....	76.6	78.2	78.6	78.3	77.0	78.4	81.0	82.5	82.4	81.4	81.0	78.4	79.5	79.5	79.5		
Bakery products.....	157.6	158.4	159.0	159.4	162.0	164.0	166.1	165.8	166.3	167.1	167.5	164.2	164.9	169.9	169.9		
Sugar.....	20.4	20.3	21.3	25.3	35.5	40.4	36.8	23.4	21.4	21.6	21.4	22.1	25.9	26.1	26.1		
Confectionery and related products.....	55.6	56.5	59.5	60.7	64.5	67.6	68.1	66.5	61.5	54.6	58.0	56.7	61.6	63.8	63.8		
Beverages.....	107.1	104.9	102.6	102.8	108.7	114.8	115.4	115.2	117.7	120.9	119.5	111.8	112.4	116.1	116.1		
Miscellaneous food products.....	92.6	91.7	92.1	91.1	92.7	93.7	93.7	93.8	93.3	93.3	93.0	94.8	94.2	94.2	94.2		
Tobacco manufactures.....	69.4	69.9	72.0	76.4	78.8	83.0	85.0	93.6	96.1	85.5	69.5	70.2	69.8	80.1	84.4		
Cigarettes.....	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.0	32.1	32.2	31.7	32.0	31.7	32.0	31.3	31.3	31.1	31.5	30.2		
Cigars.....	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.6	27.0	27.3	27.4	27.0	26.9	26.1	27.1	27.0	27.4	30.9	30.9		
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1959						1958						1958	1957	
	May ¹	Apr. ¹	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June			May
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Textile-mill products.....	868.3	867.6	866.4	860.0	855.5	862.2	867.0	863.3	859.9	855.2	830.2	839.7	830.5	850.8	912.5
Scouring and combing plants.....		4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.0
Yarn and thread mills.....		101.4	100.8	99.8	100.0	101.5	101.7	100.8	100.6	99.9	96.0	98.6	97.6	99.7	107.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		367.0	371.0	370.3	370.7	371.8	372.1	370.9	371.1	370.1	365.3	366.7	365.5	372.4	401.4
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		26.0	25.7	25.5	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.5	23.9	23.2	23.3	22.9	23.9	25.5
Knitting mills.....		196.4	192.6	189.3	185.9	180.2	195.3	197.0	196.0	195.0	184.2	188.5	183.0	186.8	194.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		76.5	76.1	75.4	74.5	74.7	74.6	73.8	73.4	73.8	71.7	72.4	72.8	73.7	77.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		39.4	40.1	39.6	39.0	38.6	38.2	37.5	36.7	35.3	33.8	34.1	34.1	36.7	42.5
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		8.7	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.4
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		46.7	46.5	46.1	46.5	46.6	46.6	45.2	44.2	43.1	42.0	42.0	41.4	43.9	53.5
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,045.2	1,056.7	1,064.8	1,078.3	1,051.0	1,055.6	1,053.3	1,051.2	1,055.3	1,044.3	992.0	993.6	984.7	1,027.0	1,064.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		96.6	98.3	97.3	96.5	96.4	93.9	93.8	97.4	95.0	90.8	95.1	93.3	95.0	103.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		299.8	298.8	293.5	286.6	288.1	287.6	289.1	289.6	287.0	279.9	283.2	277.0	283.9	288.9
Women's outerwear.....		303.6	323.2	323.4	310.2	311.1	308.2	303.1	306.7	312.2	291.4	282.8	292.1	302.7	312.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....		105.1	105.6	105.1	102.9	104.7	106.9	105.6	103.3	100.9	94.5	97.6	97.7	101.9	106.8
Millinery.....		15.4	20.2	21.0	18.3	16.3	14.6	17.6	18.7	18.4	14.7	11.8	10.1	15.7	16.3
Children's outerwear.....		63.5	66.6	69.6	68.0	65.5	65.0	66.3	66.3	67.4	66.8	66.8	62.0	65.1	63.7
Fur goods.....		6.6	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.1	9.4	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.2	7.8
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		52.8	53.2	52.4	50.7	52.5	54.1	54.6	53.8	52.7	47.4	49.3	47.8	50.9	63.2
Other fabricated textile products.....		113.3	112.1	109.4	110.9	112.9	113.7	111.8	110.1	102.6	98.2	98.8	98.8	103.6	108.5
Paper and allied products.....	443.1	441.5	440.8	440.1	440.2	442.7	445.9	446.5	447.0	441.7	429.0	433.4	431.7	439.3	458.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		219.5	219.2	220.1	220.8	220.8	222.5	222.2	222.5	222.7	215.4	218.8	218.5	220.7	229.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		119.9	120.0	119.4	120.1	122.5	124.3	124.2	124.0	123.0	116.1	117.1	116.1	119.6	125.2
Other paper and allied products.....		102.1	101.6	100.6	99.3	99.4	99.1	100.1	100.5	99.0	97.5	97.8	97.1	99.0	104.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	555.5	554.2	550.9	545.0	543.5	549.7	548.0	550.6	547.6	541.7	537.2	541.0	540.4	545.4	553.2
Newspapers.....		160.5	158.6	157.3	156.3	159.4	159.7	159.4	157.1	156.3	155.7	157.8	157.4	157.2	156.1
Periodicals.....		26.9	26.9	26.3	26.2	25.3	25.7	26.5	26.1	24.7	24.1	24.6	25.6	25.5	25.6
Books.....		35.8	34.6	34.6	34.3	33.7	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.3	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	35.2
Commercial printing.....		178.6	179.1	176.9	177.9	178.9	178.6	178.6	177.5	173.1	174.6	176.0	175.7	177.5	181.3
Lithography.....		50.0	49.6	49.1	48.7	50.5	50.2	50.1	49.6	49.4	49.1	49.3	49.6	49.7	50.7
Greeting cards.....		13.8	13.6	13.7	13.6	14.6	15.7	16.2	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.7	13.2	14.2	13.5
Bookbinding and related industries.....		36.1	35.6	34.9	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9	33.9	35.7	34.7	34.8	34.2	35.0	37.8
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		52.5	52.9	52.2	51.8	52.5	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.4	51.0	51.4	52.6	53.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	533.6	536.0	527.1	518.3	514.8	514.3	514.0	516.5	510.9	504.1	495.5	500.1	510.0	512.2	548.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		67.7	67.2	66.7	66.4	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.6	66.9	67.3	67.3	74.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....		292.0	198.7	196.8	195.9	194.7	194.0	193.1	191.4	190.0	186.4	186.8	187.7	191.8	210.3
Drugs and medicines.....		56.9	57.5	57.3	57.4	57.2	56.9	56.7	57.2	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.6	57.6	57.9
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		30.3	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.7	31.3	31.5	30.4	29.7	29.5	29.0	30.1	30.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		45.1	44.6	44.2	44.0	44.3	44.2	44.4	44.6	45.0	44.0	43.4	42.4	43.7	45.9
Gum and wood chemicals.....		6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.2
Fertilizers.....		36.7	32.2	26.9	25.6	23.6	22.5	24.6	23.4	21.4	20.9	24.1	23.1	26.1	25.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		26.3	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.6	29.6	30.1	26.5	23.9	23.1	23.4	23.5	26.1	28.1
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		64.8	63.7	62.8	61.5	63.2	63.4	63.7	63.9	63.5	61.8	62.3	62.8	63.1	65.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	160.1	160.1	159.6	150.3	154.4	154.6	155.9	153.3	157.5	157.4	157.4	157.9	157.5	157.0	168.0
Petroleum refining.....		122.5	122.3	114.7	118.7	118.5	119.5	116.4	120.4	121.3	121.5	121.7	122.3	121.2	128.1
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		37.6	37.3	35.6	35.7	36.1	36.4	36.9	37.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	35.2	35.8	39.9
Rubber products.....	171.1	178.2	201.5	198.8	199.1	198.2	195.3	194.5	187.5	181.2	175.1	175.8	172.3	186.0	205.9
Tires and inner tubes.....		65.1	77.9	76.2	76.9	77.1	76.2	75.3	74.1	72.5	71.0	71.2	70.4	74.7	83.3
Rubber footwear.....		16.8	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.4	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.7	17.6
Other rubber products.....		96.3	106.2	105.5	105.1	104.0	101.9	102.1	96.6	92.3	88.2	88.3	85.6	94.6	106.0
Leather and leather products.....	321.9	323.3	331.2	332.8	329.3	328.7	324.3	315.0	321.0	323.2	316.7	314.3	301.5	317.7	329.2
Leather, tanned, cured, and finished.....		33.1	33.5	33.9	34.1	34.2	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.1	32.2	32.6	32.0	33.7	36.4
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		17.1	17.5	17.4	17.8	17.6	16.6	15.9	15.7	16.5	16.2	16.2	15.5	16.2	16.8
Footwear (except rubber).....		218.9	223.9	225.6	224.1	220.7	214.2	205.9	212.9	216.8	215.4	213.0	205.4	213.8	219.1
Luggage.....		13.0	12.6	12.4	12.1	12.8	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.1	12.2	12.4	12.0	12.5	13.0
Handbags and small leather goods.....		24.7	27.5	28.0	26.9	28.1	29.7	29.4	29.0	27.5	24.8	23.6	20.8	26.1	26.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		12.8	12.6	11.9	10.7	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.2	12.2	12.8	14.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1959					1958										Annual average	
	May ²	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957		
Transportation and public utilities:																	
Other public utilities.....	530	526	527	528	530	532	533	540	547	548	541	534	537	540			
Gas and electric utilities.....	509.3	505.4	507.1	507.9	510.0	511.4	512.9	519.7	525.8	526.9	530.4	513.8	516.4	519.0			
Electric light and power utilities.....	220.8	217.7	219.3	219.5	219.7	220.5	221.0	223.9	226.3	226.6	224.9	222.4	222.4	226.0			
Gas utilities.....	136.4	136.0	135.9	135.6	136.6	136.4	137.1	139.0	141.1	141.4	138.9	136.3	137.5	136.4			
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	182.1	181.7	181.9	182.8	183.7	184.5	184.8	186.8	188.4	188.9	186.6	185.1	185.7	186.6			
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	20.6	20.3	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.7			
Wholesale and retail trade:																	
Wholesale trade.....	2,613	2,611	2,618	2,621	2,606	2,656	2,646	2,625	2,601	2,597	2,593	2,571	2,622	2,695			
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,555.3	1,553.6	1,551.0	1,549.7	1,582.4	1,574.0	1,560.3	1,546.3	1,526.3	1,520.6	1,514.7	1,499.1	1,536.7	1,572.2			
Automotive.....	114.0	113.4	112.5	112.2	112.3	112.3	111.3	111.3	111.0	110.7	109.6	107.6	110.0	108.4			
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	273.0	274.2	276.0	275.1	281.0	280.4	278.3	275.5	268.2	269.8	267.1	263.3	272.2	274.4			
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	382.5	380.5	380.0	380.5	383.2	382.5	381.6	380.1	379.8	379.0	378.4	376.9	382.1	402.7			
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	785.8	785.5	782.5	781.9	805.9	798.9	791.1	779.4	767.3	761.1	759.6	751.4	772.4	787.7			
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,057.9	1,057.5	1,060.9	1,071.6	1,083.4	1,082.4	1,083.6	1,078.3	1,074.4	1,076.6	1,077.9	1,072.3	1,084.9	1,123.6			
Retail trade:																	
General merchandise stores.....	1,284.7	1,286.1	1,249.2	1,296.8	1,840.7	1,474.3	1,372.2	1,322.9	1,252.8	1,238.6	1,263.6	1,259.9	1,334.7	1,356.5			
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	817.5	819.7	799.5	839.8	1,188.3	963.2	875.1	840.0	802.0	795.3	808.3	803.5	855.9	875.9			
Other general merchandise stores.....	466.9	466.4	449.7	457.0	652.4	521.1	497.1	482.9	450.8	443.3	455.3	456.4	478.8	480.6			
Food and liquor stores.....	1,480.5	1,469.3	1,471.3	1,455.6	1,507.1	1,488.3	1,478.6	1,479.8	1,468.2	1,478.0	1,481.1	1,479.2	1,483.2	1,465.5			
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,094.2	1,090.6	1,089.9	1,078.3	1,108.9	1,097.3	1,084.7	1,076.8	1,060.5	1,069.6	1,070.5	1,068.8	1,078.7	1,038.4			
Dairy product stores and dealers.....	192.6	185.6	184.8	183.9	187.7	188.9	190.8	202.1	207.1	207.3	206.1	201.6	198.5	206.7			
Other food and liquor stores.....	193.7	193.1	196.6	191.4	210.5	202.1	200.1	200.9	200.6	201.1	204.5	208.8	206.0	220.4			
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	691.5	681.9	680.1	678.6	693.5	676.3	667.5	667.2	670.1	668.6	668.9	669.5	677.2	719.3			
Apparel and accessories stores.....	533.9	546.6	513.9	531.6	665.5	568.1	551.8	540.7	496.8	503.0	541.9	536.3	542.0	556.6			
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....	2,043.0	2,027.8	2,023.8	2,035.5	2,155.7	2,072.5	2,062.5	2,070.5	2,065.4	2,058.3	2,049.6	2,025.2	2,056.7	2,094.6			
Furniture and appliance stores.....	394.3	350.4	351.3	353.3	373.8	360.6	355.5	352.0	349.3	349.1	350.5	350.4	354.3	361.2			
Drug stores.....	344.8	340.0	340.5	338.9	374.9	340.7	338.0	337.0	334.5	334.2	332.5	330.4	337.0	337.7			

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services,

product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power-plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1959					1958								Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1958	1957
Continental United States.....	1,792.9	2,105.5	2,395.5	2,517.9	2,110.8	1,781.2	1,722.4	1,903.8	2,202.7	2,510.9	2,067.3	2,084.0	2,302.3	2,537.4	1,466.8
New England.....	153.7	173.2	182.8	200.0	173.4	132.4	126.7	137.6	153.6	190.3	204.8	238.6	263.3	195.8	121.9
Maine.....	20.4	18.6	18.4	19.4	17.6	13.4	11.1	13.4	14.1	16.4	18.7	25.1	30.0	19.0	11.0
New Hampshire.....	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.3	7.5	5.9	5.8	7.7	7.8	9.3	10.1	12.3	15.3	9.6	6.0
Vermont.....	3.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.9	4.4	2.8
Massachusetts.....	72.4	85.4	90.0	96.6	87.6	64.2	59.3	62.4	66.8	83.0	91.2	106.0	121.7	90.8	61.4
Rhode Island.....	14.7	16.7	17.8	19.8	16.1	11.4	11.0	12.0	14.5	19.2	20.0	23.5	29.9	19.6	18.5
Connecticut.....	34.9	40.1	44.2	51.2	40.4	34.8	36.9	30.3	47.4	57.1	61.0	66.2	63.8	52.0	34.2
Middle Atlantic.....	587.1	655.9	714.8	783.9	668.4	559.2	542.2	572.1	636.1	735.2	780.2	831.6	885.1	734.6	427.6
New York.....	281.3	308.8	327.9	355.4	319.6	250.0	233.5	245.4	260.7	334.4	358.2	374.0	391.4	322.4	190.3
New Jersey.....	92.7	99.6	111.0	126.8	100.9	85.1	83.6	87.1	95.8	110.2	118.9	138.3	150.3	116.9	80.5
Pennsylvania.....	213.1	247.6	275.9	301.7	248.0	224.1	225.1	239.6	270.5	290.6	303.1	320.7	343.5	285.2	157.9
East North Central.....	288.4	365.5	445.8	451.6	403.6	350.9	369.2	444.7	570.8	638.3	662.5	771.0	838.3	603.0	283.8
Ohio.....	66.1	86.2	107.1	117.1	105.6	88.0	90.6	108.5	138.0	165.1	186.5	211.3	223.1	167.9	65.6
Indiana.....	31.0	39.1	48.5	52.2	43.7	33.7	33.9	39.9	53.1	61.4	68.5	80.7	89.8	62.9	33.4
Illinois.....	89.2	110.9	130.4	130.7	108.2	93.8	95.5	109.1	133.3	148.2	156.9	189.8	176.8	140.5	68.3
Michigan.....	80.1	96.8	122.0	110.5	106.2	106.0	120.0	155.7	208.7	223.6	241.7	265.5	294.4	200.2	93.2
Wisconsin.....	22.1	32.5	37.5	41.0	37.9	30.4	29.3	31.6	37.7	38.9	38.9	43.7	52.1	41.5	23.2
West North Central.....	92.9	124.4	145.0	145.5	105.2	77.7	71.1	78.7	85.8	96.6	104.6	127.3	167.2	120.4	80.0
Minnesota.....	35.6	44.4	46.5	45.7	32.4	22.9	18.8	20.4	24.8	27.8	31.4	40.0	53.6	36.3	22.6
Iowa.....	8.4	13.3	15.1	14.6	9.3	6.1	5.1	5.6	7.2	8.8	9.4	11.7	15.9	11.8	8.9
Missouri.....	31.5	37.3	45.3	49.9	37.8	23.6	24.9	40.0	38.0	43.5	47.4	54.9	64.4	47.9	30.3
North Dakota.....	3.3	6.7	7.7	6.7	5.0	1.9	.6	.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	4.0	3.3	2.4
South Dakota.....	1.3	3.1	4.0	3.8	2.4	1.0	.5	.8	.6	.7	.8	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
Nebraska.....	4.3	8.1	10.2	9.3	6.1	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3	8.5	6.3	5.4
Kansas.....	8.6	11.7	16.2	15.8	11.2	8.9	8.4	8.6	10.8	10.8	10.1	13.3	17.6	13.0	8.6
South Atlantic.....	200.8	224.2	247.6	270.5	213.1	184.0	186.7	207.1	240.9	281.7	285.0	310.8	326.2	261.3	154.7
Delaware.....	3.8	4.9	7.5	6.5	5.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.7	8.8	8.3	6.2	6.9	5.3	3.1
Maryland.....	35.0	40.5	45.8	47.0	37.2	30.1	28.7	30.9	35.0	38.6	39.7	42.9	46.5	36.8	17.7
District of Columbia.....	6.0	7.0	8.4	8.3	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.9	7.6	5.3
Virginia.....	19.2	24.7	27.2	27.2	18.3	15.0	13.8	16.2	20.6	26.1	27.8	29.3	31.6	24.4	13.7
West Virginia.....	31.3	33.2	35.5	37.3	28.6	26.4	27.5	32.1	38.4	43.8	47.6	52.7	52.1	39.6	14.1
North Carolina.....	40.3	41.3	45.8	51.7	42.3	34.4	32.2	34.3	41.7	54.9	55.9	63.5	68.5	52.0	30.3
South Carolina.....	13.7	14.9	16.5	20.4	14.9	13.5	13.6	14.7	16.4	20.9	20.0	22.5	23.8	19.4	15.2
Georgia.....	27.4	30.6	32.2	40.1	31.4	27.5	28.1	31.6	36.4	44.9	46.3	50.5	52.5	40.7	27.5
Florida.....	24.0	27.0	28.7	32.2	27.5	27.7	33.5	37.4	39.9	39.5	35.7	35.2	35.4	33.2	18.7
East South Central.....	105.5	116.4	133.8	137.6	112.8	100.6	96.1	111.0	131.7	155.9	165.0	188.1	200.8	152.8	110.9
Kentucky.....	29.5	32.8	36.8	36.2	29.1	25.9	28.1	33.8	41.6	49.8	54.1	61.2	66.1	46.2	33.1
Tennessee.....	34.0	38.0	44.5	48.6	38.6	34.6	32.4	35.9	42.2	50.5	52.7	59.6	64.0	50.7	40.3
Alabama.....	27.6	28.8	32.4	33.4	30.5	28.8	27.7	29.0	33.1	38.4	37.9	44.2	46.1	37.4	22.6
Mississippi.....	15.5	16.8	20.1	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.8	12.2	14.8	17.3	20.3	23.0	24.2	18.5	15.0
West South Central.....	113.6	125.4	146.5	147.2	115.5	102.3	101.4	110.1	120.7	129.0	133.6	153.8	165.0	130.2	72.1
Arkansas.....	16.3	18.2	23.3	23.6	18.0	14.3	12.6	15.5	15.5	17.9	18.8	24.2	27.5	20.1	14.8
Louisiana.....	29.1	32.0	36.5	36.0	26.5	23.7	24.4	25.9	26.2	27.3	26.8	29.5	29.8	26.7	13.2
Oklahoma.....	15.9	18.0	21.7	23.0	18.2	15.7	14.1	15.2	17.4	19.0	20.0	23.9	27.6	20.5	12.7
Texas.....	52.4	57.2	64.9	64.6	52.5	48.7	50.3	56.1	61.6	65.6	68.0	78.1	80.1	63.0	31.4
Mountain.....	43.8	61.0	72.2	66.7	51.0	39.1	30.2	32.3	36.0	38.7	41.1	51.7	72.5	53.6	34.5
Montana.....	8.5	12.8	14.7	13.0	9.1	6.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.8	12.0	8.9	6.3
Idaho.....	5.2	8.0	10.0	10.2	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	4.1	5.9	6.2	4.2
Wyoming.....	2.8	4.0	4.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.9	2.5	1.7
Colorado.....	7.4	10.1	12.6	10.9	8.4	7.0	5.4	6.7	6.1	8.9	6.8	9.4	13.5	9.3	5.1
New Mexico.....	4.2	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.8	4.8	5.7	7.3	5.2	3.5
Arizona.....	7.0	9.2	9.7	9.0	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.9	6.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	12.7	9.7	6.5
Utah.....	5.4	7.4	9.3	8.9	6.2	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.4	10.2	7.2	4.5
Nevada.....	3.3	4.6	5.6	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	6.0	4.6	2.8
Pacific.....	206.0	250.6	306.9	314.8	267.8	234.9	195.8	212.3	227.1	244.4	260.5	311.0	384.1	295.9	180.3
Washington.....	31.0	42.2	54.1	60.7	55.9	46.6	35.9	35.9	37.9	32.4	25.3	35.1	47.6	46.0	33.3
Oregon.....	17.6	26.1	33.3	36.2	30.8	24.2	16.7	16.9	17.8	16.8	15.3	20.7	31.1	26.9	22.9
California.....	157.4	191.3	219.5	217.9	181.0	164.1	142.3	159.6	171.3	195.1	220.0	255.2	305.4	222.9	124.1

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefits amounts are in thousands]

Item	1959					1958								1957
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Apr.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	736	742	896	896	737	740	775	776	725	812	979	866	954	709
Nonfarm placements.....	520	445	578	508	406	413	514	545	489	459	456	439	404	480
State unemployment insurance programs: ¹														
Initial claims ²	1,099	1,136	1,277	1,790	1,924	1,258	1,259	1,185	1,251	1,659	1,513	1,538	1,963	1,099
Insured unemployment ³ (average weekly volume).....	1,793	2,106	2,366	2,518	2,111	1,781	1,722	1,905	2,203	2,511	2,667	2,984	3,302	1,475
Rate of insured unemployment ⁴	4.4	5.0	6.7	6.0	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.9	3.6
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	7,516	8,600	8,028	9,532	7,997	5,939	7,157	7,776	8,583	10,277	10,879	12,020	13,055	5,765
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.02	\$30.38	\$30.52	\$30.50	\$30.41	\$30.46	\$30.45	\$30.66	\$30.50	\$30.62	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$30.88	\$27.72
Total benefits paid.....	\$218,438	\$255,640	\$255,671	\$279,461	\$234,683	\$174,470	\$210,300	\$231,141	\$253,432	\$305,638	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$403,845	\$184,329
Unemployment compensation for veterans: ⁵														
Initial claims ⁶	5	7	9	13	14	12	13	14	19	30	38	24	27	18
Insured unemployment ³ (average weekly volume).....	16	22	28	31	28	26	27	39	53	78	78	74	80	39
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	76	102	113	131	125	102	129	193	248	384	333	334	368	191
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$2,019	\$2,688	\$2,993	\$3,436	\$3,311	\$2,693	\$3,391	\$5,047	\$6,553	\$10,151	\$8,853	\$8,922	\$9,633	\$5,155
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	5	6	8	17	22	20	17	20	21	117	80	17	20	10
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	58	76	94	122	125	121	113	118	119	128	101	128	146	53
Number of payments ⁹	148	199	217	311	287	229	272	300	286	250	232	307	338	125
Average amount of benefit payment ¹⁰	\$62.72	\$65.47	\$65.57	\$65.68	\$69.31	\$70.15	\$69.91	\$70.35	\$69.60	\$69.44	\$66.85	\$67.27	\$68.59	\$58.14
Total benefits paid ¹¹	\$9,099	\$12,477	\$13,752	\$20,345	\$19,755	\$16,030	\$19,076	\$18,144	\$19,861	\$14,735	\$16,651	\$20,874	\$23,153	\$7,227
All programs: ¹²														
Insured unemployment ⁴	1,927	2,273	2,584	2,729	2,307	1,957	1,863	2,062	2,374	2,717	2,847	3,186	3,527	1,565

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments. Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and Veterans' Programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Beginning with November 1958, includes data for ex-servicemen under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen, effective October 27, 1958.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board.

The labor turnover tables (B-1 and B-2) have been dropped from the Review pending a general revision of the Current Labor Statistics section because, beginning with January 1959 data, the categories for which labor turnover rates are published differ from those previously published. Current data are available monthly in Employment and Earnings or may be obtained upon request.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture,																		
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills ¹			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural products ²		
							United States			South			West					
1957: Average.....	\$72.04	39.5	\$1.81	\$70.92	39.4	\$1.80	\$71.53	39.3	\$1.82	\$69.29	40.4	\$1.22	\$68.62	38.2	\$2.32	\$75.00	40.0	\$1.89
1958: Average.....	75.41	39.9	1.80	73.23	39.8	1.84	73.84	39.7	1.86	59.43	41.0	1.23	60.95	38.7	2.35	70.36	40.1	1.96
April.....	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.92	38.5	1.79	69.69	38.5	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	58.02	37.4	2.30	76.04	39.4	1.93
May.....	74.46	39.6	1.86	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	49.94	40.6	1.23	61.96	39.0	2.34	78.20	40.1	1.95
June.....	76.14	40.5	1.88	74.82	40.5	1.84	75.82	40.6	1.86	51.00	41.8	1.22	61.90	39.3	2.34	79.56	40.6	1.96
July.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.64	39.7	1.88	50.43	41.0	1.23	61.42	38.9	2.35	79.18	40.4	1.96
August.....	77.74	40.7	1.91	76.70	40.8	1.88	77.52	40.8	1.90	52.33	42.2	1.24	64.33	39.8	2.37	82.57	41.7	1.98
September.....	80.12	41.3	1.94	77.66	41.1	1.89	78.50	41.1	1.91	52.15	42.4	1.23	66.16	39.9	2.41	83.16	41.8	1.99
October.....	80.15	41.1	1.95	77.30	40.9	1.89	78.12	40.9	1.91	52.58	42.4	1.24	66.16	39.9	2.41	83.42	41.5	2.01
November.....	77.69	40.2	1.93	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.19	40.1	1.90	52.20	42.1	1.24	63.12	38.8	2.40	83.21	41.4	2.01
December.....	77.38	40.3	1.92	75.17	40.2	1.87	75.79	40.1	1.89	51.25	41.0	1.25	63.09	39.2	2.39	81.00	40.5	2.00
1959: January.....	74.84	39.6	1.89	72.31	39.3	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	51.25	41.0	1.25	63.09	37.1	2.37	81.41	40.5	2.01
February.....	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.86	39.6	1.84	73.28	39.4	1.86	51.25	41.0	1.25	63.44	37.9	2.36	81.81	40.7	2.01
March.....	77.74	40.7	1.91	75.85	41.0	1.85	76.48	40.9	1.87	52.92	42.0	1.26	64.56	39.9	2.37	83.43	41.1	2.03
April.....	79.15	40.8	1.94	76.26	41.0	1.86	76.89	40.9	1.88	53.42	42.4	1.26	64.17	39.4	2.39	85.70	41.6	2.06
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ¹			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures		
1957: Average.....	\$75.55	40.4	\$1.87	\$76.00	40.0	\$1.90	\$56.23	39.6	\$1.42	\$56.22	39.8	\$1.42	\$51.56	40.5	\$1.52	\$70.00	40.0	\$1.76
1958: Average.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	80.99	40.7	1.99	56.88	39.5	1.44	56.49	39.5	1.43	53.52	40.2	1.58	70.31	39.5	1.75
April.....	74.28	39.2	1.89	78.20	39.9	1.96	55.10	38.8	1.42	54.85	38.9	1.41	51.60	39.8	1.55	67.26	38.0	1.77
May.....	77.57	40.4	1.92	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.34	39.4	1.43	56.49	39.5	1.43	53.62	39.5	1.56	66.91	37.8	1.77
June.....	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.03	40.3	1.44	58.46	40.6	1.44	53.36	40.1	1.58	69.06	38.8	1.78
July.....	79.73	41.1	1.94	78.41	39.8	1.97	55.15	40.1	1.48	59.53	40.7	1.47	52.96	39.6	1.59	68.85	38.9	1.77
August.....	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.16	42.0	1.98	59.60	41.1	1.45	60.03	41.4	1.45	54.40	40.5	1.59	72.09	40.5	1.78
September.....	82.91	42.3	1.96	84.83	41.8	2.03	59.68	40.6	1.47	60.01	41.1	1.46	54.57	40.8	1.59	73.80	41.0	1.80
October.....	82.54	41.9	1.97	85.49	41.7	2.05	59.09	40.2	1.47	57.00	40.0	1.44	56.08	41.3	1.60	73.39	41.0	1.79
November.....	80.95	41.3	1.96	85.90	41.9	2.05	57.31	39.5	1.44	55.44	39.6	1.40	55.28	40.8	1.60	73.03	40.8	1.79
December.....	80.16	40.9	1.96	84.05	41.0	2.05	57.38	39.3	1.44	56.34	39.4	1.43	55.60	41.0	1.60	74.16	41.2	1.80
1959: January.....	79.79	40.5	1.97	85.49	41.7	2.05	57.02	39.6	1.46	55.55	39.4	1.43	55.37	40.6	1.61	72.54	40.3	1.80
February.....	78.40	40.0	1.96	88.40	42.5	2.06	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.63	39.6	1.43	54.80	40.5	1.60	72.32	40.4	1.79
March.....	79.19	40.2	1.97	90.31	42.8	2.11	59.09	40.2	1.47	58.03	40.3	1.44	56.08	41.3	1.60	73.12	40.4	1.81
April.....	81.79	41.1	1.99	92.02	42.8	2.15	59.09	40.2	1.47	58.03	40.3	1.44	56.01	41.0	1.61	72.58	40.1	1.81
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Household furniture ¹			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ²			Wood office furniture		
1957: Average.....	\$66.63	39.9	\$1.67	\$59.79	40.4	\$1.48	\$72.80	39.4	\$1.84	\$73.90	39.1	\$1.89	\$78.99	40.3	\$1.96	\$64.71	40.7	\$1.59
1958: Average.....	66.76	39.8	1.69	59.82	39.9	1.50	72.37	38.7	1.87	76.64	39.3	1.95	79.79	39.5	2.02	63.28	39.8	1.59
April.....	63.34	37.7	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	67.90	38.7	1.85	70.83	38.7	1.93	77.99	38.8	2.01	60.38	37.8	1.61
May.....	63.00	37.5	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	68.68	38.5	1.85	74.69	38.5	1.94	76.42	38.4	1.99	60.64	37.9	1.60
June.....	65.23	38.6	1.69	58.05	38.7	1.50	68.63	38.9	1.86	79.98	40.0	1.97	78.59	39.1	2.01	63.92	39.7	1.61
July.....	65.57	38.8	1.69	58.05	38.8	1.50	69.01	37.3	1.85	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.81	39.1	1.99	63.11	40.2	1.57
August.....	68.61	40.6	1.69	61.20	40.8	1.50	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.15	41.7	1.97	82.22	40.5	2.03	64.94	41.1	1.58
September.....	70.45	41.2	1.71	63.08	41.5	1.52	76.11	40.7	1.87	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.84	41.1	2.04	66.41	42.3	1.57
October.....	70.79	41.4	1.71	63.69	41.9	1.52	78.06	41.3	1.89	80.18	40.7	1.97	81.80	40.1	2.04	65.31	41.6	1.57
November.....	70.28	41.1	1.71	63.38	41.7	1.52	77.68	41.1	1.89	78.85	39.1	1.94	81.00	39.9	2.03	63.49	40.7	1.56
December.....	71.14	41.6	1.71	63.54	41.8	1.52	80.41	42.1	1.91	76.80	40.0	1.92	82.62	40.3	2.03	67.47	42.7	1.58
1959: January.....	69.26	40.5	1.71	62.21	41.2	1.51	73.51	39.1	1.88	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.21	40.1	2.05	68.26	42.4	1.61
February.....	69.43	40.6	1.71	62.47	41.1	1.52	74.61	39.9	1.87	80.40	40.2	2.00	82.01	40.3	2.04	67.78	42.1	1.61
March.....	69.83	40.6	1.72	63.45	41.2	1.54	75.58	40.2	1.88	80.60	39.9	2.02	82.61	40.1	2.06	67.84	42.4	1.60
April.....	69.20	40.1	1.73	63.40	40.9	1.55	72.76	38.7	1.88	77.81	39.1	1.99	82.62	40.4	2.05	67.46	41.9	1.61
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ³		
1957: Average.....	\$55.28	39.3	\$2.17	\$55.22	40.2	\$2.12	\$58.40	40.0	\$1.71	\$53.03	40.5	\$2.06	\$114.62	40.5	\$2.83	\$53.58	39.8	\$2.10
1958: Average.....	54.29	37.8	2.23	55.97	38.9	2.21	71.56	40.2	1.78	84.80	40.0	2.12	113.10	38.6	2.93	55.75	39.7	2.16
April.....	51.40	37.0	2.29	52.84	38.0	2.18	70.05	39.8	1.78	81.21	39.9	2.09	104.80	36.9	2.84	53.85	39.0	2.15
May.....	79.28	34.2	2.19	84.10	38.4	2.19	70.49	39.6	1.78	82.97	39.7	2.09	105.09	37.4	2.81	54.71	39.4	2.15
June.....	82.51	37.0	2.23	86.83	39.3	2.21	71.15	40.2	1.77	84.63	40.3	2.10	103.32	36.9	2.80	56.40	40.0	2.16
July.....	82.06	36.8	2.23	86.14	38.8	2.22	70.45	39.8	1.77	84.40	40.0	2.11	108.29	37.6	2.88	54.28	39.2	2.15
August.....	85.50	38.0	2.25	88.48	39.5	2.24	72.22	40.8	1.77	86.90	40.8	2.13	122.18	41.0	2.98	55.97	39.8	2.16
September.....	90.35	39.8	2.27	87.98	39.1	2.25	72.45	40.7	1.78	88.78	41.1	2.16	128.94	42.0	3.07	55.97	39.8	2.16
October.....	88.30	38.9	2.27	86.80	39.1	2.22	71.69	40.3	1.77	86.51	41.1	2.16	128.12	42.1	2.78	57.67	40.4	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Glass containers			Pressed or blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ²			Brick and hollow tile		
1957: Average.....	\$34.01	40.1	\$2.12	\$31.56	39.4	\$2.07	\$70.67	39.7	\$1.78	\$37.91	40.7	\$2.16	\$74.61	39.9	\$1.87	\$69.81	40.7	\$1.71
1958: Average.....	\$7.05	40.3	2.16	83.42	38.8	2.15	71.55	39.1	1.83	92.02	40.4	2.30	75.25	39.4	1.91	70.99	40.8	1.74
April.....	86.88	39.9	2.17	79.92	37.7	2.12	67.88	37.5	1.81	89.82	40.1	2.24	72.88	38.8	1.88	69.98	40.2	1.74
May.....	87.67	40.4	2.17	80.14	37.8	2.12	68.99	37.7	1.83	90.94	40.6	2.24	74.28	39.8	1.89	70.82	40.7	1.74
June.....	88.75	40.9	2.17	81.79	38.4	2.13	69.72	38.1	1.83	92.11	40.4	2.28	76.17	40.3	1.90	72.80	41.6	1.78
July.....	86.37	39.8	2.17	80.77	38.1	2.12	70.25	38.6	1.82	95.24	40.7	2.34	76.19	40.1	1.90	72.63	41.5	1.75
August.....	88.07	40.4	2.18	82.04	38.7	2.12	72.68	39.5	1.84	93.58	40.6	2.36	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.83	42.2	1.78
September.....	86.58	39.9	2.17	85.14	39.6	2.18	78.70	40.7	1.96	97.62	41.1	2.38	79.35	40.9	1.94	73.33	41.9	1.73
October.....	86.73	40.3	2.19	86.79	40.0	2.16	73.07	40.8	1.94	96.70	40.8	2.37	79.15	40.8	1.94	74.03	42.3	1.75
November.....	87.23	40.2	2.17	87.25	39.3	2.22	76.45	41.1	1.86	97.41	41.1	2.37	78.18	40.3	1.94	73.59	41.7	1.79
December.....	86.98	39.9	2.18	87.12	39.6	2.20	77.64	41.3	1.88	95.18	40.5	2.35	75.85	39.1	1.94	68.61	39.6	1.73
1959: January.....	86.98	39.9	2.18	84.80	38.9	2.18	72.89	39.4	1.85	92.98	39.4	2.35	75.06	39.2	1.93	68.40	40.0	1.71
February.....	87.00	40.0	2.19	88.44	40.2	2.20	71.74	39.2	1.83	93.53	39.8	2.35	77.03	39.5	1.95	68.54	40.2	1.70
March.....	89.47	40.3	2.22	88.40	40.0	2.21	72.10	39.4	1.83	95.51	40.3	2.37	78.79	40.2	1.96	71.10	41.1	1.73
April.....	89.82	40.1	2.24	87.56	39.8	2.20	74.15	40.3	1.84	96.63	40.6	2.38	79.79	40.5	1.97	74.40	41.8	1.78
	Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²			Concrete products		
1957: Average.....	\$75.81	39.9	\$1.90	\$73.26	39.6	\$1.85	\$53.81	38.8	\$2.16	\$73.48	37.3	\$1.97	\$82.75	43.1	\$1.92	\$90.04	43.5	\$1.84
1958: Average.....	76.82	39.6	1.94	73.15	37.9	1.93	85.01	36.8	2.31	73.24	37.9	2.04	86.43	43.0	2.01	83.61	43.1	1.94
April.....	74.11	38.6	1.92	67.69	36.2	1.87	78.40	35.0	2.24	71.60	35.1	2.04	81.76	41.8	1.97	80.64	42.0	1.92
May.....	78.44	39.4	1.94	73.34	38.0	1.93	80.19	35.8	2.24	70.85	34.9	2.03	85.77	41.1	1.99	84.58	43.6	1.94
June.....	77.39	40.1	1.93	76.82	39.6	1.94	83.25	37.0	2.25	71.40	35.0	2.04	88.20	44.1	2.00	85.94	44.3	1.94
July.....	77.18	40.2	1.92	76.63	39.5	1.94	86.07	37.1	2.22	70.38	34.5	2.04	89.49	44.3	2.02	86.78	44.5	1.95
August.....	78.59	40.3	1.95	77.81	39.7	1.96	87.68	37.3	2.35	71.71	35.5	2.02	90.50	44.8	2.02	87.75	45.0	1.95
September.....	79.37	40.7	1.95	79.50	40.4	1.97	91.72	38.7	2.37	74.30	36.6	2.03	90.37	44.3	2.04	87.47	44.4	1.97
October.....	78.99	40.3	1.96	79.60	40.2	1.98	91.10	38.6	2.36	75.52	37.2	2.03	91.80	45.0	2.04	88.40	45.1	1.96
November.....	78.00	40.0	1.95	76.44	39.0	1.96	91.15	38.3	2.38	77.29	37.7	2.08	88.91	43.8	2.03	84.39	43.5	1.94
December.....	78.60	40.1	1.96	71.76	36.8	1.93	90.35	37.7	2.37	76.43	37.1	2.06	86.81	42.2	2.05	80.34	41.2	1.95
1959: January.....	78.99	40.8	1.96	71.80	37.2	1.93	90.92	38.2	2.38	77.17	37.1	2.08	85.67	42.2	2.03	80.51	41.5	1.94
February.....	78.01	39.6	1.97	73.34	38.0	1.93	95.68	39.7	2.41	78.87	38.1	2.07	85.48	41.9	2.04	79.54	41.0	1.94
March.....	77.42	39.3	1.97	76.83	39.2	1.96	96.71	39.8	2.43	79.25	38.1	2.08	88.99	43.2	2.06	84.74	42.8	1.96
April.....	79.20	40.0	1.98	78.60	39.3	2.00	95.59	39.5	2.42	78.83	37.9	2.08	92.56	44.5	2.08	89.00	44.5	2.00
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ²			Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries		
1957: Average.....	\$70.96	40.1	\$1.77	\$36.67	40.5	\$2.14	\$90.74	39.8	\$2.28	\$59.87	41.8	\$2.15	\$90.20	37.9	\$2.38	\$98.78	39.8	\$2.80
1958: Average.....	73.31	40.5	1.81	87.96	39.8	2.21	90.40	38.8	2.33	89.73	40.6	2.21	90.28	36.7	2.46	100.97	38.1	2.65
April.....	73.21	40.9	1.79	83.96	38.7	2.17	87.09	37.7	2.31	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.69	34.6	2.80	95.20	36.9	2.86
May.....	74.96	41.2	1.82	84.58	39.8	2.18	86.95	37.0	2.35	86.80	40.0	2.17	83.78	35.2	2.38	96.23	37.2	2.48
June.....	74.26	40.8	1.82	87.74	39.7	2.21	87.89	37.4	2.35	90.42	41.1	2.20	87.97	36.5	2.41	99.96	38.3	2.61
July.....	72.94	40.3	1.81	85.75	38.8	2.21	86.86	37.6	2.31	88.75	39.8	2.23	89.67	36.9	2.43	102.91	38.4	2.66
August.....	73.21	40.9	1.79	89.42	40.1	2.23	87.78	38.0	2.31	95.40	41.7	2.29	92.13	37.0	2.49	103.95	38.5	2.70
September.....	75.21	41.1	1.83	91.35	40.6	2.25	92.50	39.7	2.33	94.39	41.4	2.28	99.18	39.2	2.53	106.74	39.1	2.73
October.....	75.26	40.9	1.84	91.62	40.9	2.24	95.18	40.5	2.35	94.21	41.5	2.27	95.63	38.1	2.51	106.59	38.9	2.74
November.....	72.58	40.1	1.81	91.80	40.8	2.25	95.58	40.5	2.36	92.21	40.8	2.26	97.64	38.9	2.51	108.08	39.3	2.75
December.....	72.07	39.6	1.82	93.94	41.2	2.28	98.88	41.2	2.40	94.66	41.7	2.27	107.01	41.0	2.51	109.45	39.8	2.75
1959: January.....	71.31	39.4	1.81	94.16	41.8	2.28	98.09	40.7	2.41	95.99	42.1	2.28	96.43	39.3	2.53	110.80	40.0	2.77
February.....	72.04	39.8	1.81	95.04	41.5	2.29	100.04	41.0	2.44	96.25	42.4	2.27	104.14	39.9	2.61	112.72	40.4	2.79
March.....	72.98	40.1	1.82	95.72	41.9	2.29	98.74	40.8	2.42	98.64	42.7	2.31	107.01	41.0	2.61	115.34	40.9	2.82
April.....	75.62	41.1	1.84	97.21	41.9	2.32	100.91	41.7	2.42	99.17	42.2	2.35	111.34	41.7	2.67	116.60	41.2	2.83
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ²			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except non-ferrous metallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ²			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries		
1957: Average.....	\$104.79	39.1	\$2.68	\$105.18	39.1	\$2.69	\$93.26	40.2	\$2.32	\$57.04	39.3	\$2.23	\$94.18	38.6	\$2.18	\$94.63	39.0	\$2.17
1958: Average.....	108.00	37.5	2.88	108.09	37.4	2.89	99.79	40.4	2.47	85.93	37.2	2.31	83.76	36.9	2.27	85.73	37.6	2.28
April.....	100.91	36.3	2.78	101.00	36.2	2.79	96.55	40.8	2.44	81.62	35.6	2.29	78.62	35.1	2.24	80.38	35.7	2.28
May.....	101.96	36.7	2.77	101.75	36.6	2.78	97.91	39.8	2.45	83.67	36.1	2.29	80.86	36.1	2.24	81.45	36.2	2.35
June.....	106.60	37.5	2.82	106.97	37.8	2.83	98.60	39.6	2.49	85.10	37.0	2.30	83.03	36.9	2.25	86.41	37.9	2.28
July.....	111.72	38.0	2.94	112.10	38.0	2.95	105.65	40.1	2.51	86.16	37.3	2.31	84.22	37.1	2.27	84.83	37.7	2.25
August.....	112.18	37.9	2.96	112.66	37.9	2.97	96.65	39.7	2.51	86.25	37.5	2.30	84.15	37.4	2.25	86.03	37.9	2.25
September.....	115.71	38.7	2.99	116.10	38.7	3.00	101.45	40.1	2.53	88.77	38.1	2.33	87.25	38.1	2.29	88.94	38.5	2.31
October.....	114.52	38.3	2.99	114.90	38.3	3.00	100.75	40.3	2.50	87.93	37.9	2.32	85.88	38.0	2.26	85.83	37.1	2.30
November.....	115.50	38.5	3.00	115.89	38.5	3.01	103.12	40.6	2.54	91.67	38.6	2.36	90.48	38.5	2.35	91.03	38.9	2.34
December.....	116.46	38.8	3.00	116.78	38.8	3.01	102.72	40.6	2.53	94.77	39.4	2.39	92.28	39.1	2.36	96.87	40.7	2.38
1959: January.....	120.08	39.5	3.04	120.48	39.5	3.05	103.07	40.9	2.52	94.80	39.5	2.40	93.14	39.3	2.37	92.78	39.3	2.38
February.....	122.00	40.0	3.05	122.40	40.0	3.06	103.22	40.8	2.53	95.28	39.7	2.40	93.88	39.4	2.37	94.9	39.9	2.38
March.....	125.36	40.7	3.08	125.70	40.7	3.09	104.14	41.0	2.54	97.53	40.3	2.42	95.36	39.9	2.39	94.87	40.2	2.36
April.....	127.10	41.0	3.10	127.51	41.0	3.11	103.38	41.7	2.54	98.17	40.4	2.43	96.49	40.2	2.40	97.10	40.8	2.36

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ¹			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ²		
1957: Average.....	\$95.65	40.7	\$2.35	\$95.82	40.6	\$2.36	\$96.91	40.5	\$2.22	\$103.66	40.5	\$2.56	\$57.53	40.9	\$2.14	\$95.51	40.3	\$2.37
1958: Average.....	91.37	37.6	2.43	99.05	40.1	2.47	90.12	39.7	2.27	111.91	40.4	2.77	88.84	40.2	2.21	100.90	40.2	2.51
April.....	88.08	36.7	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.31	39.6	2.23	109.62	40.6	2.70	87.60	40.0	2.19	96.80	39.1	2.45
May.....	87.00	36.1	2.41	96.96	39.9	2.43	87.42	39.2	2.23	110.43	40.6	2.72	86.5	39.5	2.17	96.43	39.2	2.48
June.....	88.81	36.7	2.42	96.96	39.9	2.43	89.10	39.6	2.25	108.80	40.0	2.72	86.37	39.8	2.17	101.09	40.6	2.49
July.....	91.50	37.5	2.44	98.55	39.9	2.47	90.46	39.5	2.29	108.78	39.7	2.74	88.44	40.2	2.20	99.75	39.9	2.50
August.....	91.74	37.6	2.44	90.54	39.5	2.32	89.24	38.8	2.30	115.20	40.0	2.88	89.73	40.6	2.21	103.02	40.4	2.53
September.....	92.61	37.8	2.45	101.05	40.1	2.52	91.01	39.4	2.31	117.38	40.9	2.87	90.72	40.5	2.24	104.60	40.7	2.57
October.....	94.35	38.2	2.47	102.36	40.3	2.54	91.54	39.8	2.30	118.90	41.0	2.90	93.15	41.4	2.25	106.30	41.2	2.58
November.....	95.73	38.6	2.48	104.04	40.8	2.55	94.89	40.9	2.32	117.74	40.6	2.90	93.34	41.3	2.26	108.52	41.9	2.59
December.....	98.60	39.5	2.49	105.06	41.2	2.55	95.00	41.2	2.33	118.49	41.0	2.89	93.30	41.1	2.27	108.94	41.9	2.60
1959: January.....	100.00	40.0	2.50	105.16	41.4	2.54	96.74	41.7	2.32	117.05	40.5	2.89	92.43	40.9	2.26	106.97	41.3	2.59
February.....	101.81	40.4	2.52	105.06	41.2	2.55	94.71	41.0	2.31	117.45	40.5	2.90	92.03	40.9	2.25	110.56	42.2	2.62
March.....	104.24	41.2	2.53	103.86	40.9	2.54	94.66	40.8	2.32	118.73	40.8	2.91	93.98	41.4	2.27	112.20	42.5	2.64
April.....	103.63	40.8	2.54	104.65	41.2	2.54	95.17	41.2	2.31	119.02	40.9	2.91	93.79	41.5	2.26	113.42	42.8	2.65
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ³			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing		
1957: Average.....	\$94.54	40.4	\$2.34	\$96.00	40.0	\$2.40	\$91.20	40.0	\$2.28	\$100.85	40.5	\$2.49	\$105.97	40.6	\$2.61	\$96.63	40.6	\$1.98
1958: Average.....	95.25	40.1	2.45	105.44	40.4	2.61	93.06	39.6	2.35	102.31	39.2	2.61	103.03	38.3	2.69	100.15	39.9	2.51
April.....	90.82	38.0	2.39	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.86	38.3	2.32	96.14	37.7	2.55	97.94	37.1	2.64	91.25	37.4	2.44
May.....	91.54	38.3	2.39	103.98	40.5	2.54	90.87	39.0	2.33	97.02	37.6	2.56	98.58	37.2	2.65	94.33	38.5	2.45
June.....	98.17	40.4	2.43	106.04	41.1	2.58	93.60	40.0	2.34	101.14	39.2	2.58	101.46	38.0	2.67	99.45	40.1	2.46
July.....	99.88	40.6	2.46	101.26	39.4	2.57	91.96	39.3	2.34	102.83	39.4	2.61	103.00	38.8	2.67	99.25	39.7	2.50
August.....	101.52	41.1	2.47	107.20	40.0	2.68	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.15	39.6	2.63	101.57	37.9	2.68	102.72	40.6	2.53
September.....	102.59	41.3	2.49	106.27	40.1	2.70	95.18	40.5	2.35	106.13	39.9	2.66	104.34	38.5	2.71	105.88	41.2	2.57
October.....	104.42	41.6	2.51	110.97	41.1	2.70	94.87	40.2	2.36	106.93	39.9	2.68	104.83	38.4	2.73	105.52	40.9	2.58
November.....	107.95	42.5	2.54	112.19	41.4	2.71	96.63	40.6	2.38	109.48	40.4	2.71	108.42	39.0	2.78	107.90	41.5	2.70
December.....	108.89	42.7	2.55	110.16	40.8	2.70	98.95	41.4	2.39	111.38	41.1	2.71	113.12	40.4	2.80	110.40	42.3	2.61
1959: January.....	107.19	42.2	2.54	108.54	40.2	2.70	98.16	40.9	2.40	111.88	41.1	2.71	112.56	40.2	2.80	107.74	41.6	2.59
February.....	109.74	42.7	2.57	113.30	41.5	2.73	97.44	40.6	2.40	112.89	41.2	2.74	114.21	40.5	2.82	108.99	41.6	2.62
March.....	112.54	43.4	2.60	114.81	41.9	2.74	97.51	40.8	2.39	115.09	41.7	2.76	113.65	40.3	2.82	112.63	42.5	2.65
April.....	112.67	43.5	2.59	116.20	42.1	2.76	99.05	41.1	2.41	116.48	41.9	2.78	115.50	40.7	2.84	112.78	42.4	2.66
	Primary metal industries—Continued			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ⁴			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools		
1957: Average.....	\$99.05	40.1	\$2.47	\$98.94	40.8	\$2.18	\$96.88	41.4	\$2.34	\$95.65	40.4	\$2.12	\$74.77	40.2	\$1.86	\$83.37	39.7	\$2.10
1958: Average.....	103.22	39.1	2.64	90.50	40.0	2.27	104.42	41.6	2.51	86.15	39.7	2.17	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.19	38.9	2.19
April.....	99.96	39.2	2.55	87.14	38.9	2.24	98.74	40.3	2.45	81.63	38.1	2.14	75.26	39.2	1.92	82.94	38.4	2.16
May.....	97.66	38.0	2.57	88.65	39.4	2.25	102.59	41.2	2.49	83.21	38.7	2.15	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.28	37.5	2.17
June.....	102.83	39.4	2.61	90.80	40.0	2.27	106.68	42.5	2.51	85.67	39.3	2.18	75.46	39.1	1.93	83.71	38.4	2.18
July.....	107.74	40.2	2.68	91.20	40.0	2.28	107.68	42.9	2.51	84.46	39.1	2.16	75.83	39.7	1.91	83.76	38.6	2.17
August.....	112.34	41.3	2.72	92.52	40.4	2.29	110.16	43.2	2.55	86.80	40.0	2.17	75.05	39.5	1.90	84.70	38.5	2.20
September.....	105.18	39.1	2.69	93.89	41.0	2.29	107.78	42.6	2.53	86.18	39.9	2.16	76.78	40.2	1.91	87.25	39.3	2.22
October.....	110.00	40.0	2.75	93.02	40.8	2.28	105.53	41.3	2.58	87.99	41.7	2.11	78.78	40.4	1.95	88.31	39.6	2.23
November.....	108.78	39.7	2.74	94.66	40.8	2.32	108.52	41.9	2.59	92.77	41.6	2.23	79.77	40.7	1.96	89.38	39.9	2.24
December.....	107.58	39.4	2.73	96.00	41.2	2.33	106.45	41.1	2.59	96.02	42.3	2.27	78.98	40.5	1.95	89.20	40.0	2.23
1959: January.....	110.28	40.1	2.75	93.96	40.5	2.32	106.86	41.1	2.60	91.62	40.9	2.24	77.79	40.1	1.94	89.82	40.1	2.24
February.....	109.81	39.5	2.78	94.13	40.4	2.33	107.27	41.1	2.61	91.21	40.9	2.23	79.38	40.6	1.96	90.45	40.2	2.25
March.....	115.92	41.4	2.80	95.88	40.8	2.35	108.86	41.1	2.60	91.62	40.9	2.24	78.60	39.9	1.97	91.94	40.5	2.27
April.....	119.00	41.9	2.84	96.59	41.1	2.35	108.84	41.7	2.61	91.21	40.9	2.23	79.79	40.3	1.98	91.35	40.6	2.25
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ⁵			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁶			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
1957: Average.....	\$90.13	40.7	\$2.19	\$93.96	39.6	\$2.12	\$96.41	39.1	\$2.21	\$92.58	39.7	\$2.08	\$92.96	40.1	\$2.23	\$94.73	42.1	\$2.25
1958: Average.....	89.42	40.1	2.23	87.91	39.6	2.22	90.55	39.2	2.31	86.37	39.8	2.17	93.43	40.1	2.33	92.67	40.2	2.33
April.....	82.86	37.7	2.19	85.14	38.7	2.20	86.94	37.8	2.30	84.07	39.1	2.18	90.46	39.5	2.29	90.91	39.7	2.29
May.....	83.80	36.0	2.20	84.75	38.7	2.19	86.79	37.9	2.29	83.85	39.0	2.18	91.54	39.8	2.30	92.59	40.3	2.31
June.....	88.83	39.7	2.24	87.07	39.4	2.21	91.48	39.6	2.31	84.89	39.3	2.16	93.56	40.5	2.31	94.02	40.7	2.31
July.....	86.80	36.1	2.22	86.19	39.0	2.21	88.55	38.8	2.29	84.85	39.1	2.17	94.94	40.4	2.35	95.88	40.8	2.35
August.....	90.98	40.8	2.23	88.58	39.9	2.22	90.62	39.4	2.30	87.42	40.1	2.18	96.52	40.9	2.36	97.23	41.2	2.36
September.....	88.40	40.0	2.21	92.03	40.9	2.25	94.24	40.1	2.35	91.27	41.3	2.21	96.46	40.7	2.37	96.05	40.7	2.39
October.....	90.93	43.3	2.10	92.70	41.2	2.25	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.80	41.8	2.22	95.11	40.3	2.36	94.56	39.9	2.37
November.....	97.98	42.6	2.30	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.30	40.3	2.34	88.88	40.4	2.20	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.46	39.6	2.36
December.....	103.13	43.7	2.36	90.90	40.0	2.25	95.94	41.0	2.34	88.94	40.2	2.21	95.04	40.1	2.37	92.59		
1959: January.....	95.87	41.5	2.31	89.60	40.0	2.24	93.90	40.3	2.33	88.18	39.9	2.21	92.98	39.4	2.36	91.03	38.9	2.34
February.....	94.99	41.3	2.30	91.66	40.2	2.28	96.72	40.3	2.40	89.02	40.1	2.22	93.62	39.5	2.37	92.51	39.2	2.36
March.....	94.99	41.3	2.30	91.43	40.1	2.28	97.08	40.1	2.40	88.75	39.8	2.23	94.72	39.8	2.38	93.22	39.5	2.36
April.....	94.12	41.1	2.29	90.74	39.8	2.28	96.24	40.1	2.40	88.53	39.7	2.23	90.73	40.3	2.38	94.33	39.8	2.37

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
	Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ¹			Vitreous-enamelled products			Stamped and pressed metal products		
1957: Average.....	\$30.70	41.0	\$2.19	\$32.77	41.6	\$2.23	\$33.56	41.4	\$2.26	\$30.13	40.6	\$2.22	\$30.40	39.6	\$1.78	\$33.84	40.8	\$2.30
1958: Average.....	89.15	39.8	2.24	94.80	40.0	2.37	96.46	40.7	2.37	92.63	40.1	2.31	74.82	39.8	1.88	97.04	40.1	2.42
April.....	84.86	38.4	2.21	92.73	39.8	2.33	92.43	39.6	2.34	90.08	39.6	2.29	66.60	38.0	1.85	96.00	40.0	2.40
May.....	87.52	39.6	2.21	90.17	38.7	2.33	95.24	40.7	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	72.00	38.5	1.87	97.69	40.2	2.43
June.....	88.75	39.8	2.23	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.47	41.3	2.36	93.03	40.1	2.32	74.66	39.5	1.89	97.93	40.3	2.43
July.....	90.68	40.3	2.25	94.90	39.9	2.38	96.32	40.3	2.39	93.26	40.2	2.32	79.76	42.2	1.89	97.60	40.2	2.43
August.....	91.30	40.4	2.26	93.92	39.8	2.41	101.70	42.2	2.41	92.10	39.7	2.32	73.49	39.3	1.87	95.07	39.7	2.42
September.....	91.71	40.4	2.27	97.04	40.1	2.42	101.22	42.0	2.41	95.40	41.3	2.31	81.06	42.0	1.93	99.60	41.5	2.40
October.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.25	40.2	2.27	82.03	42.5	1.93	94.09	39.7	2.37
November.....	92.11	40.4	2.28	97.44	40.1	2.43	96.48	40.2	2.40	96.70	40.8	2.37	82.75	43.1	1.92	101.09	40.6	2.49
December.....	92.11	40.4	2.28	98.58	40.4	2.44	99.87	41.1	2.43	100.50	41.7	2.41	89.03	41.9	1.91	107.10	42.0	2.55
1959: January.....	86.24	38.5	2.24	97.99	40.2	2.43	98.42	40.5	2.43	97.51	40.8	2.39	78.48	40.8	1.85	102.41	40.8	2.61
February.....	87.01	38.5	2.26	96.47	39.7	2.43	98.90	40.7	2.43	97.36	40.4	2.41	80.54	43.3	1.86	102.11	40.2	2.54
March.....	89.60	39.3	2.28	97.76	39.9	2.45	100.04	41.0	2.44	100.77	41.3	2.44	84.22	44.8	1.88	106.40	41.4	2.57
April.....	92.92	40.4	2.30	98.49	40.2	2.45	102.51	41.5	2.47	101.75	41.7	2.44	84.04	44.0	1.91	107.43	41.8	2.57
	Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated sheet metal products ²			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		
1957: Average.....	\$79.89	39.7	\$2.01	\$82.21	40.1	\$2.05	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$98.64	41.1	\$2.40	\$95.41	40.6	\$2.35	\$91.08	41.4	\$2.20
1958: Average.....	80.17	39.3	2.04	83.74	39.5	2.12	88.53	39.7	2.23	102.31	40.6	2.52	91.54	38.3	2.39	89.77	39.2	2.29
April.....	78.75	37.5	2.02	80.26	38.4	2.09	81.78	37.5	2.18	90.54	40.3	2.47	88.60	37.7	2.35	78.59	35.4	2.22
May.....	78.13	38.3	2.04	81.30	38.9	2.09	83.22	38.0	2.19	101.59	40.8	2.49	86.72	36.9	2.35	81.54	39.4	2.24
June.....	80.57	39.3	2.05	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21	104.66	42.2	2.48	91.01	38.4	2.37	84.98	37.6	2.26
July.....	81.97	39.6	2.07	82.89	39.1	2.12	87.86	39.4	2.23	107.61	42.2	2.55	91.30	38.2	2.39	86.79	37.9	2.29
August.....	81.81	40.3	2.03	82.92	39.3	2.11	90.68	40.3	2.25	110.25	42.9	2.57	91.54	38.3	2.39	91.64	39.8	2.32
September.....	83.84	40.7	2.06	87.10	40.7	2.14	93.98	41.4	2.27	115.02	43.9	2.62	92.49	38.7	2.39	97.76	41.6	2.35
October.....	81.40	40.7	2.00	85.48	40.6	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	99.84	39.0	2.56	96.47	39.7	2.43	97.94	41.5	2.36
November.....	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.58	39.9	2.17	94.62	41.5	2.28	103.17	40.3	2.56	97.04	40.1	2.42	99.39	41.9	2.37
December.....	85.48	40.9	2.09	90.25	41.4	2.18	95.30	41.8	2.28	101.63	39.7	2.59	100.04	40.5	2.47	101.01	42.2	2.37
1959: January.....	85.03	40.3	2.11	88.75	40.9	2.17	94.85	41.6	2.28	102.80	40.0	2.57	98.95	39.9	2.48	99.78	42.1	2.37
February.....	84.21	40.1	2.10	87.67	40.4	2.17	96.56	41.8	2.31	106.52	40.5	2.63	99.85	40.1	2.49	102.00	42.5	2.40
March.....	84.42	40.2	2.10	89.54	40.7	2.20	98.37	42.4	2.32	111.78	42.5	2.63	105.73	41.3	2.56	103.63	43.0	2.41
April.....	87.77	41.4	2.12	90.42	41.1	2.20	99.03	42.5	2.33	116.77	43.9	2.66	103.89	40.9	2.54	105.27	43.5	2.42
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.																		
Machinery (except electrical)																		
	Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ⁴			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ⁵		
1957: Average.....	\$57.99	41.7	\$2.11	\$54.30	41.0	\$2.30	\$99.65	40.8	\$2.44	\$113.05	42.5	\$2.66	\$98.51	40.3	\$2.37	\$91.31	39.7	\$2.30
1958: Average.....	84.74	39.6	2.14	94.25	39.6	2.38	102.26	40.1	2.55	139.07	40.1	2.72	99.85	40.1	2.49	95.59	39.5	2.42
April.....	79.76	37.8	2.11	92.75	38.3	2.36	100.00	40.0	2.50	106.27	39.8	2.67	98.00	40.0	2.45	95.76	39.9	2.40
May.....	79.76	37.5	2.11	93.88	39.4	2.37	99.75	39.9	2.50	106.93	39.9	2.68	97.39	39.3	2.44	98.01	40.5	2.42
June.....	82.01	38.5	2.13	94.25	39.6	2.38	102.26	40.1	2.55	109.21	40.3	2.71	99.60	40.0	2.49	97.28	40.2	2.42
July.....	84.10	39.3	2.14	93.77	39.4	2.38	99.57	39.2	2.54	108.13	39.9	2.71	96.72	39.0	2.48	97.84	40.1	2.44
August.....	86.43	40.2	2.15	93.77	39.4	2.38	101.12	39.5	2.56	111.93	40.7	2.75	97.39	39.1	2.49	95.04	39.6	2.40
September.....	88.34	40.9	2.16	95.60	40.0	2.39	104.49	40.5	2.58	114.65	40.8	2.81	101.40	40.4	2.51	95.74	39.4	2.43
October.....	89.82	41.2	2.18	94.41	39.5	2.39	105.82	40.7	2.60	116.31	41.1	2.83	102.31	40.6	2.52	96.47	39.7	2.43
November.....	90.03	41.3	2.18	96.96	39.9	2.43	103.36	39.6	2.61	113.24	40.3	2.81	100.47	39.4	2.55	98.09	39.2	2.45
December.....	91.56	42.0	2.18	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.97	40.6	2.61	110.37	39.7	2.78	104.70	40.9	2.56	97.27	39.7	2.45
1959: January.....	91.78	42.1	2.18	99.31	40.7	2.44	107.53	41.2	2.61	109.69	39.6	2.77	107.17	41.7	2.57	100.35	40.3	2.49
February.....	92.40	42.0	2.20	100.61	40.9	2.46	107.98	40.9	2.64	109.81	39.5	2.78	107.53	41.2	2.61	105.22	41.1	2.56
March.....	93.04	42.7	2.23	102.42	41.3	2.48	111.41	42.2	2.64	109.93	39.4	2.79	111.71	42.8	2.61	107.84	41.8	2.58
April.....	92.42	42.2	2.19	103.09	41.4	2.49	111.53	42.2	2.65	111.60	40.0	2.79	111.87	42.7	2.62	106.14	41.3	2.57
	Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ⁶			Construction and mining machinery, except oilfield machinery			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ⁷		
1957: Average.....	\$93.22	39.6	\$2.36	\$90.20	40.0	\$2.23	\$92.84	40.9	\$2.27	\$92.39	40.7	\$2.27	\$93.78	41.8	\$2.27	\$106.57	42.8	\$2.49
1958: Average.....	97.59	39.0	2.51	92.97	39.9	2.35	91.30	39.1	2.35	91.65	39.0	2.35	92.75	39.3	2.36	101.33	39.6	2.56
April.....	98.21	39.6	2.48	98.26	40.2	2.32	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.62	38.5	2.32	88.22	37.7	2.34	104.00	40.0	2.60
May.....	102.97	40.7	2.53	93.50	40.3	2.31	89.94	38.6	2.33	90.40	38.8	2.33	88.92	38.0	2.34	102.10	39.5	2.61
June.....	100.44	39.7	2.53	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.09	38.5	2.34	90.79	38.8	2.34	88.69	37.0	2.34	102.05	39.4	2.59
July.....	103.53	40.6	2.55	92.27	39.6	2.33	91.80	38.9	2.36	93.14	39.3	2.37	89.30	38.0	2.35	99.58	38.9	2.56
August.....	98.39	39.5	2.49	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.22	39.5	2.36	92.96	39.4	2.36	93.06	39.6	2.35	97.41	38.5	2.53
September.....	96.75	38.7	2.50	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.25	39.6	2.38	94.41	39.5	2.39	94.40	40.0	2.36	99.31	39.1	2.54
October.....	98.89	39.4	2.51	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.09	39.7	2.37	92.90	39.2	2.37	93.70	40.8	2.37	99.31	39.1	2.54
November.....	90.21	35.1	2.57	87.79	37.2	2.36	96.00	40.0	2.40	94.86	39.7	2.39	98.33	40.8	2.41	102.17	39.6	2.58
December.....	99.33	38.8	2.56	95.00	40.6	2.34	97.53	40.8	2.42	98.32	39.8	2.42	100.43	41.8	2.42	105.15	40.6	2.60
1959: January.....	105.22	40.7	2.60	98.30	39.7	2.38	97.77	40.0	2.42	96.80	40.0	2.42	92.77	41.4	2.42	106.90	40.8	2.62
February.....	109.09	41.0	2.66	100.94	41.2	2.45	99.55	40.8	2.44	98.98	40.4	2.45	100.50	41.7	2.42	110.39	41.5	2.60
March.....	112.17	41.7	2.69	102.90	42.0	2.45	102.41	41.8	2.45	101.35	41.2	2.46	104.98	43.2	2.43	112.56	42.0	2.66
April.....	109.73	40.8	2.60	101.90	41.8	2.44	102.58	41.7	2.46	102.51	41.8	2.47	102.72	42.1	2.44	114.75	42.5	2.70

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ¹			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery		
1947: Average	\$100.86	42.2	\$2.30	\$90.42	41.6	\$2.30	\$112.67	43.5	\$2.59	\$90.06	41.5	\$2.17	\$91.02	41.0	\$2.22	\$77.55	40.6	\$1.91
1948: Average	90.82	38.0	2.29	97.64	38.9	2.51	108.40	40.6	2.67	89.55	38.8	2.25	93.15	40.5	2.30	76.25	39.1	1.95
April	89.49	37.6	2.28	96.61	38.8	2.49	113.30	41.5	2.73	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.48	40.3	2.27	72.96	38.0	1.92
May	88.67	37.1	2.29	96.61	37.9	2.47	113.58	41.8	2.75	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.25	40.2	2.27	72.94	37.6	1.94
June	89.76	37.4	2.40	95.23	38.4	2.48	110.70	40.7	2.72	88.26	39.4	2.24	93.38	40.6	2.30	74.28	37.9	1.96
July	88.43	37.0	2.39	97.62	38.7	2.52	106.00	40.0	2.65	88.65	39.4	2.25	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.45	38.0	1.95
August	88.77	37.3	2.38	96.98	38.9	2.56	101.40	39.0	2.60	89.72	39.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	76.83	39.0	1.97
September	91.06	38.1	2.39	98.04	38.6	2.54	103.88	39.8	2.61	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.89	40.9	2.32	78.80	40.0	1.97
October	91.82	38.1	2.41	99.71	39.1	2.55	103.22	39.7	2.60	91.25	40.2	2.27	95.06	40.8	2.33	79.00	40.1	1.97
November	93.27	38.7	2.41	101.12	39.5	2.56	106.67	40.1	2.66	92.75	40.5	2.29	94.13	40.4	2.33	79.79	40.3	1.98
December	95.83	39.6	2.42	102.91	40.2	2.56	110.42	41.2	2.68	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.83	40.7	2.33	82.61	41.1	2.01
1949: January	95.26	39.2	2.43	102.94	39.9	2.58	113.70	41.8	2.72	94.99	41.3	2.30	97.00	41.1	2.36	82.78	41.6	1.99
February	96.87	39.7	2.44	104.64	40.4	2.59	118.43	42.6	2.78	95.63	41.4	2.31	98.70	40.8	2.37	82.59	41.5	1.99
March	98.80	40.0	2.47	106.34	40.9	2.60	121.24	43.3	2.80	95.82	41.3	2.32	98.23	41.1	2.39	84.03	41.6	2.02
April	102.25	40.9	2.60	107.53	41.2	2.61	123.23	43.7	2.82	95.82	41.3	2.32	97.82	41.1	2.38	83.43	41.3	2.02
	Paper-industry machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ²			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Flowers, exhaust and ventilating fans		
1947: Average	\$96.78	44.6	\$2.17	\$90.90	41.8	\$2.39	\$92.80	41.1	\$2.26	\$90.20	41.0	\$2.20	\$98.69	41.6	\$2.37	\$87.48	40.5	\$2.16
1948: Average	89.60	40.0	2.24	96.33	40.3	2.44	93.06	39.6	2.35	89.83	39.4	2.28	93.65	38.7	2.42	89.60	40.0	2.24
April	86.24	39.2	2.20	95.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	38.1	2.31	85.59	39.2	2.26	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
May	89.20	40.0	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	90.94	39.2	2.32	88.85	39.4	2.25	93.12	38.5	2.40	88.08	39.8	2.24
June	88.31	39.6	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	92.90	39.7	2.34	91.20	40.0	2.28	94.95	39.4	2.41	89.91	40.5	2.22
July	88.88	39.5	2.25	96.62	39.6	2.44	91.96	39.3	2.34	89.54	39.1	2.29	92.69	38.3	2.42	89.87	40.3	2.23
August	89.10	39.6	2.25	95.06	38.8	2.45	93.22	39.6	2.36	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.94	38.5	2.44	90.68	40.3	2.25
September	89.72	39.7	2.26	99.54	40.3	2.47	95.33	39.8	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30	93.94	38.5	2.44	92.57	40.6	2.29
October	91.14	39.8	2.29	97.51	39.8	2.45	95.12	39.8	2.39	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.21	38.2	2.44	92.97	40.6	2.29
November	94.07	40.9	2.30	100.94	40.7	2.48	96.24	40.1	2.40	92.73	39.8	2.33	94.57	38.6	2.45	92.75	40.5	2.29
December	96.51	41.6	2.32	102.92	41.5	2.48	97.85	40.6	2.41	94.54	40.4	2.34	95.69	38.9	2.46	92.57	40.6	2.28
1949: January	95.87	41.5	2.31	105.34	41.8	2.52	97.20	40.5	2.40	93.90	40.3	2.33	96.92	39.4	2.46	91.53	40.5	2.26
February	96.74	41.7	2.32	106.93	42.1	2.54	97.85	40.6	2.41	96.12	40.9	2.35	98.95	39.9	2.48	91.71	40.4	2.27
March	97.86	42.0	2.33	107.61	42.2	2.55	99.46	41.1	2.42	96.59	41.1	2.35	102.80	41.0	2.50	90.17	39.9	2.26
April	94.71	41.0	2.31	108.54	42.4	2.56	100.19	41.4	2.42	96.64	41.3	2.34	104.50	41.8	2.50	91.25	40.2	2.27
	Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ³			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ⁴		
1947: Average	\$90.78	39.9	\$2.25	\$94.53	41.1	\$2.30	\$94.16	41.3	\$2.28	\$90.23	40.1	\$2.25	\$98.01	40.5	\$2.42	\$76.64	39.3	\$1.95
1948: Average	83.46	39.6	2.26	93.14	39.3	2.37	92.10	39.7	2.32	93.30	39.7	2.35	103.25	40.5	2.55	77.20	38.6	2.00
April	80.48	39.0	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	91.80	39.4	2.33	100.90	40.2	2.51	73.09	37.1	1.97
May	81.34	39.2	2.33	90.17	38.7	2.33	88.47	38.3	2.31	91.18	38.3	2.32	100.00	40.0	2.50	74.84	37.8	1.98
June	81.57	39.3	2.33	91.18	38.8	2.35	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.37	39.9	2.34	102.21	40.4	2.53	79.00	39.6	2.01
July	93.62	39.5	2.37	91.03	38.9	2.34	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.14	41.0	2.54	77.42	39.1	1.98
August	97.75	40.9	2.39	91.80	38.9	2.36	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.46	39.6	2.36	103.42	40.4	2.56	77.40	38.7	2.00
September	100.28	41.1	2.44	93.30	39.2	2.38	94.53	40.7	2.33	95.34	40.4	2.36	104.34	40.6	2.57	81.41	40.5	2.01
October	94.71	39.3	2.41	96.40	40.0	2.41	94.37	40.5	2.33	95.27	40.2	2.37	104.90	40.5	2.59	82.01	40.2	2.04
November	95.59	39.5	2.42	99.31	40.7	2.44	93.03	40.1	2.32	96.56	40.4	2.39	106.63	40.7	2.62	83.63	40.4	2.07
December	97.36	39.9	2.44	101.19	41.3	2.45	98.28	42.0	2.34	96.48	40.2	2.40	107.18	40.6	2.64	81.39	39.7	2.05
1949: January	96.62	39.6	2.44	99.55	40.8	2.44	93.50	40.3	2.32	96.64	40.1	2.41	106.92	40.5	2.64	81.37	39.5	2.06
February	96.92	39.4	2.46	99.80	40.9	2.44	96.74	41.7	2.32	96.56	39.9	2.42	107.93	40.5	2.65	80.16	39.1	2.05
March	98.80	40.0	2.47	102.34	41.6	2.46	95.30	40.9	2.33	97.04	40.1	2.42	106.92	40.5	2.64	81.97	39.6	2.07
April	104.33	41.4	2.62	102.83	41.8	2.46	94.02	40.7	2.31	97.36	39.9	2.44	108.67	40.7	2.67	80.70	38.8	2.08
	Service-industry and household machines ⁵			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁶		
1947: Average	\$87.30	39.5	\$2.21	\$88.53	39.0	\$2.27	\$83.84	41.3	\$2.03	\$90.20	40.0	\$2.23	\$87.64	39.3	\$2.23	\$91.62	40.9	\$2.24
1948: Average	90.08	39.6	2.29	95.68	39.2	2.38	84.77	39.8	2.13	88.82	39.3	2.26	90.85	39.5	2.30	92.73	39.8	2.33
April	88.88	38.0	2.26	85.88	36.7	2.34	79.55	37.1	2.11	88.69	39.2	2.26	86.26	38.0	2.27	90.62	39.4	2.30
May	89.21	39.0	2.27	91.39	38.4	2.38	79.59	37.9	2.10	86.03	37.9	2.27	90.74	39.8	2.28	91.01	39.8	2.31
June	89.74	39.8	2.28	94.25	39.6	2.38	86.22	40.1	2.15	87.01	38.6	2.26	91.77	40.0	2.28	92.34	39.8	2.32
July	91.31	39.7	2.30	96.16	39.9	2.41	81.37	38.3	2.13	87.01	38.5	2.26	92.90	39.9	2.30	91.64	39.5	2.33
August	91.31	39.7	2.30	98.23	41.8	2.38	83.33	39.6	2.18	87.65	38.7	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33
September	94.89	40.9	2.32	111.00	45.0	2.48	84.89	39.3	2.16	87.14	38.9	2.24	93.32	40.4	2.31	91.47	40.2	2.35
October	87.25	38.1	2.29	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.91	38.8	2.24	92.40	36.3	2.27	92.51	39.2	2.36
November	95.34	40.4	2.36	97.93	40.3	2.43	90.62	42.3	2.14	86.97	39.5	2.27	96.39	40.5	2.38	98.16	40.9	2.40
December	97.17	41.0	2.37	97.69	40.2	2.43	92.66	42.7	2.17	92.09	40.3	2.29	98.88	41.2	2.40	98.81	41.0	2.41
1949: January	95.82	40.6	2.36	96.96	39.9	2.43	89.46	43.2	2.12	91.08	39.6	2.30	97.77	40.7	2.39	98.40	41.0	2.40
February	95.34	40.4	2.36	96.16	39.9	2.41	90.52	42.8	2.14	91.08	39.6	2.30	95.51	40.3	2.38	98.16	40.9	2.40
March	95.11	40.3	2.36	96.62	40.6	2.46	90.31	42.8	2.14	90.31	40.3	2.32	95.88	40.5	2.38	100.85	41.5	2.43
April	96.63	40.6	2.38	96.38	39.5	2.44	91.12	41.3	2.18	94.83	40.7	2.33	97.92	40.8	2.40	101.75	41.7	2.44

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment																	
	Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment ¹			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ¹		
1947: Average	\$97.30	40.4	\$2.41	\$98.40	40.0	\$2.46	\$99.85	40.1	\$2.49	\$94.56	39.7	\$2.13	\$91.35	39.3	\$2.07	\$96.76	41.0	\$2.36
1948: Average	100.69	39.8	2.53	99.90	39.2	2.55	101.66	39.1	2.60	87.74	39.7	2.21	83.79	39.9	2.10	101.91	40.6	2.51
April	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.54	38.4	2.64	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44
May	98.85	39.7	2.49	97.64	38.9	2.51	98.94	38.8	2.55	86.94	39.7	2.19	83.79	39.9	2.10	100.44	40.5	2.48
June	99.50	39.8	2.50	98.14	39.1	2.51	99.20	38.9	2.55	87.20	40.0	2.18	87.13	41.1	2.12	102.16	40.7	2.51
July	100.19	39.6	2.53	97.39	38.8	2.51	98.82	38.6	2.56	87.60	40.0	2.19	85.47	40.7	2.10	102.62	40.4	2.54
August	102.00	40.0	2.55	99.82	39.3	2.54	101.66	39.1	2.60	89.20	40.0	2.23	85.28	41.0	2.08	104.04	40.8	2.55
September	100.98	39.6	2.55	98.43	38.6	2.55	99.58	38.2	2.60	88.03	39.3	2.24	87.57	41.7	2.10	104.04	40.8	2.55
October	102.00	40.0	2.55	100.04	39.7	2.52	101.91	39.5	2.58	84.92	38.6	2.20	88.83	41.9	2.12	104.09	40.5	2.57
November	106.78	40.6	2.63	110.70	41.0	2.70	113.03	41.1	2.75	92.46	40.2	2.30	84.65	40.5	2.09	104.19	40.7	2.56
December	110.92	41.7	2.66	117.82	43.0	2.74	120.81	43.3	2.79	93.73	40.4	2.32	86.92	41.0	2.12	105.82	40.9	2.58
1949: January	106.63	40.7	2.62	109.06	41.0	2.66	110.97	41.1	2.70	92.00	40.0	2.30	86.07	40.6	2.12	105.82	40.9	2.58
February	105.59	40.3	2.62	106.93	40.2	2.66	109.21	40.3	2.71	94.19	40.6	2.32	82.08	38.9	2.11	105.67	40.8	2.59
March	107.04	40.7	2.63	109.47	41.0	2.67	111.79	41.1	2.72	95.47	40.8	2.34	87.29	40.6	2.15	105.01	40.7	2.58
April	107.83	41.0	2.63	111.49	41.6	2.68	113.57	41.6	2.73	101.63	42.7	2.38	87.56	41.3	2.12	105.41	40.7	2.59
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ¹			Shipbuilding and repairing		
1947: Average	\$95.65	40.7	\$2.35	\$98.23	41.1	\$2.39	\$97.76	41.6	\$2.35	\$90.78	42.1	\$2.37	\$94.88	39.7	\$2.30	\$97.81	39.6	\$2.47
1948: Average	101.40	41.4	2.51	102.62	40.4	2.54	96.46	40.7	2.37	103.58	41.6	2.40	98.00	39.2	2.50	100.88	39.1	2.58
April	97.69	40.2	2.43	100.40	40.0	2.51	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.80	39.1	2.45	98.67	39.0	2.53
May	101.09	40.6	2.49	100.55	39.9	2.52	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.28	41.1	2.44	97.51	39.8	2.45	100.19	39.6	2.53
June	102.06	40.6	2.52	103.38	40.7	2.54	95.11	40.3	2.36	102.59	41.2	2.49	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
July	102.91	40.2	2.56	103.79	40.7	2.55	93.77	39.9	2.35	103.16	41.1	2.51	99.65	39.7	2.51	102.68	39.8	2.58
August	104.54	40.6	2.57	102.47	40.5	2.53	92.83	39.5	2.35	105.84	42.0	2.52	100.98	39.6	2.55	104.01	39.7	2.62
September	103.57	40.3	2.57	105.83	41.5	2.55	96.46	40.7	2.37	105.75	41.8	2.53	100.35	39.2	2.46	102.63	39.1	2.63
October	104.49	40.5	2.58	100.35	39.2	2.56	95.68	40.2	2.38	107.10	42.0	2.55	102.68	39.6	2.58	106.13	39.0	2.66
November	103.97	40.3	2.58	106.04	41.1	2.58	98.57	40.9	2.41	104.83	41.6	2.52	99.72	38.8	2.57	102.94	38.7	2.65
December	104.12	40.2	2.59	106.86	41.1	2.60	99.87	41.1	2.43	108.54	42.9	2.53	101.53	39.2	2.59	105.45	39.2	2.69
1949: January	104.90	40.5	2.59	107.53	41.2	2.61	100.12	41.2	2.43	105.75	41.8	2.53	102.44	39.4	2.60	106.11	39.3	2.70
February	105.04	40.4	2.60	107.94	41.2	2.62	99.80	40.9	2.44	105.50	41.7	2.53	99.97	38.6	2.59	103.68	38.4	2.70
March	104.38	40.3	2.59	107.30	40.8	2.63	98.98	40.4	2.45	105.75	41.8	2.53	102.18	39.3	2.60	106.35	39.1	2.72
April	105.18	40.3	2.61	107.68	41.1	2.62	98.66	40.6	2.43	105.00	41.5	2.53	101.77	39.6	2.57	106.11	39.3	2.70
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ¹			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
1947: Average	\$77.78	40.3	\$1.93	\$100.80	40.0	\$2.02	\$102.41	40.8	\$2.51	\$90.79	39.6	\$2.52	\$79.59	39.4	\$2.02	\$94.03	40.3	\$2.11
1948: Average	78.21	39.7	1.97	100.70	38.0	2.05	103.62	39.4	2.63	99.48	37.4	2.66	82.74	39.4	2.10	87.38	39.9	2.19
April	78.20	39.9	1.96	100.81	37.9	2.06	102.44	39.4	2.60	99.96	37.3	2.68	82.66	39.5	2.09	85.72	39.5	2.17
May	80.58	41.1	1.96	99.64	37.6	2.05	101.33	38.9	2.61	99.06	37.1	2.67	81.45	38.8	2.10	88.46	39.2	2.18
June	78.98	40.5	1.95	98.21	37.2	2.04	104.41	39.7	2.63	94.78	35.9	2.64	82.39	39.8	2.07	87.16	39.8	2.19
July	76.43	38.6	1.98	98.05	37.0	2.05	107.07	40.1	2.67	93.98	35.6	2.64	78.83	37.9	2.08	87.34	39.7	2.20
August	77.79	38.7	2.01	97.94	37.1	2.04	102.97	39.3	2.62	95.40	36.0	2.65	83.35	39.5	2.11	87.96	39.8	2.21
September	79.60	39.8	2.00	97.99	36.7	2.07	104.28	39.5	2.64	94.69	35.2	2.69	85.03	40.3	2.11	89.47	40.3	2.22
October	79.20	39.6	2.00	96.75	35.7	2.11	102.27	37.6	2.72	95.12	35.1	2.71	85.24	40.4	2.11	89.28	40.4	2.21
November	78.80	39.6	1.99	104.18	38.3	2.12	107.05	39.5	2.71	102.66	37.6	2.73	79.38	37.6	2.10	90.76	40.7	2.23
December	78.41	39.6	1.98	106.74	39.1	2.13	108.33	39.9	2.72	105.65	38.7	2.73	85.32	39.5	2.16	91.62	40.9	2.24
1949: January	78.60	39.9	1.97	103.09	37.9	2.12	108.41	40.3	2.69	100.46	36.8	2.73	87.23	40.2	2.17	91.17	40.7	2.24
February	77.81	39.7	1.96	104.22	38.6	2.10	110.16	40.5	2.72	101.41	37.7	2.69	88.99	41.2	2.16	91.13	40.5	2.25
March	78.59	40.3	1.95	107.17	39.4	2.12	113.02	41.4	2.73	104.06	38.4	2.71	89.64	41.5	2.16	91.53	40.5	2.26
April	82.17	41.5	1.98	108.90	39.6	2.15	113.57	41.6	2.73	106.92	38.6	2.77	89.21	41.3	2.16	91.98	40.7	2.26
	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods ¹			Photographic apparatus		
1947: Average	\$97.17	41.0	\$2.37	\$96.27	40.8	\$2.13	\$95.22	40.2	\$2.12	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.88	\$67.26	39.8	\$1.69	\$94.60	40.6	\$2.33
1948: Average	103.67	41.2	2.52	86.72	39.6	2.19	88.51	40.6	2.18	78.00	40.0	1.95	71.41	38.6	1.85	97.53	40.3	2.43
April	102.18	41.2	2.48	84.46	39.1	2.16	86.36	39.7	2.15	75.25	39.4	1.91	69.53	37.8	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
May	100.35	40.3	2.49	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.02	38.9	2.16	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.47	38.3	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
June	103.48	40.9	2.53	86.51	39.5	2.19	85.85	38.2	2.19	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.86	38.3	1.85	97.36	40.4	2.41
July	101.40	40.4	2.51	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.43	41.0	2.23	78.00	40.0	1.95	70.68	38.0	1.86	98.17	40.4	2.43
August	104.70	40.9	2.55	86.80	39.5	2.20	91.24	41.1	2.22	79.39	40.3	1.97	69.55	37.8	1.84	97.29	40.0	2.43
September	107.74	41.6	2.59	88.18	39.9	2.21	93.50	42.5	2.26	80.99	40.7	1.99	73.30	39.2	1.87	97.44	40.1	2.45
October	105.73	41.3	2.56	87.96	39.8	2.21	93.51	42.9	2.19	81.20	40.6	2.00	73.84	39.7	1.86	98.58	40.4	2.44
November	108.00	41.7	2.59	89.87	40.3	2.23	94.82	43.1	2.20	80.80	40.4	2.00	74.80	40.0	1.87	99.80	40.9	2.44
December	109.13	42.3	2.56	91.80	40.8	2.25	92.64	42.8	2.19	81.81	40.7	2.01	74.24	39.7	1.87	100.37	40.8	2.46
1949: January	109.64	42.1	2.59	91.58	40.7	2.25	92.70	40.5	2.19	81.61	40.6	2.01	74.82	39.8	1.89	100.37	40.8	2.46
February	109.62	42.0	2.61	92.27	40.8	2.24	92.66	40.8	2.19	81.61	40.6	2.01	74.82	39.8	1.89	100.37	40.8	2.46
March	110.04	42.0	2.62	91.53	40.5	2.26	88.48	40.4	2.19	81.00	40.1	2.02	76.00	40.0	1.90	101.96	40.3	2.53
April	110.30	42.1	2.62	91.80	40.8	2.25	88.51	40.6	2.18	81.01	40.2	2.03	76.73	40.6	1.89	102.06	40.5	2.53

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
Instruments and related products—Continued			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries															
Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ¹			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			
1957: Average.....	\$72.15	39.0	\$1.85	\$72.22	39.0	\$1.81	\$74.07	40.7	\$1.82	\$70.07	40.8	\$1.73	\$94.05	41.2	\$2.04	\$93.03	40.8	\$2.05
1958: Average.....	73.71	39.0	1.89	73.26	39.6	1.85	75.70	40.7	1.86	72.62	40.8	1.78	84.65	40.5	2.09	83.79	39.9	2.10
April.....	73.32	39.1	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.28	39.4	1.86	70.13	39.4	1.78	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.32	38.8	2.07
May.....	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.94	39.1	1.84	74.26	39.5	1.88	70.71	39.5	1.79	81.95	39.4	2.08	79.87	38.4	2.08
June.....	71.82	38.2	1.88	73.08	39.5	1.85	74.74	40.4	1.85	72.22	40.8	1.77	81.16	39.4	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.06
July.....	74.47	39.4	1.89	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.83	39.8	1.83	70.40	40.0	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	81.48	38.8	2.10
August.....	73.52	38.9	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.28	40.5	1.76	83.79	39.9	2.10	85.65	40.4	2.12
September.....	75.24	39.6	1.90	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.67	41.0	1.87	72.04	40.7	1.77	88.82	41.7	2.13	87.33	41.0	2.13
October.....	76.38	40.2	1.90	74.56	40.3	1.85	80.33	42.5	1.89	76.08	42.5	1.79	91.81	42.7	2.15	88.81	41.5	2.14
November.....	75.81	39.9	1.90	75.14	40.4	1.86	82.70	43.3	1.91	78.01	43.1	1.81	95.27	43.7	2.18	88.58	41.2	2.15
December.....	75.83	39.7	1.91	75.95	40.4	1.88	81.98	42.7	1.92	78.51	42.9	1.83	90.52	42.1	2.15	92.88	42.8	2.17
1959: January.....	76.61	39.9	1.92	75.79	40.1	1.89	78.89	40.9	1.88	73.39	41.0	1.79	83.86	40.5	2.12	88.15	41.0	2.15
February.....	76.02	39.8	1.91	75.29	40.1	1.88	77.27	41.1	1.88	73.16	41.1	1.78	87.53	40.9	2.14	87.94	40.9	2.15
March.....	75.65	39.4	1.92	75.60	40.0	1.89	77.33	40.7	1.90	73.67	40.7	1.81	87.31	40.8	2.14	88.78	41.1	2.16
April.....	76.22	39.7	1.92	76.38	40.2	1.90	77.90	41.0	1.90	73.80	41.0	1.80	88.97	41.0	2.17	87.91	40.7	2.16
Toys and sporting goods ¹			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ¹			Pens, pencils, and office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastics products			
1957: Average.....	\$65.09	39.1	\$1.68	\$63.80	38.9	\$1.64	\$69.70	39.6	\$1.76	\$77.30	40.3	\$1.67	\$55.07	39.2	\$1.66	\$78.31	41.0	\$1.91
1958: Average.....	66.91	38.9	1.72	64.80	38.8	1.67	71.16	39.1	1.82	67.72	39.6	1.71	65.18	38.8	1.68	79.17	40.6	1.95
April.....	66.09	38.2	1.73	64.05	37.9	1.69	69.48	38.6	1.80	69.03	39.9	1.73	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.04	39.4	1.93
May.....	66.13	38.9	1.70	64.74	39.0	1.66	69.45	38.8	1.79	69.65	39.8	1.75	64.51	38.4	1.68	76.81	39.8	1.93
June.....	66.86	39.1	1.71	64.74	39.0	1.66	70.95	39.2	1.81	68.73	39.5	1.74	65.35	38.9	1.68	78.37	40.7	1.93
July.....	66.35	38.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66	71.55	39.1	1.83	64.39	38.1	1.69	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.98	40.5	1.95
August.....	66.52	38.9	1.71	63.86	38.7	1.65	72.08	39.5	1.84	66.42	39.3	1.69	65.02	38.7	1.68	79.77	40.7	1.96
September.....	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.68	39.2	1.65	73.60	40.0	1.84	67.43	39.9	1.69	66.19	39.4	1.68	82.74	42.0	1.97
October.....	68.40	40.0	1.71	66.97	40.1	1.67	71.86	39.7	1.81	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.25	39.2	1.69	81.76	41.5	1.97
November.....	68.16	39.4	1.73	66.30	39.7	1.67	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.28	39.7	1.72	67.99	39.3	1.73	81.54	41.6	1.96
December.....	67.55	38.6	1.73	64.01	38.1	1.68	72.31	39.3	1.84	69.20	40.0	1.73	65.40	39.4	1.66	82.76	41.8	1.98
1959: January.....	69.56	39.3	1.77	66.52	38.9	1.71	73.05	39.7	1.84	68.68	39.7	1.73	65.37	38.8	1.69	83.20	41.6	2.00
February.....	67.55	38.6	1.75	64.09	37.7	1.70	73.02	39.9	1.83	69.65	39.8	1.75	67.15	39.5	1.70	82.35	41.8	1.97
March.....	68.64	39.0	1.76	65.53	38.1	1.72	73.75	40.3	1.85	70.00	40.0	1.75	67.20	39.3	1.71	81.36	41.3	1.97
April.....	68.60	39.2	1.75	65.96	38.8	1.70	73.20	40.0	1.83	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.43	39.9	1.74	81.77	41.3	1.98
Durable goods—Continued			Nondurable goods															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued			Food and kindred products															
Other manufacturing industries			Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products ¹			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ¹			
1957: Average.....	\$74.64	39.7	\$1.88	\$75.17	40.5	\$1.93	\$87.08	40.5	\$2.15	\$96.41	41.2	\$2.34	\$88.51	40.6	\$2.18	\$77.83	42.3	\$1.84
1958: Average.....	76.04	39.4	1.93	81.81	40.7	2.01	91.08	40.3	2.26	101.43	40.9	2.48	94.25	40.8	2.31	81.90	42.0	1.95
April.....	75.07	39.1	1.92	79.80	39.7	2.01	87.25	39.3	2.22	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.06	41.7	1.92
May.....	75.27	39.0	1.93	80.80	40.2	2.01	88.36	39.8	2.22	97.93	40.3	2.43	93.25	40.9	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92
June.....	75.85	39.3	1.93	81.81	40.7	2.01	90.64	40.6	2.23	100.45	41.0	2.45	94.58	41.3	2.29	83.08	42.8	1.94
July.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.99	41.2	1.99	91.58	40.7	2.25	101.66	41.0	2.48	97.06	42.2	2.30	84.71	43.0	1.97
August.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.56	41.4	1.97	89.87	40.3	2.23	100.28	40.6	2.47	94.81	41.4	2.29	83.73	42.5	1.97
September.....	76.24	39.5	1.93	82.78	41.6	1.99	93.94	41.2	2.28	106.08	41.6	2.55	95.88	40.8	2.35	84.18	42.3	1.99
October.....	76.22	39.7	1.92	81.80	40.9	2.00	93.25	40.9	2.28	105.32	41.3	2.55	94.64	41.1	2.36	82.76	41.8	1.98
November.....	76.42	39.8	1.92	83.64	41.0	2.04	97.44	42.0	2.32	111.11	42.9	2.69	97.70	41.4	2.36	82.59	41.5	1.99
December.....	77.41	39.9	1.94	84.46	41.0	2.06	95.63	41.4	2.31	107.94	42.0	2.57	98.18	41.6	2.36	83.40	41.7	2.00
1959: January.....	78.80	40.0	1.97	84.65	40.5	2.09	95.65	40.7	2.35	108.62	42.1	2.58	96.70	41.8	2.37	84.44	43.0	2.01
February.....	78.01	39.8	1.96	83.60	40.2	2.09	93.77	39.9	2.34	104.08	40.5	2.57	94.56	39.9	2.37	83.43	41.3	2.03
March.....	78.41	39.8	1.97	84.42	40.2	2.10	93.77	39.9	2.35	106.04	41.1	2.58	96.32	40.3	2.39	84.86	41.6	2.04
April.....	79.20	40.0	1.98	84.42	40.2	2.10	93.20	40.0	2.33	104.45	40.8	2.56	98.98	40.9	2.42	83.84	41.3	2.03
Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving ¹			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ¹			
1957: Average.....	\$79.00	42.7	\$1.85	\$81.90	42.0	\$1.95	\$93.57	39.0	\$1.63	\$51.88	30.7	\$1.69	\$96.83	40.5	\$1.65	\$55.50	43.4	\$1.97
1958: Average.....	81.99	41.2	1.99	86.73	42.1	2.06	66.18	39.6	1.67	56.16	31.2	1.80	69.29	41.0	1.69	89.79	43.5	2.04
April.....	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.62	42.1	2.01	64.70	37.4	1.73	56.92	31.8	1.79	66.21	38.4	1.80	87.49	43.1	2.03
May.....	81.76	41.5	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02	65.62	38.6	1.70	55.94	30.4	1.84	69.24	39.4	1.76	86.88	42.8	2.03
June.....	84.58	42.5	1.99	90.48	42.6	2.03	63.58	38.3	1.66	81.10	29.2	1.75	66.33	38.5	1.72	88.73	44.2	2.05
July.....	85.02	42.3	2.01	89.86	43.2	2.08	64.31	40.7	1.59	58.27	35.1	1.66	67.20	42.8	1.83	92.86	44.6	2.04
August.....	83.00	42.0	2.00	89.03	42.6	2.09	69.47	40.3	1.66	65.39	33.6	1.77	72.67	43.0	1.69	90.37	44.3	2.04
September.....	84.45	41.6	2.03	89.89	42.4	2.12	71.06	42.3	1.68	55.17	29.5	1.87	75.82	44.6	1.70	92.53	44.7	2.07
October.....	81.61	40.6	2.01	87.99	41.9	2.10	66.73	40.2	2.16	58.23	31.7	1.84	69.64	41.7	1.67	91.94	44.2	2.08
November.....	82.01	40.4	2.03	87.97	41.3	2.13	62.16	37.9	1.64	53.21	29.4	1.81	64.06	39.3	1.63	91.57	43.4	2.11
December.....	82.62	40.7	2.03	88.49	41.5	2.13	64.98	38.0	1.71	60.48	32.0	1.89	67.08	39.0	1.72	92.63	43.9	2.11
1959: January.....	84.05	41.2	2.04	88.17	41.2	2.14	66.85	38.2	1.75	61.93	32.7	1.89	69.27	38.7	1.79	92.84	44.0	2.12
February.....	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.60	41.4	2.14	67.55	38.6	1.75	62.75	31.0	1.96	69.95	39.3	1.78	90.60	42.9	2.10
March.....	85.70	41.2	2.08	89.24	41.7	2.14	68.32	38.6	1.77	62.66	32.3	1.94	70.95	39.2	1.81	90.94	43.1	2.11
April.....	84.86	40.8	2.08	89.89	42.2	2.13	69.03	39.0	1.77	65.81	34.1	1.93	70.98	39.0	1.82	88.41	42.3	2.10

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products ¹			Dried and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ²			
1947: Average.....	\$38.88	44.0	\$2.02	\$30.59	43.8	\$1.84	\$75.78	40.3	\$1.88	\$77.78	40.5	\$1.92	\$38.91	39.6	\$1.73	\$34.44	43.3	\$1.95
1948: Average.....	39.66	44.6	2.10	33.98	44.2	1.90	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.00	40.3	2.01	72.50	39.5	1.83	80.73	44.2	2.03
April.....	39.38	43.6	2.05	34.29	43.9	1.92	77.61	39.8	1.95	79.00	39.9	1.96	71.99	38.5	1.82	88.34	40.9	2.16
May.....	38.56	43.2	2.08	31.46	43.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00	72.25	38.7	1.82	84.59	39.9	2.12
June.....	32.98	44.7	2.08	33.40	44.6	1.87	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.7	2.01	73.16	40.2	1.82	90.07	41.7	2.16
July.....	34.26	45.1	2.09	36.56	45.8	1.89	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.42	40.8	2.02	73.89	40.6	1.82	92.65	42.5	2.18
August.....	33.87	44.7	2.10	33.51	44.9	1.86	79.79	40.3	1.98	81.61	40.4	2.02	72.83	39.8	1.83	93.04	42.1	2.21
September.....	38.93	45.8	2.16	34.52	45.2	1.87	79.80	40.1	1.99	82.01	40.4	2.03	72.52	39.2	1.85	92.60	41.9	2.21
October.....	37.61	45.4	2.15	34.36	44.4	1.90	80.00	40.2	1.99	82.22	40.6	2.03	71.97	38.9	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
November.....	37.43	44.9	2.17	35.01	43.9	1.95	79.80	39.9	2.00	82.17	40.2	2.04	72.17	38.8	1.86	98.84	51.0	1.84
December.....	37.63	45.2	2.16	36.39	44.3	1.95	81.20	40.2	2.02	82.82	40.4	2.05	74.07	39.4	1.88	91.68	50.1	1.83
1949: January.....	38.32	44.8	2.15	36.72	44.7	1.94	80.19	39.7	2.02	82.19	39.9	2.06	73.32	39.0	1.88	89.89	42.6	2.11
February.....	32.43	43.6	2.12	34.00	43.3	1.94	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.03	40.4	2.08	73.51	39.1	1.88	87.74	41.0	2.13
March.....	34.37	44.1	2.14	34.44	43.3	1.95	81.40	40.1	2.04	83.21	40.3	2.07	74.84	39.6	1.89	91.69	41.3	2.22
April.....	38.04	42.4	2.10	34.83	43.5	1.95	81.40	39.9	2.04	83.82	40.3	2.08	72.58	38.4	1.89	91.84	41.0	2.24
Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products ¹			Confectionery			Beverages ²			Bottled soft drinks			
1947: Average.....	\$92.60	41.9	\$2.21	\$30.60	43.1	\$1.87	\$54.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$92.17	39.6	\$1.57	\$38.98	39.9	\$2.23	\$37.48	41.4	\$1.68
1948: Average.....	96.75	42.2	2.34	35.94	44.3	1.94	66.30	39.7	1.67	64.39	39.5	1.63	92.23	40.1	2.30	63.81	41.7	1.64
April.....	97.76	41.6	2.35	79.69	37.4	2.13	65.02	38.7	1.68	62.78	38.5	1.63	88.43	39.3	2.25	67.40	41.1	1.64
May.....	91.94	39.8	2.30	80.80	40.2	2.01	65.18	38.8	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	92.69	40.3	2.30	68.64	41.6	1.63
June.....	97.90	42.2	2.32	84.87	41.2	2.06	66.86	38.8	1.68	64.55	39.6	1.63	93.35	41.1	2.32	71.12	43.1	1.64
July.....	104.31	44.2	2.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	65.79	38.7	1.70	63.03	38.2	1.65	96.00	41.2	2.33	71.98	43.1	1.67
August.....	104.48	43.9	2.38	81.72	39.1	2.09	66.48	40.5	1.69	66.33	40.2	1.65	94.07	40.9	2.30	72.54	43.7	1.66
September.....	106.56	43.8	2.41	82.18	39.7	2.07	69.55	41.4	1.68	67.57	41.2	1.64	93.03	40.1	2.32	69.37	42.3	1.64
October.....	101.15	42.5	2.38	82.02	40.1	1.79	66.80	40.0	1.67	64.48	39.8	1.62	92.40	40.0	2.31	67.57	41.2	1.64
November.....	102.00	42.5	2.40	94.12	49.8	1.89	66.30	39.7	1.67	63.83	39.4	1.62	92.97	39.9	2.33	67.82	41.1	1.63
December.....	102.72	42.8	2.40	90.70	48.5	1.87	67.43	39.9	1.69	65.27	39.8	1.64	94.71	40.3	2.35	69.81	41.8	1.67
1949: January.....	99.66	41.7	2.39	85.50	43.4	1.97	67.89	39.7	1.71	65.57	39.5	1.66	92.10	39.7	2.32	68.55	41.8	1.64
February.....	95.60	40.0	2.39	86.10	42.0	2.05	67.20	39.3	1.71	64.91	39.1	1.66	92.66	39.6	2.34	68.56	41.3	1.66
March.....	101.22	42.0	2.41	85.88	38.0	2.26	66.61	38.5	1.73	64.18	38.2	1.68	93.03	39.8	2.36	69.47	41.6	1.73
April.....	103.07	41.9	2.46	83.33	38.4	2.17	67.69	38.9	1.74	65.23	38.6	1.69	96.15	40.4	2.38	71.40	42.5	1.68
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ¹			Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			
1947: Average.....	\$107.44	39.5	\$2.72	\$34.42	38.2	\$2.21	\$76.88	41.1	\$1.87	\$91.05	41.2	\$2.21	\$73.43	44.5	\$1.65	\$38.67	38.6	\$1.52
1948: Average.....	112.07	39.6	2.53	88.01	38.6	2.28	80.95	41.3	1.96	98.09	42.1	2.33	75.31	44.3	1.70	62.56	39.1	1.60
April.....	107.75	38.9	2.77	82.43	36.8	2.24	78.36	40.6	1.93	94.99	41.3	2.30	75.07	43.9	1.71	62.70	38.0	1.65
May.....	114.62	40.5	2.83	84.90	37.9	2.24	79.32	41.1	1.93	94.48	41.9	2.31	74.90	43.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66
June.....	118.08	41.0	2.88	84.86	38.0	2.22	79.32	41.1	1.93	97.71	42.3	2.31	74.09	44.1	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67
July.....	117.62	40.7	2.89	88.03	39.3	2.24	80.12	41.8	1.94	95.08	41.7	2.28	76.56	43.3	1.69	65.74	39.6	1.66
August.....	113.63	39.8	2.86	88.03	39.0	2.27	81.16	41.2	1.97	94.19	40.6	2.32	77.74	45.2	1.72	62.96	39.6	1.59
September.....	113.08	39.4	2.87	87.40	38.0	2.30	82.78	41.6	1.99	99.07	41.8	2.37	76.78	44.9	1.71	60.15	40.1	1.50
October.....	109.62	38.6	2.84	94.37	40.5	2.33	82.19	41.3	1.99	103.15	42.8	2.41	74.29	43.7	1.70	60.19	39.6	1.52
November.....	112.22	39.1	2.87	92.97	39.9	2.33	84.42	42.0	2.01	108.34	44.4	2.44	76.29	44.1	1.73	62.72	39.2	1.60
December.....	113.94	39.7	2.87	91.96	39.3	2.34	83.40	41.7	2.00	104.48	43.9	2.38	74.73	43.7	1.71	66.17	40.1	1.58
1949: January.....	110.87	38.9	2.85	90.01	38.3	2.35	82.60	41.3	2.00	101.04	42.1	2.40	75.60	43.7	1.73	63.63	38.8	1.54
February.....	110.78	38.6	2.87	91.73	39.2	2.34	83.62	41.6	2.01	102.12	42.2	2.42	75.16	43.7	1.72	63.33	38.5	1.55
March.....	112.71	39.0	2.89	89.86	38.4	2.34	83.01	41.3	2.01	103.03	42.4	2.43	79.23	45.8	1.73	64.39	38.1	1.65
April.....	116.03	39.6	2.93	90.56	38.7	2.34	82.61	41.1	2.01	102.24	42.6	2.40	85.62	48.1	1.78	65.02	37.8	1.72
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			
1947: Average.....	\$73.60	40.0	\$1.84	\$19.63	37.6	\$1.32	\$30.75	37.5	\$1.62	\$43.13	38.2	\$1.26	\$38.35	38.9	\$1.50	\$34.32	40.2	\$1.90
1948: Average.....	77.55	40.6	1.91	21.79	37.8	1.37	32.79	37.6	1.67	49.92	38.7	1.29	39.29	38.6	1.51	64.96	40.6	1.80
April.....	77.55	40.6	1.91	48.06	35.6	1.35	60.92	36.7	1.66	54.83	38.8	1.49	54.90	36.6	1.50	62.64	39.9	1.57
May.....	77.97	40.4	1.93	50.73	37.3	1.36	62.87	37.2	1.69	56.78	37.6	1.51	55.95	37.3	1.50	63.20	40.0	1.58
June.....	80.64	42.0	1.92	51.51	37.6	1.37	63.13	37.8	1.67	57.98	38.4	1.51	57.98	38.4	1.51	67.68	42.3	1.60
July.....	79.87	41.6	1.92	51.92	37.9	1.37	63.00	37.5	1.68	57.45	38.3	1.50	57.90	38.6	1.50	68.10	42.3	1.61
August.....	79.87	41.6	1.92	52.88	38.6	1.37	64.73	38.3	1.69	59.28	38.2	1.29	59.19	39.2	1.51	67.42	42.4	1.59
September.....	78.98	40.2	1.89	54.77	39.4	1.39	61.92	37.3	1.66	48.62	41.2	1.18	58.95	39.7	1.51	65.99	41.5	1.59
October.....	76.57	40.3	1.90	54.49	39.2	1.39	62.65	37.3	1.68	47.36	39.8	1.19	60.95	40.1	1.52	64.58	40.3	1.61
November.....	80.73	41.4	1.95	55.30	39.5	1.40	63.75	37.5	1.70	44.14	35.6	1.24	61.26	40.3	1.52	65.45	40.4	1.62
December.....	85.17	42.8	1.99	53.34	38.1	1.40	66.35	38.8	1.71	32.77	38.8	1.36	61.10	40.2	1.52	66.62	41.9	1.59
1949: January.....	79.95	41.0	1.95	61.80	37.0	1.40	65.32	38.2	1.71	30.14	37.7	1.33	60.89	39.8	1.52	70.52	43.0	1.61
February.....	77.41	39.9	1.94	61.80	37.0	1.40	65.19	37.9	1.72	31.30	38.0	1.35	61.66	40.3	1.53	68.30	42.1	1.58
March.....	77.22	39.4	1.96	61.66	36.9	1.40	64.94	37.7	1.72	54.02	37.0	1.46	63.43	40.4	1.57	70.29	42.4	1.67
April.....	77.42	39.3	1.97	51.18	36.3	1.41	64.80	37.3	1.74	58.46	37.0	1.58	63.43	40.4	1.57	73.65	44.1	1.85

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrl. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrl. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrl. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrl. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrl. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrl. earnings					
Manufacturing—Continued																							
Nondurable goods—Continued																							
Textile-mill products—Continued																							
Yarn and thread mills ¹			Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ¹			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber											
												United States			North								
1957: Average	\$52.72	38.2	\$1.38	\$53.10	38.2	\$1.39	\$55.13	39.1	\$1.41	\$56.70	39.1	\$1.45	\$55.63	38.9	\$1.43	\$58.82	38.5	\$1.53					
1958: Average	52.36	37.4	1.40	52.08	37.2	1.40	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.26	38.8	1.46	55.06	38.5	1.43	59.21	38.7	1.53					
April	45.51	34.9	1.39	47.96	34.5	1.39	53.72	38.1	1.41	52.85	36.7	1.44	51.18	36.9	1.41	56.47	37.4	1.51					
May	49.21	35.4	1.39	48.93	35.2	1.39	49.21	34.9	1.41	53.85	37.4	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.52					
June	51.66	36.9	1.40	51.38	36.7	1.40	51.26	36.1	1.42	55.65	38.4	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.45	38.2	1.52					
July	51.94	37.1	1.40	51.66	36.9	1.40	50.69	35.7	1.42	56.41	38.9	1.46	54.53	38.4	1.42	59.28	39.0	1.52					
August	53.76	38.4	1.40	54.00	38.3	1.41	52.97	37.8	1.42	57.88	39.3	1.46	55.77	39.0	1.43	59.36	38.8	1.53					
September	54.46	38.9	1.40	54.71	38.8	1.41	54.24	38.2	1.42	57.96	39.7	1.46	56.74	39.4	1.44	60.68	39.4	1.54					
October	55.13	39.1	1.41	54.55	38.9	1.41	54.73	38.9	1.44	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.99	40.2	1.44	61.14	39.7	1.54					
November	56.12	39.8	1.41	56.37	39.7	1.42	56.16	39.7	1.42	59.42	40.7	1.46	59.02	40.7	1.45	61.85	39.9	1.55					
December	56.26	39.9	1.41	56.37	39.7	1.42	57.86	39.9	1.45	59.54	40.5	1.47	58.58	40.4	1.45	62.78	40.5	1.55					
1959: January	55.70	39.5	1.41	55.55	39.4	1.41	57.71	39.8	1.45	59.09	40.2	1.47	57.60	40.0	1.44	61.91	40.2	1.54					
February	56.52	39.8	1.42	56.66	39.9	1.42	57.13	39.4	1.45	59.98	40.8	1.47	58.73	40.5	1.45	62.62	40.4	1.55					
March	58.25	39.9	1.46	58.95	40.1	1.47	58.98	39.5	1.48	62.17	40.9	1.52	61.81	40.6	1.51	62.00	40.0	1.55					
April	59.35	40.1	1.48	59.90	40.2	1.49	58.16	39.8	1.48	62.78	41.0	1.52	61.86	40.7	1.52	62.00	40.0	1.55					
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ¹			Full-fashioned hosiery											
												United States			North								
1957: Average	\$54.85	38.9	\$1.41	\$55.28	40.8	\$1.60	\$50.80	40.0	\$1.52	\$54.09	37.3	\$1.45	\$57.61	37.1	\$1.55	\$59.68	38.5	\$1.55					
1958: Average	54.67	38.5	1.42	55.12	40.7	1.60	50.37	39.2	1.54	54.75	37.5	1.46	57.99	37.9	1.53	59.21	38.2	1.55					
April	50.54	36.1	1.40	52.65	39.4	1.59	57.68	38.2	1.61	51.74	35.2	1.47	55.94	36.8	1.52	55.48	36.5	1.53					
May	51.52	36.8	1.40	54.96	40.6	1.60	58.91	38.5	1.63	53.29	36.8	1.46	57.07	37.3	1.53	59.28	38.0	1.56					
June	53.30	37.8	1.41	57.30	41.8	1.61	60.76	39.2	1.55	54.75	37.8	1.46	55.94	38.8	1.52	59.59	38.8	1.54					
July	54.00	38.3	1.41	57.30	41.8	1.61	60.45	39.0	1.55	54.67	37.7	1.45	55.27	38.6	1.51	58.53	38.2	1.54					
August	55.38	39.0	1.42	56.40	41.5	1.60	60.45	39.0	1.55	56.12	38.7	1.45	57.36	38.0	1.51	60.37	39.2	1.54					
September	55.95	39.4	1.42	56.56	41.6	1.60	61.69	39.8	1.55	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.45	38.2	1.53	61.29	39.1	1.57					
October	57.63	40.3	1.43	56.62	41.7	1.60	61.31	39.3	1.56	57.48	39.1	1.47	59.08	39.2	1.53	62.88	39.8	1.58					
November	58.34	40.8	1.43	55.60	41.0	1.60	62.49	39.8	1.57	58.16	39.3	1.48	60.74	39.7	1.53	62.17	39.6	1.57					
December	57.77	40.4	1.43	55.60	41.0	1.60	63.34	40.6	1.56	56.74	38.6	1.47	60.44	39.5	1.53	61.46	39.4	1.56					
1959: January	57.20	40.0	1.43	56.98	41.6	1.61	63.27	40.3	1.57	55.94	37.8	1.48	57.68	37.7	1.53	57.97	37.4	1.55					
February	58.32	40.5	1.44	58.43	42.5	1.61	64.21	40.9	1.57	56.66	38.3	1.48	58.45	38.2	1.53	58.13	37.5	1.55					
March	61.05	40.7	1.50	60.86	42.6	1.64	64.31	40.7	1.58	57.22	38.4	1.49	59.06	38.6	1.53	59.50	37.9	1.57					
April	61.61	40.8	1.51	71.28	43.2	1.65	66.65	41.4	1.61	57.37	38.5	1.49	57.61	37.9	1.52	59.50	37.9	1.57					
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear						Knit underwear					
												United States			North			South					
1957: Average	\$56.73	36.6	\$1.55	\$48.55	36.5	\$1.33	\$51.14	37.6	\$1.37	\$43.26	36.8	\$1.23	\$57.30	37.7	\$1.52	\$50.00	37.0	\$1.57					
1958: Average	57.08	37.8	1.51	49.50	36.4	1.36	52.64	37.6	1.40	48.87	36.2	1.35	57.68	37.7	1.53	52.13	37.5	1.59					
April	56.09	36.9	1.52	45.02	33.1	1.36	51.82	36.8	1.40	44.84	32.6	1.36	54.98	35.9	1.53	47.83	34.8	1.58					
May	55.87	37.0	1.51	46.98	34.8	1.35	50.87	36.6	1.39	45.23	34.5	1.34	57.38	37.5	1.55	48.90	35.5	1.58					
June	54.51	36.1	1.51	48.00	36.0	1.35	51.29	36.9	1.39	48.11	35.9	1.34	59.13	38.9	1.52	50.78	36.9	1.58					
July	53.85	35.9	1.50	50.63	37.5	1.35	52.22	37.3	1.40	50.25	37.5	1.34	58.22	38.3	1.52	51.24	37.4	1.57					
August	55.88	37.5	1.49	50.65	37.8	1.34	52.66	37.9	1.39	50.27	37.8	1.33	60.13	39.3	1.53	53.93	38.8	1.59					
September	57.08	37.8	1.51	51.30	38.0	1.35	55.13	39.1	1.41	50.65	37.8	1.34	59.67	39.0	1.53	56.12	39.8	1.41					
October	58.89	39.0	1.51	52.47	38.3	1.37	54.88	39.2	1.40	51.95	38.2	1.36	59.91	38.9	1.54	55.98	39.7	1.41					
November	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.79	38.7	1.39	54.58	38.4	1.42	53.41	38.7	1.38	60.06	39.0	1.54	56.12	39.8	1.41					
December	59.65	39.5	1.51	51.89	37.6	1.38	53.44	37.9	1.41	51.89	37.6	1.38	57.99	37.9	1.53	54.80	39.0	1.40					
1959: January	57.46	37.8	1.52	51.71	37.2	1.39	52.34	36.6	1.43	51.47	37.3	1.38	57.13	37.1	1.54	55.91	39.1	1.43					
February	58.52	38.5	1.52	52.30	37.9	1.38	51.71	37.2	1.39	52.44	38.0	1.38	57.60	37.4	1.54	54.57	38.7	1.41					
March	59.13	38.9	1.52	52.54	37.8	1.39	53.30	37.8	1.41	52.54	37.8	1.39	58.59	37.8	1.55	54.43	38.6	1.41					
April	56.85	37.9	1.50	52.64	37.6	1.40	52.20	38.1	1.37	52.50	37.5	1.40	59.91	38.9	1.54	56.30	39.1	1.44					
Dyeing and finishing textiles ¹			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ¹			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ²								
												United States			North			South					
1957: Average	\$56.90	40.6	\$1.65	\$56.58	40.6	\$1.64	\$74.70	40.6	\$1.84	\$72.25	39.7	\$1.82	\$59.04	36.0	\$1.64	\$69.03	39.9	\$1.78					
1958: Average	66.83	40.5	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64	77.30	40.9	1.89	73.45	39.7	1.85	58.74	35.6	1.65	68.95	39.4	1.75					
April	64.12	39.1	1.64	63.90	39.2	1.63	73.70	39.2	1.88	68.63	37.5	1.83	54.42	33.8	1.61	65.53	38.1	1.72					
May	65.04	39.9	1.63	65.04	39.9	1.63	73.88	39.8	1.88	69.16	38.0	1.82	57.10	35.3	1.62	66.45	38.4	1.73					
June	66.39	41.8	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.24	39.6	1.90	69.18	37.6	1.84	60.42	36.4	1.66	69.65	39.5	1.75					
July	65.60	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63	77.52	40.8	1.90	69.55	37.8	1.84	60.39	36.6	1.65	68.90	39.2	1.75					
August	66.58	40.6	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	77.90	41.0	1.90	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.67	35.1	1.70	68.95	39.4	1.75					
September	67.32	40.8	1.65	67.08	40.9	1.64	80.41	42.1	1.91	77.79	41.0	1.87	58.98	34.9	1.69	72.92	41.2	1.77					
October	69.64	41.7	1.67	69.39	41.8	1.66	81.51	42.9	1.90	78.12	42.0	1.86	55.28	33.3	1.66	71.28	40.5	1.78					
November	69.06	41.6	1.66	69.55	41.9	1.66	81.37	42.6	1.91	78.54	42.0	1.87	56.16	34.8	1.70	71.56	40.2	1.78					
December	69.39	41.8	1.66	69.39	41.8	1.66	81.79	42.6	1.92	78.81	42.2	1.87	61.88	36.4	1.70	73.03	40.8	1.79					
1959: January	67.38	41.2	1.65	68.15	41.3	1.65	82.41	42.7	1.93	80.69	42.8	1.89	63.75	37.5	1.72	72.20	40.0	1.78					
February	70.31	42.1	1.67	69.75	42.0	1.66	82.99	43.0	1.93	81.84	43.3	1.89	64.13	37.7	1.72	72.54	40.3	1.80					
March	72.50	42.4	1.71	72.50	42.4	1.71	83.03	42.8	1.94	80.33	42.5	1.89	61.18	36.2	1.69	73.44	40.8	1.80					
April	72.16	42.2	1.71	71.99	42.1	1.71	81.51	41.8	1.95	79.09	41.8	1.89	61.03	35.9	1.70	72.94	40.3	1.80					

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods			Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine		
1947: Average	\$73.28	30.4	\$1.86	\$57.32	37.4	\$1.80	\$71.46	40.6	\$1.76	\$57.40	41.0	\$1.40	\$92.66	43.5	\$2.13	\$38.44	38.7	\$1.51
1948: Average	74.88	39.0	1.92	66.04	37.1	1.78	71.46	39.7	1.80	59.28	40.6	1.46	91.79	42.3	2.17	59.44	38.6	1.54
April	69.92	36.8	1.90	65.87	36.8	1.79	66.70	37.9	1.76	57.74	40.1	1.44	83.74	39.5	2.12	57.53	37.6	1.53
May	73.15	37.9	1.93	64.05	36.6	1.78	66.56	38.3	1.79	57.98	39.9	1.45	86.27	40.5	2.13	57.99	37.9	1.53
June	75.27	38.6	1.95	66.71	38.6	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	58.87	40.6	1.45	92.23	42.5	2.17	59.67	39.0	1.53
July	75.66	39.2	1.93	65.09	36.7	1.79	71.34	39.2	1.82	57.23	39.2	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	60.04	39.5	1.53
August	77.01	39.9	1.93	61.59	34.6	1.78	72.45	40.7	1.78	57.82	39.6	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	61.05	39.9	1.53
September	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.43	38.7	1.82	76.68	42.6	1.80	62.13	41.7	1.49	98.57	44.4	2.22	62.06	40.3	1.54
October	77.39	40.1	1.93	66.55	37.6	1.77	75.72	42.3	1.79	62.82	41.6	1.51	92.01	42.4	2.17	60.83	39.5	1.54
November	79.95	41.0	1.95	65.88	36.2	1.82	76.08	41.8	1.82	61.95	41.3	1.50	94.55	42.4	2.23	60.21	39.1	1.54
December	79.54	41.0	1.94	65.14	36.8	1.77	77.70	42.0	1.85	62.82	41.6	1.51	98.06	43.2	2.27	62.00	40.0	1.55
1949: January	75.64	39.6	1.91	66.04	37.1	1.78	73.85	40.8	1.81	62.87	40.3	1.56	93.02	41.9	2.22	61.23	39.5	1.55
February	76.82	39.6	1.94	66.98	36.8	1.82	73.93	40.4	1.83	64.84	41.3	1.57	97.22	43.4	2.24	62.33	39.7	1.57
March	78.98	40.5	1.95	67.53	36.7	1.84	74.98	41.2	1.82	66.57	42.4	1.57	93.86	41.9	2.24	63.90	40.7	1.87
April	81.19	40.8	1.99	70.31	37.4	1.88	74.52	40.5	1.84	63.24	40.8	1.55	99.91	42.3	2.22	61.00	39.1	1.96
Apparel and other finished textile products																		
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ¹			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
1947: Average	\$53.64	36.0	\$1.49	\$53.01	35.6	\$1.77	\$46.29	38.4	\$1.27	\$46.46	36.3	\$1.28	\$47.06	36.2	\$1.30	\$42.47	36.3	\$1.17
1948: Average	53.45	35.4	1.51	60.37	34.3	1.76	46.08	36.0	1.28	46.34	36.2	1.28	47.03	35.9	1.31	42.35	36.2	1.17
April	51.75	34.5	1.50	58.14	31.9	1.76	44.16	34.5	1.28	44.44	34.8	1.28	46.73	35.4	1.32	42.24	35.8	1.18
May	52.30	34.8	1.50	60.10	34.2	1.76	44.42	34.7	1.28	44.42	34.7	1.28	45.11	34.7	1.30	40.60	34.7	1.17
June	52.50	35.0	1.50	61.59	34.6	1.78	44.70	35.2	1.27	44.07	34.7	1.27	45.63	35.1	1.30	41.76	36.0	1.16
July	53.40	36.6	1.50	60.55	34.8	1.74	46.34	36.2	1.28	46.21	36.1	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	39.90	34.1	1.17
August	55.33	36.4	1.52	62.30	35.2	1.77	47.62	37.2	1.28	47.40	37.1	1.28	47.95	36.6	1.31	44.54	38.4	1.16
September	55.23	36.1	1.53	63.01	35.6	1.77	48.38	37.5	1.29	48.89	37.9	1.29	47.16	36.0	1.31	45.05	38.5	1.17
October	55.08	36.0	1.53	61.41	34.5	1.78	47.60	36.9	1.29	48.50	37.6	1.29	46.41	35.7	1.30	42.82	36.6	1.17
November	54.42	35.8	1.52	61.60	34.8	1.77	47.21	36.6	1.29	48.89	37.9	1.29	45.28	35.1	1.29	42.95	38.4	1.18
December	54.87	36.1	1.52	62.65	35.8	1.75	47.47	36.8	1.29	47.71	36.7	1.30	47.45	36.5	1.30	43.19	36.6	1.18
1949: January	55.08	36.0	1.53	63.36	36.0	1.76	47.09	36.5	1.29	46.44	36.0	1.29	47.55	36.3	1.31	44.74	37.6	1.19
February	56.15	36.7	1.53	63.88	36.5	1.75	47.62	37.2	1.28	46.98	36.7	1.28	50.17	38.3	1.31	44.37	37.6	1.18
March	55.85	36.5	1.53	63.18	35.9	1.76	48.38	37.5	1.29	47.86	37.1	1.29	50.83	38.8	1.31	45.08	38.2	1.18
April	55.63	36.6	1.52	64.42	36.6	1.76	48.12	37.3	1.29	47.21	36.6	1.29	50.30	38.4	1.31	45.55	38.6	1.18
	Women's outerwear ¹			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ¹			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
1947: Average	\$58.10	35.0	\$1.66	\$56.03	34.8	\$1.61	\$46.44	36.0	\$1.29	\$58.54	33.6	\$2.04	\$48.91	36.5	\$1.34	\$47.47	36.8	\$1.30
1948: Average	57.63	34.1	1.69	56.28	33.3	1.69	45.99	35.6	1.32	58.34	33.5	2.04	49.59	36.2	1.37	47.82	36.5	1.31
April	57.45	34.4	1.67	61.25	35.2	1.74	47.52	36.0	1.32	57.32	32.9	1.93	47.60	35.0	1.36	45.63	35.1	1.30
May	57.45	34.4	1.67	59.68	34.3	1.74	47.22	35.5	1.33	60.99	32.1	1.90	47.68	34.8	1.37	45.33	34.6	1.31
June	55.44	33.4	1.66	53.61	32.1	1.67	46.33	35.1	1.32	64.62	32.8	1.97	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.05	35.7	1.29
July	58.13	34.6	1.68	54.78	33.4	1.64	45.72	34.9	1.31	72.16	35.2	2.05	48.06	35.6	1.35	46.70	36.2	1.29
August	60.90	35.2	1.73	58.46	34.2	1.71	47.29	36.1	1.31	75.24	36.0	2.09	49.68	36.8	1.35	48.38	37.5	1.29
September	57.96	33.5	1.73	55.21	32.1	1.72	47.08	35.4	1.33	70.64	33.8	2.09	50.86	37.4	1.36	49.63	37.9	1.31
October	58.30	33.7	1.73	55.90	32.5	1.72	47.67	35.5	1.34	71.11	33.7	2.11	52.30	37.9	1.38	51.21	38.5	1.33
November	57.29	33.5	1.71	55.40	32.4	1.71	48.51	36.2	1.34	66.71	32.7	2.04	52.40	37.7	1.39	51.57	38.2	1.35
December	58.65	34.5	1.70	57.11	33.4	1.71	48.08	36.7	1.31	70.18	34.4	2.04	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.44	36.7	1.32
1949: January	59.80	34.8	1.72	57.80	33.8	1.71	46.36	34.6	1.34	72.66	35.1	2.07	49.68	36.0	1.38	48.28	36.3	1.33
February	61.94	35.6	1.74	59.86	34.6	1.73	47.93	35.5	1.35	74.20	35.5	2.09	50.02	36.9	1.38	49.74	37.4	1.33
March	61.07	35.3	1.73	61.07	35.1	1.74	48.60	36.0	1.35	69.14	33.4	2.07	51.66	36.9	1.40	50.49	37.4	1.34
April	61.05	35.7	1.71	64.07	36.2	1.77	49.50	36.4	1.36	62.08	32.0	1.94	50.74	36.5	1.39	48.91	36.6	1.34
	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ¹			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings		
1947: Average	\$52.63	35.8	\$1.47	\$42.11	35.9	\$1.73	\$50.55	36.9	\$1.37	\$49.90	35.9	\$1.39	\$56.70	37.8	\$1.50	\$49.37	37.4	\$1.33
1948: Average	53.10	35.4	1.50	64.05	35.0	1.83	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.76	36.0	1.41	56.85	37.4	1.52	50.35	37.3	1.33
April	51.70	34.7	1.49	61.00	33.7	1.81	48.06	35.6	1.35	47.80	33.9	1.41	54.15	36.1	1.50	48.33	35.8	1.35
May	52.65	35.1	1.40	49.54	28.8	1.72	48.87	36.2	1.38	49.07	34.8	1.41	56.32	37.3	1.51	49.41	36.6	1.35
June	63.00	35.1	1.81	68.71	32.8	1.79	50.65	36.7	1.38	60.20	35.6	1.41	56.92	37.2	1.53	50.05	36.8	1.36
July	51.11	34.8	1.49	62.79	34.6	1.82	51.57	37.1	1.39	51.26	36.1	1.42	56.39	37.1	1.52	49.28	36.8	1.35
August	52.85	35.0	1.51	68.62	36.5	1.88	50.74	36.5	1.39	50.74	36.5	1.39	57.45	38.3	1.50	51.46	38.4	1.34
September	54.15	36.1	1.50	69.82	36.4	1.91	50.54	36.1	1.40	52.82	37.2	1.42	59.14	38.4	1.54	51.71	38.3	1.35
October	54.81	36.3	1.51	68.24	36.8	1.88	51.71	37.2	1.39	53.48	37.4	1.43	57.91	38.1	1.52	52.36	38.5	1.36
November	54.75	36.5	1.50	66.90	37.2	1.74	50.05	36.8	1.36	52.97	37.3	1.42	59.06	38.1	1.55	52.61	38.4	1.37
December	54.75	36.5	1.50	62.84	35.5	1.77	49.27	35.7	1.38	53.39	37.6	1.42	58.59	37.8	1.55	51.95	38.2	1.35
1949: January	53.80	35.3	1.51	65.52	36.2	1.81	51.38	36.7	1.40	52.73	37.4	1.41	59.03	37.6	1.57	49.50	38.4	1.36
February	54.26	36.7	1.52	69.75	37.3	1.87	52.50	37.5	1.40	52.45	37.2	1.41	59.06	38.1	1.55	52.16	37.8	1.36
March	54.11	35.6	1.52	65.34	36.5	1.79	49.40	35.8	1.38	51.97	36.6	1.42	59.97	38.2	1.57	52.54	37.8	1.38
April	55.45	36.5	1.52	67.88	38.1	1.82	49.13	35.6	1.38	52.40	36.9	1.42	60.60	38.6	1.57	52.26	37.6	1.38

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings									
Manufacturing—Continued																											
Nondurable goods—Continued																											
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																											
Textile mills						Paper and allied products																					
Census products						Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes			Paperboard boxes												
1937: Average	\$39.40	39.6	\$1.80	\$57.33	39.0	\$1.47	\$35.29	42.3	\$2.04	\$34.18	43.4	\$2.17	\$79.90	41.4	\$1.93	\$79.27	41.5	\$1.91									
1938: Average	60.52	39.3	1.54	61.00	40.4	1.51	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.10	42.9	2.24	82.41	41.0	2.01	81.79	41.1	1.99									
April	88.75	37.9	1.55	60.15	40.1	1.50	85.69	41.0	2.09	93.04	42.1	2.21	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.21	39.7	1.97									
May	59.06	38.6	1.53	63.80	41.7	1.53	86.10	41.0	2.10	93.24	42.0	2.22	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.79	40.8	1.98									
June	59.14	38.6	1.54	63.09	40.7	1.55	88.20	41.5	2.11	95.87	42.8	2.24	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.00	41.3	2.00									
July	60.68	39.4	1.54	62.40	41.6	1.50	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.73	42.8	2.26	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.40	41.2	2.00									
August	61.38	39.6	1.55	59.15	39.7	1.49	90.53	42.5	2.13	98.31	43.5	2.26	85.68	42.0	2.04	85.04	42.1	2.02									
September	63.55	41.0	1.55	63.11	40.2	1.57	91.38	42.7	2.14	99.20	43.7	2.27	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.65	42.4	2.02									
October	60.98	39.6	1.54	60.05	40.3	1.49	91.38	42.7	2.14	98.75	43.5	2.27	86.50	42.4	2.04	85.85	42.5	2.02									
November	60.83	39.5	1.54	60.20	40.4	1.49	90.95	42.5	2.14	98.72	43.3	2.28	86.09	42.2	2.04	84.62	42.1	2.01									
December	61.07	39.4	1.55	60.90	40.6	1.50	91.16	42.4	2.15	99.39	43.4	2.29	85.07	41.7	2.04	84.64	41.9	2.02									
1939: January	62.16	40.1	1.55	60.34	39.7	1.52	91.58	42.4	2.16	99.62	43.5	2.29	85.08	41.1	2.07	84.87	41.4	2.05									
February	59.21	38.7	1.53	61.29	39.8	1.54	92.01	42.4	2.17	99.39	43.4	2.29	85.28	41.2	2.07	84.67	41.3	2.05									
March	60.61	39.1	1.55	64.27	41.2	1.56	92.66	42.7	2.17	100.07	43.7	2.29	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.11	41.8	2.06									
April	61.54	39.7	1.55	62.62	41.2	1.52	93.09	42.7	2.18	100.74	43.8	2.30	86.53	41.4	2.09	85.91	41.5	2.07									
Paper and allied products—Continued																											
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums						Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books												
1937: Average	\$53.01	40.1	\$2.07	\$76.07	40.9	\$1.86	\$96.26	38.5	\$2.50	\$102.03	31.5	\$2.53	\$101.05	40.1	\$2.52	\$94.35	39.6	\$2.13									
1938: Average	87.85	40.3	2.18	75.96	40.7	1.94	97.90	37.8	2.59	103.43	35.3	2.93	102.97	39.3	2.62	93.80	39.0	2.20									
April	82.60	38.5	2.14	76.99	40.1	1.92	96.14	37.7	2.55	102.37	35.3	2.90	99.07	38.7	2.56	85.02	39.0	2.18									
May	84.63	39.0	2.17	76.61	39.9	1.92	97.01	37.6	2.58	103.72	35.4	2.93	98.81	38.3	2.58	85.84	38.9	2.20									
June	84.80	39.3	2.16	77.97	40.4	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.59	103.72	35.4	2.93	100.23	39.0	2.57	85.75	38.8	2.21									
July	88.29	40.5	2.18	78.55	40.7	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.59	102.55	35.0	2.93	103.62	39.4	2.63	85.19	38.9	2.19									
August	89.60	41.1	2.18	79.95	41.0	1.95	98.54	37.9	2.60	103.14	35.2	2.93	108.68	40.4	2.69	88.26	39.4	2.24									
September	89.98	40.9	2.20	80.73	41.2	1.96	99.56	38.0	2.62	104.49	35.3	2.96	107.86	39.8	2.71	88.53	39.7	2.23									
October	92.51	41.3	2.24	80.95	41.3	1.96	99.66	37.9	2.63	105.19	35.3	2.98	105.73	39.6	2.67	87.42	39.2	2.23									
November	97.16	42.8	2.27	80.75	41.2	1.96	99.30	37.9	2.62	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.70	38.9	2.64	86.46	38.6	2.24									
December	88.62	40.1	2.21	81.16	41.2	1.97	101.76	38.4	2.65	109.56	36.4	3.01	104.15	39.3	2.65	87.56	39.1	2.24									
1939: January	87.81	39.2	2.24	81.77	41.3	1.98	99.94	38.0	2.63	103.95	35.0	2.97	104.15	39.3	2.65	88.88	39.5	2.25									
February	91.53	40.5	2.26	82.78	41.6	1.99	100.44	37.9	2.65	104.90	35.2	2.98	106.00	39.7	2.67	87.98	39.1	2.25									
March	91.98	40.7	2.26	82.78	41.6	1.99	102.64	38.3	2.68	105.60	35.2	3.00	111.50	40.4	2.76	90.52	39.7	2.28									
April	89.87	40.3	2.23	83.49	41.7	2.00	101.73	38.1	2.67	107.51	35.6	3.02	103.60	38.8	2.67	90.29	39.6	2.28									
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																											
Commercial printing													Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products		
1937: Average	\$35.76	39.9	\$2.40	\$96.53	39.4	\$2.45	\$64.18	38.2	\$1.56	\$73.71	39.0	\$1.80	\$110.78	38.6	\$2.83	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22									
1938: Average	97.22	39.2	2.48	98.81	38.9	2.54	67.03	38.3	1.75	74.86	38.0	1.97	110.75	37.8	2.83	94.48	40.9	2.31									
April	94.92	38.9	2.44	97.82	38.7	2.52	69.09	38.6	1.79	72.95	37.8	1.93	107.73	37.8	2.85	92.39	40.7	2.27									
May	94.82	38.7	2.45	97.64	38.4	2.54	68.53	38.5	1.78	73.53	37.9	1.94	110.96	38.0	2.92	93.43	40.8	2.29									
June	96.22	38.8	2.48	98.81	38.9	2.54	66.39	38.6	1.72	74.07	37.6	1.97	111.22	37.7	2.95	94.94	41.1	2.31									
July	97.11	39.0	2.49	100.23	39.0	2.57	63.58	37.4	1.70	72.91	37.2	1.96	111.30	37.6	2.96	95.06	40.8	2.33									
August	97.75	39.1	2.50	100.61	39.3	2.56	64.09	37.7	1.70	76.43	38.6	1.98	112.86	38.0	2.97	95.24	40.7	2.34									
September	100.19	39.6	2.53	101.39	39.3	2.58	66.09	38.2	1.73	76.42	37.9	1.99	110.70	37.4	2.96	95.94	41.0	2.34									
October	99.04	39.3	2.52	100.10	39.1	2.56	65.77	37.8	1.74	76.40	38.2	2.00	112.42	37.6	2.99	95.94	41.0	2.34									
November	98.39	39.2	2.51	100.61	39.3	2.56	68.00	39.2	1.75	77.53	38.2	2.04	113.78	37.8	3.01	96.82	41.2	2.35									
December	100.19	39.6	2.53	101.29	39.4	2.57	68.68	38.8	1.77	78.95	38.7	2.04	113.62	38.0	2.99	97.70	41.4	2.36									
1939: January	99.94	39.5	2.53	101.53	39.9	2.61	71.55	39.1	1.83	79.13	38.6	2.05	113.45	38.2	2.97	97.00	41.1	2.36									
February	99.57	39.2	2.54	103.88	39.2	2.65	70.25	38.6	1.82	78.13	38.3	2.04	116.19	38.6	3.01	97.64	41.2	2.37									
March	102.68	39.8	2.58	105.34	39.6	2.66	71.21	38.7	1.84	78.52	38.3	2.05	117.09	38.9	3.01	97.88	41.3	2.37									
April	100.61	39.3	2.56	103.75	39.3	2.64	70.10	38.1	1.84	79.10	38.4	2.06	114.64	38.6	2.97	98.18	41.6	2.36									
Industrial inorganic chemicals																											
Alkalies and chlorine						Industrial organic chemicals			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers												
1937: Average	\$100.04	41.0	\$2.44	\$97.68	40.7	\$2.40	\$96.93	40.9	\$2.37	\$99.90	41.8	\$2.39	\$107.96	40.9	\$2.64	\$92.21	40.3	\$2.04									
1938: Average	104.70	40.9	2.56	102.72	40.6	2.53	100.04	40.5	2.47	103.25	41.3	2.50	113.30	41.2	2.75	84.59	39.9	2.12									
April	102.56	40.7	2.52	101.18	40.8	2.48	98.00	40.4	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.48	108.14	40.2	2.69	82.71	39.2	2.11									
May	103.38	40.7	2.54	99.70	40.8	2.48	98.96	40.4	2.45	102.18	41.7	2.48	110.63	40.6	2.71	82.79	39.9	2.10									
June	104.96	41.0	2.56	101.66	40.5	2.51	100.12	40.7	2.46	102.76	41.1	2.50	110.62	41.2	2.74	85.44	40.3	2.15									
July	104.60	41.0	2.57	100.53	40.6	2.52	98.66	40.6	2.46	102.66	41.2	2.50	111.82	40.7	2.74	86.07	40.6	2.13									
August	104.41	40.7	2.59	102.17	40.9	2.58	100.85	40.5	2.49	104.08	41.3	2.52	112.75	41.0	2.75	87.06	40.5	2.15									
September	107.42	41.0	2.62	105.01	40.7	2.58	102.25	40.9	2.50	105.75	41.8	2.53	113.98	41.0	2.78	86.46	40.4	2.14									
October	105.97	40.6	2.61	105.30	40.5	2.60	101.91	40.6	2.51	105.66	41.6	2.54	114.67	41.1	2.79	84.96	39.7	2.14									
November	107.01	41.0	2.61	106.08	40.8	2.60	103.07	40.9	2.52	107.70	42.4	2.54	117.88	41.8	2.82	85.60	40.0	2.14									
December	109.25	41.7	2.62	106.97	41.3	2.59	103.57	41.1	2.52	106.68	42.0	2.54	120.56	42.3	2.86	84.90	39.9	2.13									
1939: January	108.69	41.1	2.63	105.67	40.8	2.59	103.73	41.0	2.53	107.10	42.0	2.55	121.29	42.4	2.86	84.90	39.9	2.13									
February	108.36	41.2	2.63	108.21	41.3	2.62	103.57	41.1	2.52	108.68	42.5	2.55	118.53	41.3	2.87	85.63	40.2	2.13									
March	108.24	41.0	2.64	106.23	40.7	2.61	103.73	41.0	2.53	108.03	42.2	2.56	118.08	41.0	2.88	86.88	40.6	2.14									
April	109.18	41.2	2.66	107.42	41.0	2.62	104.39	41.1	2.54	108.97	42.4	2.57	118.53	41.3	2.87	87.72	40.8	2.14									

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-Con.

Year and month	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ³			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels		
1947: Average	\$38.30	41.1	\$2.27	\$42.82	40.8	\$2.03	\$36.17	41.1	\$2.34	\$104.65	41.2	\$2.54	\$30.38	41.0	\$2.18	\$37.33	41.0	\$2.13
1948: Average	95.51	40.3	2.37	85.88	40.7	2.11	100.85	41.0	2.46	110.27	41.3	2.67	93.25	40.9	2.28	90.80	40.9	2.22
April	91.49	39.1	2.34	85.68	40.8	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44	107.45	40.7	2.64	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.42	40.1	2.18
May	92.75	39.3	2.36	84.85	40.6	2.09	99.31	40.7	2.44	108.12	40.8	2.65	91.65	40.7	2.25	89.76	40.8	2.30
June	95.65	40.7	2.35	86.11	41.2	2.09	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.06	41.0	2.66	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.91	42.3	2.22
July	95.36	39.9	2.39	86.71	40.9	2.12	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.47	41.0	2.67	95.91	41.7	2.30	93.63	41.8	2.24
August	98.16	40.9	2.40	85.41	40.1	2.13	104.16	42.0	2.48	113.21	42.4	2.67	94.58	41.3	2.29	91.88	41.2	2.23
September	99.29	41.2	2.41	85.63	40.2	2.13	105.00	42.0	2.50	114.90	42.4	2.71	94.76	41.2	2.30	92.29	41.2	2.24
October	99.53	41.3	2.41	86.24	40.3	2.14	102.18	41.2	2.48	111.10	41.3	2.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.58	40.7	2.25
November	99.46	41.1	2.42	87.29	40.6	2.15	102.09	41.0	2.49	110.70	41.0	2.70	95.76	41.1	2.33	92.43	40.9	2.26
December	98.40	41.0	2.40	88.54	40.8	2.17	105.67	42.1	2.51	115.45	42.6	2.71	97.11	41.5	2.34	94.62	41.6	2.28
1949: January	97.53	40.3	2.42	88.54	40.8	2.17	101.50	40.6	2.50	110.30	40.7	2.71	95.47	40.8	2.34	92.80	40.7	2.28
February	97.53	40.3	2.42	88.73	40.7	2.18	104.74	41.4	2.53	114.68	41.7	2.75	95.47	40.8	2.34	93.02	40.8	2.28
March	98.74	40.8	2.42	88.94	40.8	2.18	104.74	41.4	2.53	114.54	41.5	2.76	97.23	41.2	2.36	94.76	41.2	2.30
April	97.61	40.5	2.41	88.45	40.4	2.19	103.07	40.9	2.52	111.79	40.8	2.74	100.01	42.2	2.37	97.71	42.3	2.31
	Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁴			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ⁵		
1947: Average	\$78.20	42.8	\$1.84	\$71.83	42.5	\$1.69	\$78.67	44.7	\$1.76	\$71.82	44.7	\$1.60	\$38.75	44.6	\$1.96	\$44.03	40.4	\$2.08
1948: Average	80.45	41.9	1.92	74.03	42.3	1.75	82.21	44.2	1.86	77.16	44.6	1.73	39.82	43.6	2.06	87.02	40.1	2.17
April	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.62	43.1	1.69	81.78	43.3	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	38.17	42.8	2.06	86.22	40.1	2.15
May	80.03	41.9	1.91	78.41	44.3	1.77	81.08	42.9	1.89	77.22	42.9	1.80	43.43	43.0	2.01	86.40	40.0	2.16
June	79.93	42.2	1.94	72.51	41.2	1.76	84.29	43.9	1.92	80.29	43.4	1.85	89.24	44.4	2.01	87.45	40.3	2.17
July	81.45	42.2	1.93	73.44	40.8	1.80	84.24	43.2	1.95	80.28	42.7	1.88	88.47	43.7	2.02	85.54	39.6	2.15
August	80.26	41.8	1.92	72.92	41.2	1.77	83.18	43.1	1.93	78.57	42.7	1.84	88.71	43.7	2.03	86.98	39.9	2.18
September	80.64	42.0	1.92	75.84	42.2	1.79	81.91	43.8	1.87	75.52	43.4	1.74	90.52	44.3	2.05	86.98	39.9	2.18
October	79.90	41.4	1.93	75.23	42.5	1.77	83.44	46.1	1.81	79.51	47.9	1.66	89.87	43.0	2.06	87.64	40.2	2.18
November	80.77	41.0	1.97	75.29	42.3	1.78	83.08	45.9	1.81	77.08	47.0	1.64	93.93	44.1	2.13	89.10	40.5	2.20
December	81.71	41.9	1.95	75.66	41.8	1.81	82.70	44.7	1.85	78.84	45.2	1.70	91.98	43.8	2.10	88.06	40.3	2.21
1950: January	81.54	41.6	1.96	76.64	43.3	1.77	83.28	44.3	1.88	77.68	44.9	1.73	92.02	43.2	2.13	88.62	40.1	2.21
February	80.16	40.9	1.96	76.64	43.3	1.77	82.40	43.6	1.89	77.26	44.4	1.74	91.16	42.4	2.15	89.42	40.1	2.23
March	80.58	42.1	1.96	75.16	43.7	1.72	82.80	42.9	1.93	77.25	43.4	1.78	91.15	42.2	2.17	90.98	40.8	2.22
April	83.36	42.1	1.98	81.87	47.6	1.72	84.28	43.0	1.96	77.94	43.3	1.80	93.50	42.5	2.20	90.58	40.8	2.23
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued						Products of petroleum and coal						Rubber products					
	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products		
1947: Average	\$58.85	38.9	\$1.77	\$55.91	41.7	\$2.30	\$108.39	40.9	\$2.65	\$112.88	40.9	\$2.76	\$36.00	41.2	\$2.33	\$91.53	40.8	\$2.26
1948: Average	72.73	39.1	1.86	100.02	41.5	2.41	110.97	40.5	2.74	114.90	40.6	2.83	97.28	40.2	2.42	92.59	39.4	2.35
April	72.52	39.2	1.85	98.28	41.1	2.39	110.97	40.5	2.74	115.59	40.7	2.84	94.96	39.9	2.39	85.88	37.6	2.29
May	72.73	39.1	1.86	98.71	41.3	2.39	110.16	40.5	2.72	113.65	40.3	2.82	98.23	41.1	2.39	87.96	38.2	2.30
June	72.15	39.0	1.85	100.74	41.8	2.41	111.93	41.0	2.73	115.75	40.9	2.83	98.71	41.3	2.39	91.10	39.1	2.33
July	71.04	38.4	1.85	95.87	40.9	2.41	113.16	41.0	2.76	117.26	41.0	2.86	99.46	41.1	2.42	91.89	39.1	2.38
August	71.81	38.4	1.87	101.09	41.6	2.43	110.29	40.4	2.73	113.08	40.1	2.82	100.85	41.5	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.39
September	73.12	39.1	1.87	100.60	41.4	2.43	112.33	40.7	2.76	116.00	40.7	2.85	101.02	40.9	2.47	97.51	40.8	2.39
October	75.01	39.9	1.88	100.86	41.0	2.46	110.15	40.2	2.74	113.48	40.1	2.83	98.98	40.4	2.47	97.27	40.7	2.39
November	74.64	39.7	1.88	103.91	41.9	2.48	112.45	40.6	2.77	116.28	40.8	2.85	99.60	40.0	2.49	98.09	40.7	2.41
December	75.03	39.6	1.90	102.51	41.5	2.47	111.35	40.2	2.77	114.86	40.3	2.85	99.60	40.0	2.49	102.65	41.9	2.45
1950: January	71.63	37.9	1.89	104.08	41.8	2.49	113.70	40.9	2.78	117.55	41.1	2.86	101.71	40.2	2.53	100.28	41.1	2.44
February	70.87	37.3	1.90	104.83	41.6	2.52	114.86	40.3	2.85	119.77	40.6	2.95	99.04	39.3	2.52	101.09	41.6	2.43
March	75.84	39.5	1.92	104.50	41.8	2.50	118.24	41.2	2.87	121.18	40.8	2.97	108.46	42.7	2.54	103.74	42.0	2.47
April	75.83	39.7	1.91	103.41	41.2	2.51	117.91	40.8	2.89	122.29	40.9	2.99	103.79	40.7	2.55	100.91	41.7	2.42
	Rubber products—Continued						Leather and leather products											
	Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing		
1947: Average	\$106.52	40.8	\$2.63	\$73.47	39.8	\$1.86	\$32.62	40.7	\$2.63	\$57.60	37.4	\$1.54	\$76.64	39.3	\$1.95	\$77.27	41.1	\$1.88
1948: Average	106.04	38.7	2.74	76.62	39.7	1.93	84.59	39.9	2.12	57.78	36.8	1.57	73.99	39.0	2.01	78.62	39.7	1.93
April	95.67	36.1	2.65	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	53.54	34.1	1.57	74.65	37.7	1.98	69.19	37.0	1.87
May	99.48	37.4	2.66	75.85	39.3	1.93	80.29	38.6	2.08	55.42	35.3	1.57	75.82	38.1	1.99	70.87	37.3	1.90
June	103.63	38.1	2.72	77.20	40.0	1.93	83.77	39.7	2.11	57.46	36.6	1.57	78.98	39.1	2.02	73.73	38.2	1.93
July	106.59	38.9	2.74	75.28	39.4	1.91	82.92	39.3	2.11	57.97	37.4	1.55	76.40	38.2	2.00	74.31	38.5	1.94
August	113.96	40.7	2.80	77.18	40.2	1.92	86.24	40.3	2.14	58.19	37.3	1.56	78.19	38.9	2.01	76.82	39.6	1.94
September	113.40	40.5	2.80	76.62	39.7	1.93	89.21	41.3	2.16	57.99	36.7	1.58	79.79	39.5	2.02	78.21	39.5	1.98
October	113.24	40.3	2.81	77.01	39.9	1.93	88.78	41.1	2.16	58.46	37.0	1.58	79.58	39.2	2.03	80.54	41.3	1.95
November	115.75	40.9	2.83	77.22	39.6	1.95	88.54	40.8	2.17	59.63	37.5	1.59	81.19	39.8	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96
December	121.40	42.3	2.87	78.01	39.8	1.96	92.60	41.9	2.21	61.22	38.5	1.60	83.03	40.5	2.05	79.65	41.7	1.91
1950: January	117.55	41.1	2.86	78.20	39.9	1.96	91.27	41.3	2.21	62.56	39.1	1.60	81.39	39.7	2.05	78.69	41.2	1.91
February	118.96	41.6	2.86	80.59	40.7	1.98	91.69	41.8	2.20	62.08	38.8	1.60	80.58	39.5	2.04	78.76	39.4	1.90
March	122.96	42.4	2.89	79.79	40.3	1.98	90.02	41.9	2.22	60.80	38.0	1.60	80.77	39.4	2.05	82.96	43.0	1.92
April	122.92	42.7	2.88	79.58	40.6	1.96	89.62	41.3	2.17	59.57	37.0	1.61	81.58	39.6	2.06	82.56	43.0	1.93

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Nondurable goods—Continued															Transportation		
	Leather and leather products—Continued															Class I railroads ²		
	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods					
1957: Average	\$55.42	37.7	\$1.47	\$55.13	37.0	\$1.49	\$52.43	38.3	\$1.63	\$53.68	37.8	\$1.42	\$19.59	38.2	\$1.37	\$94.24	41.7	\$2.25
1958: Average	56.02	37.1	1.51	54.87	36.1	1.52	63.46	38.0	1.67	55.54	38.3	1.45	50.40	36.0	1.40	101.50	41.6	2.40
April	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.68	32.9	1.51	62.33	37.1	1.68	52.49	38.2	1.45	50.34	35.7	1.41	98.95	41.4	2.39
May	54.96	36.4	1.61	51.94	34.4	1.61	63.25	38.1	1.66	52.13	36.2	1.44	49.98	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2	2.43
June	57.15	38.1	1.50	54.36	36.0	1.51	63.91	38.5	1.66	53.36	36.8	1.45	50.04	36.0	1.39	101.19	41.3	2.45
July	56.85	37.9	1.50	55.80	37.2	1.50	66.06	39.1	1.69	53.42	37.1	1.44	50.26	36.8	1.40	103.26	42.5	2.43
August	55.35	36.9	1.50	55.57	36.8	1.51	66.07	39.8	1.66	55.30	38.4	1.44	50.40	36.0	1.40	100.94	41.2	2.45
September	54.45	36.3	1.50	54.93	35.9	1.53	66.57	40.1	1.66	54.96	37.9	1.45	49.62	35.7	1.39	103.39	42.2	2.45
October	54.05	36.7	1.50	55.08	36.0	1.53	65.01	39.4	1.65	55.58	40.4	1.45	50.57	36.6	1.39	103.52	42.6	2.43
November	57.22	37.4	1.53	56.21	36.5	1.54	65.19	39.4	1.68	56.42	40.7	1.46	51.01	36.7	1.39	104.19	40.7	2.56
December	56.04	39.1	1.51	58.07	38.1	1.54	66.08	39.1	1.69	56.30	39.1	1.44	51.71	37.2	1.41	107.55	42.6	2.52
1959: January	58.98	38.8	1.52	60.76	39.2	1.55	63.58	37.4	1.70	56.02	38.9	1.44	51.89	36.8	1.41	105.66	41.6	2.54
February	58.52	38.5	1.52	60.37	38.7	1.56	63.92	37.6	1.70	58.25	39.9	1.46	51.10	36.5	1.40	109.39	42.4	2.58
March	56.47	37.4	1.51	58.81	37.7	1.56	64.18	38.2	1.68	56.26	38.8	1.45	51.85	37.3	1.39	105.00	41.5	2.53
April	56.24	37.0	1.52	56.63	36.3	1.56	65.02	38.7	1.68	54.96	37.0	1.45	51.57	37.1	1.39			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Transportation—Con.			Communication										Other public utilities					
	Local railroads and bus lines		Telephone		Switchboard operating employees ³		Line construction employees ⁴		Telegraph ⁵		Total: Gas and electric utilities							
1957: Average	\$88.66	43.2	\$2.05	\$76.05	39.0	\$1.95	\$72.70	37.1	\$1.60	\$102.48	42.7	\$2.40	\$77.36	41.8	\$2.09	\$95.30	40.9	\$2.33
1958: Average	90.52	42.7	2.12	78.72	38.4	2.05	64.24	36.5	1.76	105.00	41.5	2.53	90.06	41.5	2.17	100.37	40.8	2.46
April	90.10	42.7	2.11	76.53	37.7	2.03	61.42	35.3	1.74	101.84	40.9	2.49	87.35	41.4	2.11	99.55	40.8	2.44
May	90.30	43.0	2.10	77.11	37.8	2.04	63.01	35.6	1.77	101.78	40.7	2.50	89.04	42.0	2.12	98.42	40.5	2.48
June	91.16	43.0	2.12	78.31	38.2	2.05	63.35	36.2	1.75	104.90	41.3	2.54	91.34	41.9	2.18	100.12	40.7	2.46
July	91.88	42.9	2.13	79.31	38.5	2.06	63.88	36.5	1.75	107.01	41.8	2.56	91.76	41.9	2.19	100.12	40.7	2.46
August	90.95	42.9	2.12	79.90	38.6	2.07	64.72	36.8	1.76	106.91	41.5	2.57	91.78	42.1	2.18	101.02	40.9	2.47
September	90.74	42.4	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	66.20	37.4	1.77	108.10	41.9	2.58	93.63	41.8	2.24	101.84	40.9	2.49
October	90.53	42.5	2.13	81.51	39.0	2.09	67.30	37.6	1.79	107.84	41.8	2.58	93.41	41.7	2.24	102.65	40.9	2.51
November	91.16	42.8	2.14	82.97	39.7	2.09	69.38	39.2	1.77	109.30	42.2	2.59	92.51	41.3	2.24	103.67	41.1	2.52
December	92.66	42.9	2.16	81.06	38.6	2.10	64.79	36.4	1.78	109.72	42.2	2.60	93.18	41.6	2.24	103.57	41.1	2.52
1959: January	92.44	42.6	2.17	80.81	38.3	2.11	63.90	35.9	1.78	107.38	41.3	2.60	93.98	41.4	2.27	103.32	41.0	2.53
February	92.65	42.5	2.18	82.47	38.9	2.12	66.96	37.2	1.80	109.52	41.8	2.62	93.98	41.4	2.27	103.89	40.9	2.54
March	92.67	42.6	2.18	81.79	38.4	2.13	65.88	36.4	1.81	108.88	41.4	2.63	93.98	41.4	2.27	104.04	40.8	2.54
April	93.95	42.9	2.19	88.38	38.3	2.14	65.70	36.3	1.81	110.12	41.4	2.66	94.21	41.5	2.27	103.53	40.6	2.55
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Other public utilities—Continued										Wholesale and retail trade								
										Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
	Electric light and power utilities		Gas utilities		Electric light and gas utilities combined					Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)								
1957: Average	\$97.06	41.3	\$2.35	\$90.13	40.6	\$2.22	\$97.10	40.8	\$2.38	\$54.42	40.2	\$2.10	\$72.48	38.1	\$1.64	\$14.85	34.5	\$1.30
1958: Average	101.43	40.9	2.48	94.53	40.7	2.33	103.63	40.8	2.54	57.02	40.1	2.17	64.77	38.1	1.70	46.85	34.7	1.35
April	100.45	41.0	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	103.48	40.9	2.55	55.14	39.6	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.83	34.2	1.34
May	99.72	40.7	2.45	92.23	40.1	2.30	102.97	40.7	2.53	58.40	40.0	2.16	63.85	37.8	1.69	46.31	34.3	1.35
June	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.67	40.2	2.33	103.63	40.8	2.54	57.42	40.1	2.18	64.94	38.2	1.70	47.68	34.8	1.37
July	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.90	40.3	2.33	103.38	40.7	2.54	58.26	40.3	2.19	66.15	38.7	1.71	48.22	35.2	1.37
August	102.59	41.2	2.49	94.60	40.6	2.33	103.94	40.6	2.56	57.64	40.2	2.18	66.18	38.7	1.71	47.52	35.2	1.35
September	102.66	40.9	2.51	96.12	40.9	2.35	103.93	40.9	2.59	58.66	40.3	2.20	64.98	38.0	1.71	46.92	34.5	1.36
October	103.22	40.8	2.53	97.41	41.1	2.37	104.49	40.8	2.61	57.85	40.3	2.18	64.81	37.9	1.71	46.65	34.5	1.36
November	103.73	41.0	2.53	98.71	41.3	2.39	107.01	41.0	2.61	58.22	40.1	2.20	64.47	37.7	1.71	45.90	34.0	1.35
December	103.89	40.9	2.54	98.06	41.2	2.38	108.47	41.4	2.62	58.48	40.4	2.19	64.68	38.5	1.68	48.68	36.6	1.33
1959: January	103.63	40.8	2.54	98.06	41.2	2.38	107.83	41.0	2.63	58.44	40.2	2.20	66.29	38.1	1.74	48.23	34.7	1.39
February	104.70	40.9	2.56	97.27	40.7	2.39	108.50	41.1	2.64	58.00	40.0	2.20	65.95	37.9	1.74	47.13	34.4	1.37
March	104.86	40.8	2.57	96.80	40.5	2.39	108.92	41.1	2.65	59.24	40.2	2.22	65.95	37.9	1.74	47.40	34.6	1.37
April	104.86	40.8	2.57	95.84	40.1	2.39	107.86	40.7	2.65	59.02	40.1	2.22	66.33	37.9	1.75	47.47	34.6	1.38
Other retail trade																		
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliances stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
1957: Average	\$30.36	34.9	\$1.44	\$35.50	36.8	\$1.78	\$33.22	43.8	\$1.90	\$19.13	34.6	\$1.42	\$71.23	41.9	\$1.70	\$74.09	42.2	\$1.77
1958: Average	32.60	35.3	1.49	37.52	38.3	1.86	33.22	43.6	1.90	20.08	34.8	1.46	72.31	41.8	1.73	77.04	42.1	1.83
April	31.50	34.8	1.48	36.23	36.5	1.85	31.72	43.7	1.87	20.08	34.3	1.45	68.97	41.8	1.65	75.30	41.6	1.81
May	32.15	35.0	1.49	36.42	35.9	1.85	33.66	43.8	1.91	20.72	34.6	1.47	70.98	42.0	1.69	77.83	42.3	1.84
June	33.61	35.5	1.51	38.08	36.6	1.86	34.10	43.8	1.92	21.01	34.7	1.47	72.07	41.9	1.72	77.35	42.5	1.82
July	33.91	35.7	1.51	39.06	37.4	1.86	34.53	43.8	1.93	21.25	35.1	1.46	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.96	42.6	1.83
August	33.25	35.5	1.50	39.38	37.3	1.85	34.73	43.9	1.93	20.69	35.2	1.44	73.57	41.8	1.76	78.94	42.9	1.84
September	32.65	35.1	1.50	38.44	36.0	1.87	33.47	43.7	1.91	20.80	34.6	1.47	72.98	41.7	1.75	79.18	42.8	1.85
October	32.50	35.0	1.50	38.42	36.2	1.89	33.22	43.8	1.91	20.91	34.4	1.48	73.01	41.7	1.77	79.24	42.6	1.86
November	31.41	34.5	1.49	38.97	36.3	1.90	33.90	43.7	1.92	20.76	34.3	1.48	74.85	41.6	1.78	77.70	42.0	1.85
December	33.13	37.5	1.47	38.24	38.3	1.88	35.36	44.0	1.94	22.08	35.8	1.48	76.38	42.2	1.81	78.49	41.8	1.83
1959: January	34.01	37.3	1.53	38.43	38.4	1.88	37.07	44.2	1.97	22.04	34.7	1.51	75.75	41.2	1.79	78.78	41.5	1.83
February	33.70	34.9	1.51	38.38	36.4	1.91	36.04	43.9	1.96	21.41	34.5	1.49	72.92	41.2	1.77	78.41	41.3	1.84
March	33.15	35.2	1.51	38.97	36.3	1.90	36.72	43.8	1.98	49.88	33.7	1.48	72.51	41.2	1.76	78.12	42.0	1.86
April	33.55	35.0	1.53	38.95	36.1	1.91	38.64	44.1	2.01	51.26	34.4	1.49	73.93	41.3	1.79	79.20	42.4	1.87

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹			Service and miscellaneous										
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹	Personal services									Motion picture production and distribution
					Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants						
1957: Average.....	\$64.21	\$98.77	\$80.73	\$43.52	40.3	\$1.08	\$43.27	39.7	\$1.09	\$50.57	38.9	\$1.30	\$99.49	
1958: Average.....	65.88	106.88	82.97	45.20	40.0	1.13	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.82	38.5	1.32	98.65	
April.....	65.60	98.64	82.38	44.29	39.9	1.11	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.70	38.7	1.31	95.43	
May.....	68.72	103.60	82.59	44.80	40.0	1.12	44.75	39.6	1.13	52.40	39.7	1.32	96.56	
June.....	65.56	105.42	82.86	45.31	40.1	1.13	45.37	39.8	1.14	53.47	39.9	1.34	98.55	
July.....	65.93	106.21	83.00	45.60	40.0	1.14	45.26	39.7	1.14	51.07	38.4	1.33	97.10	
August.....	65.80	107.55	83.49	44.91	40.1	1.12	44.80	39.3	1.14	49.48	37.2	1.33	97.67	
September.....	65.98	108.04	83.19	45.09	39.9	1.13	44.80	39.3	1.14	51.34	38.6	1.33	100.62	
October.....	66.24	115.41	82.97	45.55	40.4	1.13	44.92	39.4	1.14	52.80	39.4	1.34	102.32	
November.....	66.54	121.46	83.45	45.49	39.9	1.14	44.23	38.8	1.14	51.86	38.7	1.34	101.44	
December.....	66.45	123.49	84.56	45.40	40.0	1.16	44.69	39.2	1.14	51.32	38.3	1.34	104.29	
1959: January.....	66.71	122.71	84.59	45.66	39.7	1.15	45.20	39.3	1.15	51.98	38.5	1.35	101.29	
February.....	66.97	124.46	84.95	46.28	39.9	1.16	44.85	39.0	1.15	50.49	37.4	1.35	103.23	
March.....	67.37	124.67	85.37	46.12	40.1	1.15	45.70	39.4	1.16	51.82	38.1	1.36	105.12	
April.....	67.15	129.42	85.27	46.52	40.1	1.16	46.28	39.9	1.16	53.58	39.4	1.36	105.22	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

In addition, hours and earnings data for anthracite mining have been revised from January 1953 and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to August 1958.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants data, refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, to nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.

Data for the latest month are preliminary.

² Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ Averages shown for 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁴ Data beginning with January 1958 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁵ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁹ A average weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available.

¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 5).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Item	1959					1958								Annual average	
	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1958	1947
Manufacturing															
Gross average weekly earnings:															
Current dollars.....	\$89.87	\$89.24	\$88.00	\$87.38	\$88.04	\$86.58	\$85.17	\$85.39	\$84.35	\$83.50	\$83.10	\$82.04	\$80.81	\$83.50	\$82.39
1947-49 dollars.....	72.53	72.14	71.14	70.68	71.17	69.88	68.85	69.03	68.19	67.39	67.18	66.38	65.43	67.61	68.54
Net spendable average weekly earnings:															
Worker with no dependents:															
Current dollars.....	73.14	72.65	71.69	71.20	72.10	70.93	69.80	69.97	69.14	68.46	68.14	67.29	66.30	68.46	67.57
1947-49 dollars.....	59.03	58.73	57.95	57.51	58.29	57.23	56.43	56.56	55.89	55.25	55.08	54.44	53.68	55.43	56.21
Worker with 3 dependents:															
Current dollars.....	80.58	80.18	79.19	78.70	79.60	78.41	77.25	77.43	76.58	75.88	75.55	74.68	73.67	75.88	74.97
1947-49 dollars.....	65.12	64.82	64.02	63.57	64.35	63.28	62.45	62.59	61.91	61.25	61.08	60.42	59.65	61.44	62.37

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have been computed for 2 types of income receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income receivers.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing without direct regard to marital status, family composition, or other sources of income.

Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

² Preliminary

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1959					1958								Annual average	
	May ²	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957
Total.....	102.4	99.9	97.5	94.4	94.8	96.7	98.6	97.8	99.6	97.3	95.8	93.9	90.9	94.3	105.6
Mining.....	99.1	96.5	95.6	96.0	97.7	96.5	98.4	98.0	98.3	97.4	98.1	98.7	95.1	97.9	81.4
Contract construction.....	130.4	119.2	103.7	92.0	99.7	105.7	123.8	135.3	136.1	137.9	132.1	128.1	122.7	118.2	127.3
Manufacturing.....	100.6	99.4	98.7	96.6	95.9	97.3	96.9	94.6	96.5	93.5	90.2	90.6	88.1	92.6	104.1
Durable goods.....	109.0	107.1	105.3	102.1	101.4	102.3	101.2	96.0	98.6	94.0	92.0	93.7	91.3	95.9	112.9
Ordinance and accessories.....	324.2	323.9	326.3	320.2	327.4	330.1	317.6	297.0	305.0	293.5	296.1	300.9	297.9	303.0	339.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	79.9	75.3	73.6	69.3	70.9	74.5	76.3	80.0	79.8	77.4	73.6	76.7	70.3	72.7	76.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	104.0	105.0	105.7	105.4	104.2	105.3	106.3	108.4	105.1	100.7	91.9	92.1	88.7	97.2	103.9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	106.9	104.1	100.3	94.5	93.6	96.4	98.6	97.9	101.9	99.3	95.6	94.9	91.0	94.7	104.5
Primary metal industries.....	106.7	105.1	102.3	97.4	93.9	92.4	90.0	86.2	86.3	81.9	80.6	81.1	77.1	83.7	105.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	111.3	109.7	107.6	104.9	105.5	107.9	107.2	102.5	107.0	101.3	97.3	98.3	94.6	101.1	115.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	103.4	101.0	99.3	96.1	92.9	91.1	87.9	85.6	86.9	83.2	84.3	86.7	87.6	88.9	111.0
Electrical machinery.....	127.8	125.7	125.5	124.6	124.6	124.9	124.7	116.1	120.0	113.6	109.0	110.6	106.1	115.9	134.0
Transportation equipment.....	129.5	126.0	124.5	121.0	123.6	125.7	121.5	99.1	108.7	103.2	105.9	107.7	107.1	111.6	139.6
Instruments and related products.....	114.1	113.1	112.5	111.0	109.7	110.3	109.6	107.9	106.5	102.0	100.2	101.9	101.3	105.4	117.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	98.5	96.9	95.5	93.7	91.0	94.4	96.3	100.9	96.9	93.6	88.0	90.9	88.3	92.7	101.2
Nondurable goods.....	90.6	90.2	90.8	90.0	89.4	91.2	91.7	92.6	94.0	92.8	88.0	87.0	84.3	88.7	93.7
Food and kindred products.....	80.0	77.0	76.0	75.5	76.9	82.2	86.2	91.4	95.1	97.0	89.2	84.7	78.7	84.3	98.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	67.1	65.6	68.1	73.0	76.0	82.7	82.7	92.1	95.8	84.1	68.3	69.1	67.1	77.7	80.8
Textile-mill products.....	74.3	73.9	73.7	72.9	71.7	73.0	73.7	72.9	71.8	70.6	67.5	68.0	63.3	69.2	74.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	101.7	102.9	105.4	105.3	100.8	101.3	100.5	100.7	101.2	101.1	94.1	92.4	91.3	96.8	102.0
Paper and allied products.....	111.5	110.6	110.5	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.0	112.2	110.3	105.8	106.4	104.0	108.0	113.9
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	111.6	111.5	111.4	109.3	109.0	111.5	109.7	110.2	110.0	108.5	106.6	107.6	107.3	109.0	112.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	105.0	105.6	103.0	101.0	100.3	100.7	100.3	100.3	96.2	97.2	95.7	97.2	98.6	99.2	106.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	86.7	86.6	87.2	80.2	83.7	82.4	83.9	81.6	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.8	84.5	84.2	91.1
Rubber products.....	93.5	93.5	106.2	104.0	102.8	104.3	100.0	96.4	96.2	92.1	86.1	86.3	82.7	92.0	104.8
Leather and leather products.....	87.4	88.2	92.8	95.1	94.9	93.3	89.5	85.9	86.8	88.8	87.2	84.8	78.3	86.0	90.8

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1959					1958								Annual average	
	May ²	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957
Mining.....	106.3	105.3	106.2	108.0	109.4	106.8	105.0	105.5	103.6	101.8	106.2	99.0	104.9	104.9	124.3
Contract construction.....	205.6	179.9	160.5	174.7	184.4	212.2	231.4	232.9	232.8	223.1	213.3	205.1	200.5	207.1	207.1
Manufacturing.....	169.2	167.0	165.1	160.4	158.2	160.4	158.4	152.5	155.7	150.0	144.8	144.9	140.9	148.7	162.7

¹ See footnote 1, table C-3.² Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-5. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹
	Durable goods																	
	Total: Manu- facturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products			
1937: Average.....	\$2.07	\$1.01	\$2.20	\$2.14	\$7.34	\$2.28	\$1.81	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.70	\$2.05	\$1.98	\$2.50	\$2.44	\$1.18	\$2.11		
1938: Average.....	2.13	2.08	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.89	1.82	1.78	1.73	2.12	2.04	2.65	2.61	2.27	2.21		
April.....	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.46	2.40	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.58	2.54	2.24	2.20		
May.....	2.12	2.07	2.26	2.21	2.46	2.41	1.88	1.82	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.02	2.58	2.55	2.25	2.21		
June.....	2.12	2.07	2.27	2.22	2.48	2.43	1.88	1.81	1.78	1.74	2.10	2.03	2.61	2.57	2.27	2.21		
July.....	2.13	2.08	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.89	1.81	1.77	1.73	2.11	2.04	2.68	2.64	2.28	2.22		
August.....	2.13	2.07	2.29	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.91	1.83	1.78	1.73	2.13	2.05	2.70	2.65	2.29	2.23		
September.....	2.14	2.08	2.30	2.24	2.50	2.43	1.94	1.86	1.80	1.73	2.16	2.07	2.73	2.67	2.29	2.22		
October.....	2.14	2.08	2.29	2.23	2.50	2.44	1.95	1.87	1.79	1.73	2.11	2.03	2.74	2.68	2.28	2.21		
November.....	2.17	2.11	2.34	2.26	2.51	2.44	1.93	1.85	1.79	1.73	2.14	2.06	2.75	2.69	2.32	2.24		
December.....	2.19	2.12	2.36	2.28	2.54	2.48	1.92	1.86	1.80	1.73	2.16	2.08	2.75	2.68	2.33	2.26		
1939: January.....	2.19	2.13	2.35	2.29	2.53	2.47	1.89	1.83	1.80	1.74	2.16	2.09	2.77	2.70	2.32	2.26		
February.....	2.20	2.13	2.36	2.29	2.52	2.47	1.88	1.81	1.79	1.74	2.17	2.10	2.79	2.71	2.33	2.27		
March.....	2.22	2.15	2.38	2.31	2.52	2.46	1.91	1.84	1.81	1.75	2.20	2.12	2.82	2.73	2.35	2.28		
April ¹	2.23	2.16	2.39	2.31	2.53	2.47	1.94	1.86	1.81	1.76	2.21	2.12	2.83	2.74	2.35	2.28		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Nondurable goods																		
Machinery (except elec- trical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kin- dred products		Tobacco manu- factures				
1937: Average.....	\$2.30	\$2.23	\$2.07	\$2.02	\$2.41	\$2.35	\$2.11	\$2.06	\$1.81	\$1.76	\$1.88	\$1.83	\$1.93	\$1.86	\$1.52	\$1.50		
1938: Average.....	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.11	2.53	2.47	2.19	2.15	1.85	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.94	1.60	1.57		
April.....	2.36	2.32	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.44	2.17	2.14	1.85	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.65	1.62		
May.....	2.37	2.33	2.14	2.12	2.49	2.45	2.18	2.13	1.84	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.66	1.63		
June.....	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.50	2.46	2.19	2.16	1.85	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.94	1.67	1.63		
July.....	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.53	2.48	2.20	2.17	1.84	1.80	1.94	1.89	1.99	1.92	1.66	1.63		
August.....	2.38	2.33	2.14	2.10	2.55	2.48	2.21	2.17	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.88	1.97	1.89	1.69	1.65		
September.....	2.39	2.34	2.16	2.10	2.55	2.49	2.22	2.17	1.85	1.79	1.95	1.89	1.99	1.91	1.50	1.48		
October.....	2.39	2.34	2.15	2.10	2.55	2.48	2.21	2.17	1.85	1.79	1.95	1.89	2.00	1.93	1.52	1.50		
November.....	2.43	2.36	2.19	2.13	2.63	2.53	2.23	2.17	1.86	1.81	1.96	1.90	2.04	1.96	1.60	1.58		
December.....	2.44	2.37	2.20	2.14	2.66	2.54	2.24	2.18	1.88	1.82	1.97	1.91	2.06	1.98	1.65	1.62		
1939: January.....	2.44	2.38	2.20	2.15	2.62	2.55	2.24	2.19	1.89	1.84	1.98	1.92	2.09	2.02	1.64	1.62		
February.....	2.46	2.39	2.21	2.15	2.62	2.55	2.25	2.20	1.88	1.83	1.98	1.92	2.09	2.02	1.65	1.63		
March.....	2.48	2.40	2.21	2.16	2.63	2.55	2.26	2.21	1.89	1.84	2.00	1.93	2.10	2.03	1.69	1.67		
April ¹	2.49	2.40	2.21	2.16	2.63	2.55	2.26	2.20	1.90	1.84	2.00	1.93	2.10	2.03	1.72	1.70		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, pub- lishing, and al- lied industries ¹		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber prod- ucts		Leather and leather prod- ucts				
1937: Average.....	\$1.50	\$1.46	\$1.49	\$1.47	\$2.04	\$1.94	\$2.50	-----	\$2.22	\$2.16	\$2.65	\$2.59	\$2.26	\$2.18	\$1.54	\$1.52		
1938: Average.....	1.51	1.47	1.51	1.49	2.12	2.02	2.59	-----	2.31	2.26	2.74	2.69	2.35	2.28	1.57	1.55		
April.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.10	2.01	2.58	-----	2.27	2.22	2.74	2.69	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.56		
May.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.10	2.01	2.58	-----	2.29	2.24	2.72	2.67	2.30	2.25	1.57	1.55		
June.....	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.11	2.02	2.59	-----	2.31	2.26	2.73	2.68	2.33	2.26	1.57	1.55		
July.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.12	2.03	2.59	-----	2.33	2.28	2.76	2.70	2.35	2.28	1.55	1.53		
August.....	1.51	1.46	1.52	1.49	2.13	2.03	2.60	-----	2.34	2.28	2.73	2.67	2.39	2.30	1.56	1.54		
September.....	1.51	1.47	1.53	1.50	2.14	2.03	2.62	-----	2.34	2.28	2.76	2.70	2.39	2.31	1.58	1.56		
October.....	1.52	1.47	1.53	1.50	2.14	2.03	2.63	-----	2.34	2.27	2.74	2.69	2.39	2.31	1.58	1.55		
November.....	1.52	1.47	1.52	1.49	2.14	2.04	2.63	-----	2.35	2.29	2.77	2.72	2.41	2.33	1.59	1.58		
December.....	1.52	1.47	1.52	1.49	2.15	2.05	2.65	-----	2.36	2.30	2.77	2.72	2.45	2.34	1.59	1.56		
1939: January.....	1.53	1.48	1.53	1.51	2.16	2.06	2.63	-----	2.36	2.30	2.78	2.73	2.44	2.35	1.60	1.56		
February.....	1.53	1.48	1.53	1.50	2.17	2.06	2.65	-----	2.37	2.30	2.85	2.81	2.43	2.33	1.60	1.57		
March.....	1.57	1.51	1.53	1.50	2.17	2.06	2.68	-----	2.37	2.30	2.87	2.80	2.47	2.35	1.60	1.57		
April ¹	1.57	1.52	1.52	1.49	2.18	2.07	2.67	-----	2.36	2.29	2.89	2.82	2.42	2.32	1.61	1.58		

TABLE C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross Over-time 1		Gross Over-time 2		Gross Over-time 3		Gross Over-time 4		Gross Over-time 5		Gross Over-time 6		Gross Over-time 7		Gross Over-time 8		Gross Over-time 9		Gross Over-time 10	
	Total manu- facturing	Durable goods																		
		Total: Durable goods		Ordinance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except fur- niture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products						
1957: Average.....	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	2.0	39.8	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.5	3.1	39.5	2.0	38.9	2.8				
1958: Average.....	39.2	2.0	39.5	1.9	40.9	2.0	39.9	2.9	39.5	2.1	40.0	2.8	38.1	1.3	40.0	2.1				
April.....	38.3	1.5	38.8	1.4	40.7	1.9	38.8	2.3	38.0	1.3	38.0	2.2	35.9	1.0	38.9	1.5				
May.....	38.7	1.7	39.1	1.5	40.6	1.8	39.6	2.6	37.6	1.3	38.7	2.6	37.3	.9	39.4	1.7				
June.....	39.2	1.9	39.6	1.7	40.7	1.5	40.5	2.9	38.8	1.7	40.3	2.8	38.3	1.3	40.0	2.0				
July.....	39.2	1.9	39.4	1.8	40.7	1.9	39.3	2.7	38.9	1.9	40.0	3.0	38.4	1.3	40.0	2.0				
August.....	39.6	2.3	39.8	2.1	40.6	2.1	40.7	3.5	40.5	2.6	40.8	3.2	38.5	1.4	40.4	2.5				
September.....	39.9	2.4	40.2	2.3	41.2	2.4	41.3	3.7	41.0	3.0	41.1	3.4	39.1	1.7	41.0	2.6				
October.....	39.8	2.4	40.1	2.4	41.2	2.2	41.1	2.5	41.0	3.0	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.6	40.8	2.7				
November.....	39.9	2.6	40.3	2.6	41.1	2.3	40.3	3.4	40.8	2.7	40.9	3.3	39.3	1.8	40.8	2.6				
December.....	40.2	2.6	40.8	2.7	41.9	2.2	40.3	3.0	41.2	3.1	40.4	3.0	39.5	2.0	41.2	2.8				
1959: January.....	39.9	2.3	40.4	2.3	41.5	2.1	39.6	2.9	40.3	2.6	40.2	2.8	40.0	2.1	40.5	2.2				
February.....	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.4	41.1	1.8	39.5	3.0	40.4	2.5	40.4	2.9	40.4	2.3	40.4	2.3				
March.....	40.2	2.6	40.8	2.6	41.3	2.0	40.7	3.3	40.4	2.6	41.0	3.2	40.9	2.5	40.8	2.5				
April 1.....	40.3	2.6	40.9	2.7	41.0	2.0	40.8	3.4	40.1	2.3	41.3	3.6	41.3	2.7	41.1	2.7				
Durable goods—Continued																				
Nondurable goods																				
Machinery (except elec- trical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kin- dred products		Tobacco manu- factures						
1957: Average.....	41.0	2.6	40.1	1.9	40.4	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.9	2.3	39.1	2.4	40.5	3.1	38.6	1.3				
1958: Average.....	39.6	1.7	39.6	1.5	39.8	1.9	39.9	1.5	39.6	2.1	38.8	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.3				
April.....	39.3	1.5	39.9	.9	39.3	1.2	39.5	1.1	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.7	2.6	38.0	1.3				
May.....	39.4	1.5	39.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.2	1.1	39.1	1.7	38.1	1.9	40.2	2.6	38.7	1.6				
June.....	39.6	1.6	39.6	1.2	39.8	1.5	39.8	1.4	39.5	1.9	38.7	2.1	40.7	3.1	39.7	1.8				
July.....	39.4	1.5	39.3	1.3	39.6	1.5	39.7	1.3	39.2	1.7	39.0	2.2	41.2	3.2	39.6	1.7				
August.....	39.4	1.5	39.7	1.6	40.0	2.1	39.8	1.5	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.4	41.4	3.2	39.6	1.6				
September.....	40.0	1.8	40.4	2.2	39.6	2.0	40.3	1.8	40.1	2.4	39.5	2.6	41.6	3.5	40.1	1.3				
October.....	39.5	1.8	39.9	2.0	40.0	2.5	40.4	1.8	40.3	2.6	39.4	2.5	40.9	3.2	39.6	1.0				
November.....	39.9	2.1	40.6	2.2	40.6	3.3	40.7	2.0	40.4	2.6	39.4	2.5	41.0	3.4	39.2	1.3				
December.....	40.6	2.2	40.6	2.3	41.7	3.8	40.9	2.1	40.4	2.7	39.6	2.6	41.0	3.2	40.1	1.9				
1959: January.....	40.7	2.2	40.4	2.0	40.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.1	2.4	39.3	2.4	40.5	3.0	38.8	.9				
February.....	40.3	2.4	40.2	2.1	40.3	2.3	40.5	1.9	40.1	2.3	39.4	2.4	40.0	2.9	38.5	.7				
March.....	41.3	2.7	40.3	2.0	40.7	2.5	40.5	1.9	40.0	2.4	39.5	2.6	40.2	2.8	38.1	.9				
April 1.....	41.4	2.8	40.2	1.9	41.0	2.6	40.7	2.0	40.2	2.4	39.5	2.5	40.2	2.8	37.8	.9				
Nondurable goods—Continued																				
Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, pub- lishing, and al- lied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber prod- ucts		Leather and leather prod- ucts						
1957: Average.....	38.9	2.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.5	3.0	41.2	2.3	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.8	37.4	1.3				
1958: Average.....	38.6	2.1	35.4	1.1	41.9	3.9	37.8	2.5	40.9	2.0	40.5	1.5	39.4	2.3	36.8	1.1				
April.....	36.6	1.4	34.5	.8	41.0	3.2	37.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.5	1.5	37.5	1.2	34.1	.6				
May.....	37.3	1.5	34.8	.8	41.0	3.4	37.6	2.2	40.8	1.9	40.5	1.6	38.2	1.5	35.3	.8				
June.....	38.4	1.9	35.0	.8	41.8	3.8	37.6	2.2	41.1	2.0	41.0	1.6	39.1	2.4	36.6	.9				
July.....	38.6	2.0	35.6	1.0	41.9	3.9	37.6	2.2	40.8	2.0	41.0	1.9	39.1	2.2	37.4	1.0				
August.....	39.2	2.3	36.4	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.6	40.7	2.1	40.4	1.7	40.5	3.0	37.3	1.2				
September.....	39.7	2.5	36.1	1.3	42.7	4.5	38.0	2.7	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.8	40.8	3.0	38.7	1.2				
October.....	40.1	2.8	36.0	1.3	42.7	4.5	37.9	2.7	41.0	2.2	40.2	1.5	40.7	2.8	37.0	1.4				
November.....	40.3	3.0	35.8	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.5	41.2	2.1	40.6	1.5	40.7	2.8	37.5	1.4				
December.....	40.2	2.9	36.1	1.3	42.4	4.3	38.4	2.9	41.4	2.2	40.2	1.4	41.9	3.6	38.5	1.6				
1959: January.....	39.8	2.6	36.0	1.1	42.4	4.2	38.0	2.4	41.1	2.1	40.9	1.7	41.1	3.2	39.1	2.0				
February.....	40.3	2.9	36.7	1.4	42.4	4.4	37.9	2.4	41.2	2.2	40.3	1.3	41.6	3.7	38.8	1.8				
March.....	40.4	3.0	36.5	1.4	42.7	4.5	38.3	2.9	41.3	2.3	41.2	1.9	42.0	4.0	38.0	1.5				
April 1.....	40.4	3.0	36.6	1.4	42.7	4.4	38.1	2.7	41.6	2.7	40.8	1.8	41.7	3.4	37.0	1.1				

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

² Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

³ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	94.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	113.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	106.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	114.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.9	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.5	112.6	119.1	104.3	125.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average.....	120.2	115.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1958: Average.....	123.5	120.3	127.7	107.0	140.5	144.6	128.6	116.7	127.2
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.2	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.5
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.1	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	125.6
August.....	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	125.7
September.....	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October.....	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	126.2	113.4	126.8
November.....	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	126.7	114.4	126.8
December.....	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1958: January.....	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.8	116.6	127.0
February.....	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March.....	122.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April.....	123.6	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2
May.....	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.7	143.7	128.5	116.6	127.2
June.....	123.7	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.9	144.2	128.6	116.7	127.2
July.....	123.9	121.7	127.7	106.7	140.3	145.0	128.9	116.6	127.2
August.....	123.7	120.7	127.9	106.6	141.0	145.3	128.9	116.7	127.1
September.....	123.7	120.3	127.9	107.1	141.3	146.5	128.7	116.6	127.1
October.....	123.7	119.7	127.9	107.3	142.7	147.1	128.8	116.6	127.2
November.....	123.9	119.4	128.0	107.7	144.5	147.4	129.1	117.0	127.3
December.....	123.7	118.7	128.2	107.5	144.3	147.6	129.0	116.9	127.3
1959: January.....	123.8	119.0	128.2	106.7	144.1	148.0	129.4	117.0	127.3
February.....	123.7	118.2	128.5	106.7	144.3	149.0	129.5	117.1	127.4
March.....	123.7	117.7	128.7	107.0	144.9	149.2	129.7	117.3	127.3
April.....	123.0	117.6	128.7	107.0	145.3	149.6	130.0	117.7	128.2
May.....	124.0	117.7	128.8	107.3	145.4	150.2	130.7	117.8	128.4

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

Group	1959					1958										Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957		
Food ¹	117.7	117.6	117.7	118.2	119.0	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.3	120.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	120.3	115.4		
Food at home.....	115.2	115.3	115.5	115.1	117.1	116.8	117.6	118.0	118.7	119.2	120.5	120.4	120.5	118.8	113.8		
Cereals and bakery products.....	134.5	134.1	134.1	133.8	133.9	134.0	134.0	133.9	133.5	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.8	133.1	130.5		
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	111.6	111.5	111.3	112.6	113.8	113.0	113.5	114.6	115.8	117.7	119.2	118.3	116.6	115.1	105.2		
Dairy products.....	112.6	112.9	113.8	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.5	114.5	114.1	113.0	112.4	111.7	111.8	113.5	111.8		
Fruits and vegetables.....	125.6	123.6	120.7	121.2	121.7	120.1	121.1	121.0	120.7	124.9	131.9	134.3	137.4	127.1	118.6		
Other foods at home ²	102.8	104.7	107.3	108.1	109.9	110.7	112.6	113.2	113.2	112.8	111.8	110.9	111.5	112.4	112.9		
Housing ³	128.8	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.0	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.7	127.7	125.8		
Rent.....	130.3	130.3	130.1	130.0	130.8	130.7	130.4	130.3	130.2	130.1	129.8	129.7	129.5	129.5	127.7		
Gas and electricity.....	118.7	118.2	118.5	118.5	118.2	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.0	117.4	117.0	116.9	116.5	117.0	113.9		
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	135.3	138.7	140.3	140.0	138.9	137.0	135.8	135.6	135.2	133.6	132.3	131.7	131.6	134.9	137.4		
Housefurnishings.....	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.2	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.3	104.0	104.1	104.0	103.9	104.6		
Household operation.....	133.8	133.8	133.7	133.1	133.1	132.8	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.1	131.3	131.1	130.9	131.4	127.5		
Apparel.....	107.3	107.0	107.0	106.7	106.7	107.5	107.7	107.3	107.1	106.4	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.9		
Men's and boys'.....	106.2	106.0	107.8	107.8	108.0	106.4	106.5	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.8	108.9	108.0	100.0		
Women's and girls'.....	90.0	98.9	99.0	98.8	98.7	100.2	100.6	100.2	99.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.4	90.1	90.2		
Footwear.....	133.5	132.4	132.0	131.3	130.8	130.4	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.7	129.8	127.9		
Other apparel ⁴	92.1	91.9	91.8	91.7	91.7	92.3	92.3	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.1	92.0	92.1		
Transportation.....	145.4	145.3	144.9	144.3	144.1	144.3	144.5	142.7	141.3	141.0	140.3	138.9	138.7	140.5	136.0		
Private.....	134.5	134.4	134.0	133.3	133.1	133.3	133.6	131.8	130.4	130.1	129.3	128.0	128.0	129.7	125.8		
Public.....	192.7	192.6	192.0	191.8	191.8	191.8	191.1	190.4	189.8	189.5	189.5	187.7	186.1	188.0	178.8		

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

Year and month	[1947-49=100]									
	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵		
1947: Average.....	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7		
1948: Average.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1		
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2		
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1		
1951: Average.....	110.8	110.8	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6		
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.9	120.1		
1953: Average.....	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6		
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7		
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	108.1	110.6	129.8	130.1		
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0		
1957: Average.....	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6		
1958: Average.....	125.5	121.2	116.3	113.4	110.5	116.9	142.4	143.8		
1958: May.....	125.1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.8		
June.....	125.2	121.4	116.6	112.9	109.6	116.7	142.3	143.8		
July.....	125.4	121.6	116.8	113.1	109.8	116.9	142.6	144.1		
August.....	125.6	121.4	116.4	113.2	109.9	116.9	143.0	144.4		
September.....	125.8	121.5	116.4	113.5	110.3	117.2	143.0	144.4		
October.....	126.0	121.5	116.4	113.9	111.3	117.2	143.1	144.8		
November.....	126.5	121.7	116.6	114.5	112.8	117.1	143.4	144.8		
December.....	126.5	121.5	116.3	114.4	112.9	117.0	143.5	145.0		
1959: January.....	126.4	121.5	116.2	114.0	112.4	116.7	143.9	145.4		
February.....	126.7	121.4	116.0	114.2	112.2	117.1	144.2	145.7		
March.....	126.9	121.4	115.9	114.4	112.5	117.4	144.4	145.9		
April.....	127.1	121.5	115.9	114.5	112.6	117.5	144.8	146.4		
May.....	127.3	121.6	115.9	114.5	112.7	117.5	145.2	146.9		

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.⁴ Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.

⁵ Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

		Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)																
Commodity	Average price, ² May 1959	1959							1958							Annual average		
		May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957		
Cereals and bakery products: Unit																		
Flour, wheat.....	5 lb.	64.9	113.8	113.8	113.8	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.4	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.4	114.4	113.4		
Biscuit mix.....	20 oz.	26.9	96.1	96.0	96.9	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.9	96.7	96.5	96.8	96.0	95.9	93.8		
Corn meal.....	10 lb.	13.0	115.2	115.1	115.1	114.9	115.2	116.1	116.0	116.0	116.3	115.7	115.6	155.5	115.9	113.3		
Rice.....	10 lb.	18.6	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.2	98.2	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.1	97.6	97.5	96.8	97.1	93.5		
Rollod oats.....	18 oz.	20.4	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.2	138.4	138.4	138.3	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.9	137.9	134.9		
Corn flakes.....	12 oz.	25.6	151.3	151.1	151.1	151.1	151.0	150.9	150.5	150.2	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	149.4	136.1		
Bread.....	1 lb.	19.7	148.0	147.6	147.4	146.8	147.0	147.1	147.2	147.1	146.1	144.6	144.5	144.4	144.0	141.0		
Soda crackers.....	1 lb.	29.2	113.6	113.8	113.9	113.4	113.7	113.8	113.8	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.6	113.7	113.7	112.4		
Vanilla cookies.....	7 oz.	24.5	126.7	126.1	126.4	126.3	126.2	126.3	126.6	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.7	126.9	127.3		
Meats, poultry, and fish:																		
Meats:																		
Beef and veal.....	lb.	117.7	117.3	116.7	116.3	120.2	119.9	120.0	121.4	122.5	124.3	125.4	124.2	122.0	121.0	108.7		
Round steak.....	lb.	107.7	130.4	130.5	129.8	129.8	129.3	127.0	126.9	126.4	125.4	125.8	128.5	128.4	126.3	113.7		
Chuck roast.....	lb.	65.7	118.4	116.8	117.6	118.0	116.0	114.4	113.1	112.9	112.6	113.0	117.4	118.2	116.9	98.0		
Rib roast.....	lb.	83.1	124.6	124.3	123.2	123.5	123.8	121.8	121.6	121.3	122.2	122.4	124.3	124.5	124.5	111.0		
Hamburgers.....	lb.	65.3	113.6	113.1	113.5	114.5	114.3	112.6	112.0	111.7	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	88.6		
Veal cutlets.....	lb.	143.0	183.9	182.3	181.3	183.3	149.7	148.9	146.2	146.0	145.9	144.7	145.3	144.3	143.9	127.9		
Pork.....	lb.	103.3	102.6	101.4	104.4	108.7	109.4	110.2	113.7	116.8	120.3	120.7	118.3	115.0	114.4	107.3		
Pork chops, center cut.....	lb.	85.5	117.5	115.4	112.2	116.5	121.9	122.5	124.8	126.9	128.6	130.1	132.2	131.8	125.4	126.2		
Bacon, sliced.....	lb.	68.8	94.1	93.6	92.3	95.0	96.6	99.6	101.2	107.9	113.7	116.5	112.4	110.4	108.7	101.5		
Ham, whole.....	lb.	62.7	95.9	96.5	97.4	98.3	103.3	103.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	106.7	106.1	104.7	104.2	97.4		
Lamb, leg.....	lb.	76.5	111.0	109.2	107.1	107.4	109.6	112.3	112.6	112.4	111.9	111.6	113.1	112.6	111.8	103.5		
Other meats:																		
Frankfurters.....	lb.	64.2	105.4	106.5	106.7	107.2	107.9	108.4	108.7	108.4	108.7	110.1	109.6	108.6	106.3	93.1		
Luncheon meat, 12-oz. can.....	lb.	51.3	106.1	106.4	107.1	107.6	109.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	108.7	103.1	104.2	103.4	101.6	93.6		
Poultry, frying chickens:																		
Ready-to-cook.....	lb.	42.1	70.8	71.7	73.2	73.1	72.1	69.0	71.7	71.6	74.1	77.6	81.5	81.9	77.5	78.4		
Fish:																		
Fish, fresh or frozen.....	lb.	119.7	120.8	120.5	120.9	121.0	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.2	117.8	117.6	117.6	117.6	117.6	108.8		
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....	lb.	47.5	125.0	126.3	126.3	126.9	126.3	123.9	123.1	122.0	121.1	120.1	119.9	119.4	120.4	107.6		
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....	lb.	59.2	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.8	127.8	128.0	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	130.4	130.1		
Salmon, pink.....	16-oz. can.	61.2	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.8	127.8	128.0	128.4	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	130.4	130.1		
Tuna fish, chunk.....	6-5½-oz. can.	33.4	95.9	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.2	98.0	98.6	98.2	98.9	95.3	95.2	93.3		
Dairy products:																		
Milk, fresh, grocery.....	qt.	118.6	110.1	120.7	120.9	120.8	121.3	121.7	121.2	120.7	119.1	118.2	117.0	117.1	116.8	117.6		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....	qt.	23.6	122.4	122.8	124.3	124.6	125.1	125.7	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	124.4		
Milk, fresh, delivered.....	qt.	24.8	122.4	122.8	124.3	124.6	125.1	125.7	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	124.4		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added.....	qt.	24.8	122.4	122.8	124.3	124.6	125.1	125.7	126.1	126.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	124.4		
Ice cream.....	qt.	25.7	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.3	97.9	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.3	97.4		
Butter.....	lb.	74.1	93.8	94.1	94.1	94.3	94.5	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.4	93.0	93.0	93.1	93.9	94.0		
Cheese, American process.....	lb.	58.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.3	109.2	109.3	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.3		
Milk evaporated.....	14½-oz. can.	15.2	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.5	111.4	111.3	111.1	111.3	111.2	111.1	111.0	111.0	111.0	107.2		
All fruits and vegetables:																		
Frozen fruits and vegetables.....	lb.	112.6	113.4	113.6	114.6	119.1	122.4	122.6	122.2	122.4	121.8	121.0	119.8	116.2	117.9	97.8		
Strawberries.....	10 oz.	25.7	80.2	81.3	81.2	81.6	82.2	82.3	81.9	81.1	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.6	81.9		
Orange juice concentrate.....	6 oz.	24.7	134.5	135.1	135.9	138.3	149.1	157.5	157.9	157.5	157.7	158.8	155.2	152.2	143.2	147.3		
Peas, green.....	10 oz.	19.8	101.8	102.6	102.4	102.1	102.7	102.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	100.9		
Beans, green.....	9 oz.	22.7	103.8	104.4	104.4	104.7	105.0	105.3	105.7	106.6	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.4	106.6	105.5		
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																		
Apples.....	lb.	15.4	135.8	131.1	122.0	116.6	113.3	109.3	103.2	108.2	127.1	(9)	(9)	193.3	157.7	128.6		
Bananas.....	lb.	17.0	105.4	101.1	104.8	106.0	106.9	110.8	114.2	113.3	108.1	118.3	103.2	104.2	103.8	107.4		
Oranges.....	doz.	62.2	141.1	134.3	132.2	132.7	139.2	151.6	170.2	189.5	189.3	174.2	173.5	165.4	160.9	165.0		
Lemons.....	lb.	15.4	90.2	101.3	101.8	103.1	105.1	101.8	100.5	99.3	97.6	96.6	97.1	98.0	102.9	100.4		
Grapefruit.....	each	12.3	122.2	117.3	115.1	117.0	122.7	123.4	138.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	149.3	111.3		
Peaches.....	lb.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	92.6	89.5	104.1	(9)	(9)	109.9		
Strawberries.....	pt.	29.8	85.8	90.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	76.7	95.2	80.7		
Grapes, seedless.....	lb.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	94.9	79.9	88.5	110.9	(9)	90.6		
Watermelons.....	doz.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	94.9	90.6	90.6	(9)	(9)	97.5		
Potatoes.....	10 lb.	63.1	118.8	105.0	99.5	102.6	102.3	97.5	98.3	98.2	98.7	111.7	127.4	128.7	144.1	118.3		
Sweet potatoes.....	lb.	14.2	126.6	125.4	126.5	125.0	123.7	118.5	114.0	111.5	122.7	168.6	165.2	159.5	188.4	140.8		
Onions.....	lb.	14.2	167.5	199.2	185.1	137.9	126.6	111.1	107.4	105.5	106.4	111.2	119.9	123.0	132.9	117.1		
Carrots.....	lb.	14.1	111.0	111.4	112.0	113.7	116.2	111.0	108.4	110.1	114.8	119.7	118.0	113.9	108.4	115.7		
Lettuce.....	head	14.6	101.8	108.5	116.8	136.4	116.4	126.6	114.2	128.8	110.9	103.2	111.0	108.4	145.8	121.1		
Celery.....	lb.	13.1	93.4	84.7	88.9	94.9	103.8	103.1	98.6	98.2	96.5	97.3	116.3	127.1	117.0	112.4		
Cabbage.....	lb.	9.1	132.0	129.8	136.3	143.3	145.9	112.0	90.5	101.4	101.3	111.0	123.3	152.3	129.8	125.0		
Tomatoes.....	lb.	34.4	122.3	115.0	114.2	114.7	125.6	109.0	99.8	76.4	65.2	69.3	94.2	101.7	157.8	114.2		
Beans, green.....	lb.	28.0	132.2	140.6	127.3	146.3	141.1	105.3	104.3	104.2	90.9	80.2	94.3	93.9	125.0	110.5		
Canned fruits and vegetables:																		
Orange juice.....	46-oz. can.	49.0	156.4	153.0	151.3	150.6	149.0	147.4	146.6	144.3	138.8	132.8	126.5	121.1	117.5	126.8		
Peaches.....	24-oz. can.	36.3	116.2	116.5	114.3	113.8	113.8	112.9	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4		
Fruit cocktail.....	603 can.	27.9	107.5	107.6	107.4	106.9	106.5	103.7	104.7	103.5	102.3	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	101.9		
Corn, cream style.....	603 can.	19.5	115.5	114.6	113.3	111.8	110.1	109.0	108.1	108.8	105.6	104.8	104.1	103.7	104.0	105.1		
Peas, green.....	603 can.	20.7	98.1	98.8	98.5	98.6	99.4	99.0	100.1	100.2	100.1	100.2	99.6	99.5	99.4	100.1		
Tomatoes.....	603 can.	15.7	107.9	107.7	108.8	108.9	110.1	110.8	111.2	112.3	115.0	119.8	123.7	124.2	121.1	115.3		
Baby foods.....	4½-5 oz.	10.1	105.5	103.5	103.3	103.4	103.1	103.8	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9		
Dried fruits and vegetables:																		
Figs.....	lb.	40.0	165.4	165.0	164.2	162.6	161.0	162.7	151.9	144.5	138.6	137.8	137.7	137.0	137.2	140.6		
Prunes.....	lb.	17.3	91.3	91.2	91.0	90.7	91.0	95.6	94.1	97.9	101.3	100.3	99.3	97.9	95.9	95.3		

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, \$ May 1959	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														
		1959						1958						Annual average		
		May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ¹	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957
Other foods at home:																
Partially prepared foods: Unit																
Soup, tomato ¹ 11-oz. can	12.5	100.3	100.5	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.5	99.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	99.8	99.0
Beans with pork ¹ 16-oz. can	15.1	106.9	106.7	106.9	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.5	105.9
Condiments and sauces:																
Pickles, sliced ¹ 15 oz.	26.5	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Catsup, tomato ¹ 14 oz.	22.6	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.3	98.8	98.7	97.9	97.2	96.9	96.4	96.1	97.5	99.3
Beverages:																
Coffee ¹ 16-oz. package of 16	(9)	137.6	141.7	143.6	145.0	150.2	153.9	157.8	158.2	158.2	164.4	167.3	168.9	168.9	166.2	187.4
Cola drink ¹ 36 oz. carton	29.4	135.2	129.9	125.0	125.0	125.0	124.9	124.4	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.5	124.3	124.2	124.3	122.9
Fats and oils:																
Shortening, hydrogenated		81.8	82.3	82.8	83.7	84.9	85.4	85.4	85.5	85.6	85.8	85.8	85.9	86.2	85.8	96.8
3-lb. can																
Margarine, colored 1-lb.	88.0	83.6	84.4	84.9	85.6	87.8	88.4	82.2	88.1	88.2	89.2	89.9	89.9	90.9	89.7	93.1
Lard 1-lb.	27.8	73.1	73.5	74.4	75.7	76.0	76.2	76.0	76.1	76.3	76.3	76.5	77.8	77.7	77.0	78.5
Salad dressing 1-pt.	20.1	74.0	75.3	76.3	78.6	81.7	83.4	84.3	84.7	85.2	84.4	83.2	83.1	82.7	83.4	83.8
Peanut butter ¹ 1-lb.	37.5	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.8	99.2
Sugar and sweets:	55.8	113.9	114.0	114.0	114.4	114.6	115.4	115.7	115.9	115.4	113.7	112.5	111.5	111.2	113.2	109.8
Sugar 5-lb.	56.6	117.8	118.1	118.5	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.1	117.6	116.2	117.2	114.6
Corn syrup ¹ 24 oz.	26.4	112.6	112.7	112.6	112.5	112.2	112.1	111.9	111.5	111.3	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	110.2	106.0
Grape jelly ¹ 12 oz.	28.2	117.7	118.1	117.4	117.4	117.4	116.6	116.4	116.8	116.4	116.3	116.2	115.9	115.7	116.1	114.5
Chocolate bar ¹ 1 oz.	5.1	113.9	114.0	114.2	114.3	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.2	110.3	100.4
Eggs, grade A, large 1-dozen	45.0	64.5	68.9	77.5	80.0	83.3	84.4	89.9	91.4	98.5	87.2	82.5	78.9	81.1	85.5	82.3
Miscellaneous foods:																
Gelatin, flavored ¹ 3-4 oz.	9.3	107.8	107.4	107.3	106.9	106.4	105.7	104.7	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.6	104.3	104.4	103.9

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request.³ Prices collected 1 week earlier than the usual week containing the 15th.⁴ December 1952=100.⁵ Not available.⁶ 10 months' average.⁷ 11 months' average.⁸ May 1953=100.⁹ Priced only in season.¹⁰ January 1953=100.¹¹ 7 months' average.¹² July 1953=100.¹³ 3 months' average.¹⁴ April 1953=100.¹⁵ 2 months' average.¹⁶ 4 months' average.¹⁷ 5 months' average.¹⁸ June 1953=100.¹⁹ Price of 1-lb. can, 77.2 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 57.9 cents (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes, by city

[1947-49-100]																
City	1959					1958								Annual average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958	1957	
United States city average *	124.0	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.8	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.5	120.2	
Atlanta, Ga.	(9)	(9)	124.3	(9)	(9)	124.4	(9)	(9)	124.6	(9)	(9)	124.9	(9)	124.5	121.4	
Baltimore, Md.	(9)	(9)	125.4	(9)	(9)	125.5	(9)	(9)	124.8	(9)	(9)	124.8	(9)	124.8	121.0	
Boston, Mass.	(9)	125.1	(9)	(9)	125.4	(9)	125.4	(9)	125.4	(9)	125.4	(9)	125.4	(9)	124.8	
Chicago, Ill.	127.4	127.4	127.2	127.1	127.1	127.0	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.6	127.5	127.0	127.0	123.8	
Cincinnati, Ohio	(9)	(9)	122.2	(9)	(9)	122.4	(9)	(9)	122.5	(9)	(9)	122.7	(9)	122.3	119.6	
Cleveland, Ohio	125.3	(9)	(9)	124.8	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	125.1	(9)	125.1	(9)	125.0	124.8	122.1	
Detroit, Mich.	123.4	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.4	123.3	123.8	123.7	124.3	124.2	124.3	123.9	122.2	
Houston, Tex.	124.1	(9)	(9)	124.1	(9)	(9)	124.2	(9)	124.0	(9)	124.0	(9)	123.7	123.6	121.5	
Kansas City, Mo.	(9)	125.5	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	124.9	(9)	124.9	(9)	124.8	(9)	124.1	124.1	121.1	
Los Angeles, Calif.	126.8	126.6	126.6	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.9	126.0	125.5	125.7	125.5	125.2	124.1	121.3	
Minneapolis, Minn.	(9)	125.1	(9)	(9)	125.3	(9)	124.5	(9)	124.5	(9)	124.9	(9)	124.3	121.1		
New York, N.Y.	122.1	122.0	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.3	121.7	121.5	121.4	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.1	117.6	
Philadelphia, Pa.	123.2	123.6	123.4	123.3	123.4	123.5	123.5	123.3	123.4	123.4	123.3	123.0	122.9	123.1	120.8	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(9)	124.5	(9)	(9)	124.4	(9)	124.5	(9)	124.5	(9)	124.7	(9)	124.7	(9)	124.0	
Portland, Oreg.	(9)	125.3	(9)	(9)	124.2	(9)	124.5	(9)	124.5	(9)	124.7	(9)	124.7	(9)	124.4	
St. Louis, Mo.	(9)	(9)	126.0	(9)	(9)	125.7	(9)	(9)	125.3	(9)	(9)	124.5	(9)	124.7	121.3	
San Francisco, Calif.	(9)	(9)	129.0	(9)	(9)	127.9	(9)	(9)	128.4	(9)	(9)	128.0	(9)	127.5	123.1	
Saranton, Pa.	120.0	(9)	(9)	120.3	(9)	(9)	120.7	(9)	(9)	120.4	(9)	(9)	120.7	120.2	116.9	
Seattle, Wash.	127.9	(9)	(9)	126.9	(9)	(9)	126.0	(9)	(9)	126.3	(9)	(9)	126.1	125.8	123.1	
Washington, D.C.	121.8	(9)	(9)	121.3	(9)	(9)	121.5	(9)	(9)	121.2	(9)	(9)	121.3	121.1	118.3	

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.² Average of 46 cities.³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 15 other cities.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index ¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	May 1959	Apr. 1959	May 1958	May 1959	Apr. 1959	May 1958	May 1959	Apr. 1959	May 1958	May 1959	Apr. 1959	May 1958
United States city average ³	117.7	117.6	121.6	115.2	115.3	120.5	134.5	134.1	132.8	111.6	111.5	116.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	115.6	115.7	119.5	113.8	114.1	119.2	126.0	125.5	127.1	113.8	114.6	119.5
Baltimore, Md.....	117.0	117.3	122.7	113.6	113.9	120.2	128.8	128.6	128.6	110.3	111.8	117.7
Boston, Mass.....	117.5	117.3	120.2	114.2	113.9	118.3	132.2	132.4	131.5	112.9	112.7	114.1
Chicago, Ill.....	115.2	115.2	118.5	112.5	112.5	116.5	130.1	129.5	124.5	104.6	104.8	109.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	117.7	118.1	123.3	114.8	115.4	122.0	133.3	133.4	132.0	110.6	110.6	118.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	114.1	114.3	118.6	111.6	111.8	116.9	128.9	128.9	130.0	105.7	105.6	111.7
Detroit, Mich.....	116.9	117.2	124.0	114.3	114.7	122.5	124.6	125.2	125.7	108.0	107.6	114.3
Houston, Tex.....	114.6	114.7	117.2	112.2	112.7	115.8	125.5	125.7	126.6	106.9	106.7	110.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	111.5	111.6	115.2	108.6	108.7	113.7	127.4	127.2	127.6	106.3	105.3	112.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	122.9	123.1	124.0	118.2	118.7	120.6	146.2	146.1	141.6	112.1	111.1	115.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	117.5	118.1	119.6	114.3	115.0	118.6	134.6	134.5	134.5	107.6	107.6	110.6
New York, N.Y.....	119.2	119.5	121.9	116.4	116.8	120.5	142.5	141.6	137.7	114.4	113.8	117.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	119.3	120.2	124.0	116.2	117.3	122.2	138.2	138.7	134.5	111.8	113.8	117.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	119.4	118.7	123.2	117.6	116.9	122.2	132.6	132.9	131.3	110.9	110.6	114.6
Portland, Oreg.....	120.0	119.2	121.7	117.7	116.9	121.0	140.4	140.4	135.7	114.7	114.4	118.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	118.7	118.7	122.3	113.9	114.0	119.1	124.7	124.5	125.8	105.8	106.4	113.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	122.3	122.2	123.5	120.0	120.1	122.4	147.0	147.2	141.0	116.8	116.2	119.6
Seranton, Pa.....	114.8	114.4	120.5	113.9	113.7	120.6	135.9	135.9	135.2	111.0	112.6	117.8
Seattle, Wash.....	120.2	120.2	122.8	115.8	115.8	122.6	146.8	146.7	141.9	114.2	113.7	117.2
Washington, D.C.....	118.5	118.5	123.4	115.8	115.8	122.2	132.1	132.2	132.2	110.5	112.2	116.4

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	May 1959	Apr. 1959	May 1958	May 1959	Apr. 1959	May 1958	May 1959	Apr. 1959	May 1958
United States city average ³	112.6	112.9	111.8	125.6	123.6	137.4	102.8	104.7	111.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	113.8	113.8	113.7	127.7	125.7	138.6	97.9	99.7	105.1
Baltimore, Md.....	117.1	116.9	117.3	120.2	116.6	134.5	101.1	103.4	111.4
Boston, Mass.....	109.5	110.9	108.1	122.8	117.8	136.9	99.6	101.0	106.6
Chicago, Ill.....	113.3	113.4	111.1	122.2	121.0	131.0	107.5	108.8	116.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	112.0	112.4	115.9	125.6	124.1	137.7	104.8	108.0	114.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.2	110.3	107.8	118.7	115.4	127.2	104.8	108.0	113.9
Detroit, Mich.....	107.6	108.1	109.2	134.3	133.8	153.4	102.7	104.4	113.8
Houston, Tex.....	113.2	113.5	112.2	124.1	125.8	127.5	101.6	102.4	109.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.9	107.9	101.8	115.1	115.5	124.6	95.9	97.2	105.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	111.1	110.9	109.0	131.1	133.7	134.5	105.5	106.6	112.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	104.7	104.8	104.5	129.6	132.2	138.7	109.0	110.3	118.1
New York, N.Y.....	114.0	115.1	112.1	129.9	120.6	134.7	102.5	105.1	110.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.2	116.2	115.5	124.3	123.5	141.5	100.8	103.1	109.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.4	114.5	114.1	129.3	121.3	138.9	111.4	114.4	121.1
Portland, Oreg.....	117.2	117.3	117.0	123.4	119.2	127.9	106.1	106.3	114.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	105.7	105.6	101.4	133.8	132.1	141.2	110.2	111.5	119.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	115.4	115.4	113.8	133.4	132.3	138.1	103.6	105.3	110.1
Seranton, Pa.....	110.4	110.5	110.5	121.3	115.1	137.7	99.0	101.4	108.8
Seattle, Wash.....	117.3	116.0	115.4	130.2	128.4	(⁵)	102.5	103.7	110.4
Washington, D.C.....	117.5	117.5	117.8	123.3	119.2	138.5	104.6	105.6	112.4

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ Insufficient data.⁵ See footnotes, table D-2.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups¹

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947: Average	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	98.9	97.2	100.8
1948: Average	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949: Average	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	94.1
1950: Average	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	105.5	96.6
1951: Average	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.6	97.2	106.8	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	105.2
1953: Average	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.9	97.3	98.5	106.5	105.7	128.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.6
1954: Average	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.5	107.0	106.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.6	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.8
1955: Average	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.9	107.9	106.6	143.5	123.6	119.3	136.6	138.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956: Average	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1957: Average	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6	95.4	96.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	161.2	146.1	122.2	134.6	126.1	89.6
1958: Average	119.2	94.9	110.9	126.0	93.5	100.6	112.7	110.4	145.0	117.7	131.0	150.4	149.8	123.2	136.0	125.2	94.2
1959:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	126.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	96.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	122.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	105.1	116.5	95.3	92.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.5	107.2	105.9	145.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.6
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.6	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.6
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.3	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.0	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	96.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	96.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	96.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	116.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	116.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.6	116.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.8	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	98.9	116.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.9	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	105.1	125.2	95.5	98.5	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.5
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.2	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.2	146.9	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	105.5	125.8	95.1	100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	105.6	125.9	95.0	100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	148.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.8
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	150.5	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1958:																	
January	118.9	93.7	106.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	106.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	116.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	94.0	99.5	112.4	110.7	144.6	115.5	130.5	149.8	149.2	123.5	135.3	128.0	94.3
April	119.5	97.7	111.5	125.5	93.7	99.7	111.0	111.0	144.5	115.7	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	135.4	128.0	97.6
May	119.5	98.5	112.9	125.3	93.5	99.9	110.8	110.8	143.8	115.9	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.2	135.4	128.0	96.2
June	119.2	95.6	113.5	125.3	93.3	100.3	110.7	110.7	144.2	116.4	130.5	148.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	98.7
July	119.2	95.0	112.7	125.6	93.3	100.3	111.9	110.4	144.7	116.8	131.0	148.8	149.5	123.2	135.3	128.0	97.2
August	119.1	93.2	111.3	126.1	93.3	100.5	113.7	110.0	144.4	118.6	131.0	150.8	149.5	123.6	135.2	128.0	96.6
September	119.1	93.1	111.1	126.2	93.3	100.2	114.1	109.9	145.2	120.4	131.7	151.3	149.4	123.0	136.7	128.0	92.8
October	119.6	92.3	110.0	126.4	93.9	101.4	113.0	110.2	146.1	120.5	131.9	152.2	149.9	123.6	136.7	128.8	91.2
November	119.2	92.1	109.5	126.8	93.1	102.3	112.6	110.2	146.6	120.0	131.9	153.0	151.2	122.7	136.7	128.7	90.2
December	119.2	90.6	108.8	127.2	93.3	103.6	112.9	110.0	146.3	119.8	131.3	153.0	151.5	122.8	136.9	128.6	100.9
1959:																	
January	119.5	91.5	108.7	127.5	93.3	104.1	113.9	110.2	146.0	120.5	131.5	152.9	151.8	123.3	137.2	128.6	100.8
February	119.5	91.1	107.6	127.8	93.7	103.4	114.8	109.9	146.1	122.5	131.7	153.4	152.0	123.3	137.5	128.9	96.5
March	119.6	90.8	107.2	128.1	93.9	105.5	115.0	109.8	146.7	124.2	132.0	153.6	152.2	123.6	137.7	129.1	97.9
April	120.0	92.4	107.2	128.3	94.1	117.5	114.0	110.0	147.5	126.3	132.2	152.8	152.1	123.4	138.3	132.2	98.5
May	119.8	90.8	107.7	128.3	94.4	118.4	113.4	110.0	148.7	127.9	132.0	152.9</					

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1959					1958										Annual average
	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958 ³	1957	
All commodities	119.8	120.0	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.2	117.6	
Farm products	90.8	92.4	90.8	91.1	91.5	90.6	92.1	92.3	93.1	93.2	95.0	95.6	96.5	94.9	90.9	
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	107.0	114.2	98.6	105.9	102.5	99.2	98.1	101.5	97.9	97.2	106.3	102.0	122.0	110.2	103.6	
Grains	78.6	79.7	77.7	77.0	76.1	76.1	75.3	76.8	76.1	77.3	79.8	81.3	84.2	79.5	54.1	
Livestock and live poultry	90.5	91.9	91.1	88.4	90.3	87.6	90.1	88.4	91.5	94.0	96.7	98.8	99.8	92.9	80.2	
Plant and animal fibers	101.9	101.0	99.5	99.1	99.4	99.6	100.6	100.7	101.1	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.6	101.5	104.0	
Fluid milk	90.4	91.9	93.5	95.5	95.7	96.2	96.6	96.2	95.8	93.5	92.0	90.2	90.5	94.6	96.0	
Eggs	51.1	54.5	70.5	69.3	72.5	77.7	80.5	91.1	96.6	81.5	76.1	74.9	75.7	81.7	77.2	
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds	80.3	79.5	78.4	78.0	76.4	75.0	74.0	73.3	72.2	75.9	76.2	76.3	76.7	76.9	82.0	
Other farm products	133.5	133.5	133.8	134.8	134.5	136.4	137.7	138.8	137.3	139.5	139.9	141.4	142.0	140.4	144.6	
Processed foods	107.7	107.2	107.2	107.6	108.7	108.8	109.5	110.0	111.1	111.3	112.7	113.5	112.9	110.9	105.6	
Cereal and bakery products	119.5	118.9	119.0	117.7	117.5	117.4	118.0	118.2	117.8	116.9	117.5	118.5	117.9	117.9	116.9	
Meats, poultry, and fish	101.4	100.8	99.6	100.9	103.3	101.4	102.5	103.5	101.7	108.2	112.1	114.1	112.8	106.7	91.9	
Dairy products and ice cream	111.7	112.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.4	113.5	113.7	112.2	111.4	110.9	110.6	112.7	111.7	
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	110.4	110.6	111.2	110.6	110.8	113.0	112.9	112.1	111.4	111.8	111.3	110.3	108.2	109.7	103.9	
Sugar and confectionery	114.4	112.1	112.9	113.8	115.3	117.0	116.3	116.7	115.3	116.0	119.4	116.4	113.5	115.6	113.4	
Packaged beverage materials	145.2	145.2	148.0	149.7	154.0	157.9	161.2	161.2	161.2	161.2	165.2	168.4	168.4	165.7	183.1	
Animal fats and oils	57.0	57.9	57.0	57.1	57.9	60.7	68.2	75.4	74.7	80.4	74.1	73.4	72.7	72.0	75.6	
Crude vegetable oils	57.7	54.6	53.7	53.6	53.9	54.1	57.5	56.1	55.3	56.6	57.0	58.8	63.9	60.1	63.7	
Refined vegetable oils	61.9	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.8	63.8	63.8	63.4	64.5	67.5	67.5	70.0	70.9	67.9	70.1	
Vegetable oil end products	74.5	74.4	74.4	73.0	76.8	76.8	79.4	80.4	81.3	81.6	82.6	83.2	83.2	82.8	86.1	
Other processed foods	95.8	95.3	95.7	97.2	96.2	96.8	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.9	96.0	96.6	95.5	
All commodities other than farm and foods	128.3	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.5	127.2	126.8	126.4	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.3	125.3	126.0	125.6	
All commodities except farm products	124.7	124.6	124.4	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.7	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.3	123.1	123.1	123.3	122.1	
Textile products and apparel	94.4	94.1	93.9	93.7	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.5	95.4	
Cotton products	90.8	90.3	90.2	89.6	88.7	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.9	87.7	87.4	87.6	88.3	88.4	90.5	
Wool products	101.1	99.5	97.8	97.7	97.4	97.5	97.9	98.4	99.6	100.4	100.5	101.3	100.5	100.8	109.5	
Manmade fiber textile products	81.0	80.6	80.1	79.8	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.7	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.3	80.2	82.0	
Silk products	114.0	113.6	112.1	109.3	104.7	105.1	106.0	107.1	115.8	116.3	116.2	109.9	116.1	113.5	122.1	
Apparel	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.6	
Other textile products	75.7	75.7	76.1	76.1	76.7	75.9	76.8	76.3	75.3	75.3	74.8	73.6	73.6	75.2	76.4	
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	118.4	117.8	108.5	105.4	104.1	103.6	102.3	101.4	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.3	99.9	100.6	90.4	
Hides and skins	98.6	108.5	87.7	73.0	68.7	65.6	65.1	62.0	80.0	60.4	58.1	57.0	55.4	57.5	55.2	
Leather	124.5	120.4	103.6	101.0	99.3	99.2	94.7	92.8	91.3	91.5	91.5	91.8	91.1	92.3	90.2	
Footwear	128.9	128.2	123.6	123.3	123.2	123.1	122.9	122.8	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.1	121.1	
Other leather products	112.9	110.1	108.4	100.8	99.2	98.2	97.4	97.2	96.7	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.5	98.0	
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	113.4	114.0	115.0	114.8	113.9	112.9	112.6	113.0	114.1	113.7	111.9	110.7	110.3	112.7	117.2	
Coal	118.9	119.3	124.6	126.2	125.3	123.7	123.8	123.8	122.7	121.9	121.1	120.3	119.7	122.9	124.4	
Coke	170.4	170.4	170.4	163.1	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	
Gas fuels ⁴	109.9	108.6	113.1	112.0	112.7	107.8	106.0	106.3	104.1	102.0	97.9	97.4	98.3	(7)	(7)	
Electric power ⁵	100.8	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.4	(7)	
Petroleum and products	118.3	119.4	119.9	119.5	118.2	117.2	116.9	117.5	119.7	116.2	117.1	115.3	114.7	117.7	127.0	
Chemicals and allied products	110.0	110.0	109.8	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.8	110.4	109.5	
Industrial chemicals	123.8	123.9	123.6	123.7	124.0	123.7	123.6	123.6	122.7	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.9	123.5	123.5	
Prepared paint	128.3	128.3	128.4	128.4	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.3	126.3	
Paint materials	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.4	102.5	102.8	102.7	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.9	103.6	100.5	
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.0	92.0	92.8	93.0	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.9	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.0	93.5	
Fats and oils, inedible	60.8	60.4	60.3	58.9	59.9	61.5	64.7	62.6	61.7	62.5	62.5	61.9	61.5	62.6	61.4	
Mixed fertilizer	108.9	109.6	110.0	109.8	110.2	109.4	109.8	109.5	109.7	110.8	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.7	110.0	
Fertilizer materials	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.6	105.3	105.2	106.3	104.3	104.4	108.0	110.3	110.3	108.0	106.8	
Other chemicals and allied products	106.4	106.3	106.1	106.5	106.7	106.2	106.6	106.6	106.8	106.4	107.0	107.4	107.2	106.8	105.7	
Rubber and rubber products	148.7	147.5	148.7	146.1	146.0	146.3	146.6	146.1	145.2	144.4	144.7	144.2	143.8	145.0	148.2	
Crude rubber	182.9	146.9	142.4	139.4	138.9	137.8	142.6	140.1	135.7	134.3	133.0	129.4	127.7	134.0	141.3	
Tires and tubes	151.9	151.9	151.9	151.9	151.9	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.4	150.9	
Other rubber products	143.9	143.4	143.6	143.6	143.4	143.5	142.3	142.4	141.8	140.9	142.7	143.0	143.0	142.7	140.9	
Lumber and wood products	127.9	126.3	124.2	122.5	120.5	119.8	120.0	120.8	120.4	118.6	116.8	116.4	115.9	117.7	119.0	
Lumber	128.7	126.8	125.5	123.1	121.0	120.1	120.2	120.8	121.0	118.6	116.7	116.8	116.7	118.8	119.7	
Millwork	187.0	183.4	180.2	180.2	180.2	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	
Plywood	106.6	106.6	104.0	103.6	99.7	99.1	100.1	102.7	102.0	100.2	98.3	94.9	92.2	97.1	98.4	
Pulp, paper, and allied products	132.0	132.2	132.0	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.9	131.9	131.7	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.5	131.0	129.6	
Woodpulp	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.8	
Wastepaper	110.5	115.7	115.7	107.1	101.0	95.8	111.3	111.3	106.4	87.0	86.1	71.8	71.8	88.3	77.2	
Paper	143.3	143.3	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.0	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.3	141.9	
Paperboard	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.3	
Converted paper and paperboard products	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.8	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	128.0	128.0	128.1	
Building paper and board	146.7	145.0	144.2	144.2	143.9	143.7	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.1	144.1	143.2	141.5	
Metals and metal products	152.9	152.8	153.6	153.4	152.9	153.0	153.0	152.2	151.3	150.8	148.8	148.8	148.8	150.4	151.2	
Iron and steel	170.4	170.8	171.9	172.5	172.0	171.7	172.0	171.4	171.3	171.3	167.0	166.7	166.2	168.8	168.2	
Nonferrous metals	136.1	134.7	136.1	134.1	133.2	133.2										

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1950					1958								Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958 ²	1957
Machinery and motive products.....	182.3	182.1	182.2	182.0	181.8	181.5	181.2	140.9	140.4	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.4	140.8	140.1
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	143.1	143.0	143.1	143.0	142.9	142.9	141.8	139.2	138.9	137.7	138.4	138.3	138.4	136.0	133.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	171.9	172.0	171.9	171.4	170.9	170.3	168.0	166.8	166.0	165.6	165.6	165.5	165.5	166.3	160.0
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	173.1	172.5	172.1	171.0	170.8	170.6	170.2	170.0	169.3	169.3	169.7	169.4	169.6	170.1	167.0
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	162.8	162.8	163.3	163.9	163.0	162.3	161.6	160.2	159.3	158.8	159.7	160.0	159.6	160.0	157.6
Miscellaneous machinery.....	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.0	148.6	148.4	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.6	147.5	147.7	147.6	148.1	145.2
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	183.4	183.0	183.1	182.5	182.6	182.4	182.4	182.7	182.7	182.8	182.6	182.6	182.3	182.2	140.0
Motor vehicles.....	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.1	143.1	142.8	139.7	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.7	135.4
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.5	123.4	123.5	123.3	123.3	122.8	122.7	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.2	122.2
Household furniture.....	123.6	123.4	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	123.0	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.8	123.0	123.0	122.5
Commercial furniture.....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.2	154.2	154.6	160.4
Floor covering.....	127.8	127.8	127.2	126.3	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.2	126.7	126.7	127.0	128.5	128.2	133.4
Household appliances.....	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.8	105.0	103.8	103.8	104.2	104.0	104.7	104.8	104.9	104.9	104.7	104.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.2	93.2	92.5	92.7	94.9	94.9	95.0	93.7	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.4
Other household durable goods.....	156.5	156.2	156.0	156.0	155.5	155.5	155.0	153.0	154.9	154.7	155.1	155.2	155.1	155.1	148.3
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	138.4	138.3	137.7	137.5	137.2	136.9	136.7	136.7	136.7	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.4	136.0	134.6
Flat glass.....	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.2	135.0	135.0	135.0	133.3	133.7	133.7	133.7	135.4	135.7
Concrete ingredients.....	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	138.9	139.0	139.0	136.0
Concrete products.....	129.7	129.4	129.3	129.0	128.6	128.4	128.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.4	128.3	128.2	128.1	126.4
Structural clay products.....	160.1	160.0	159.9	159.6	159.3	158.8	158.4	158.2	158.2	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	154.0
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	132.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	126.4	126.4	119.4	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	103.3	103.3	103.3	106.1	112.8	122.3
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	132.5	132.7	132.7	131.7	131.4	131.4	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	128.0
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	132.2	132.2	132.1	128.9	128.6	128.6	128.7	128.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.2	126.1
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	129.4
Cigars.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	105.0
Other tobacco manufactures.....	182.8	182.8	180.9	148.3	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	140.5	138.0
Alcoholic beverages.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.5	118.5
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	171.1	171.1	171.1	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.2
Miscellaneous products.....	95.2	98.8	97.0	98.5	100.8	100.9	93.2	91.2	92.5	95.6	97.2	98.7	98.2	94.2	80.6
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	117.0	116.9	117.2	117.9	117.8	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.5	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.0	117.7
Manufactured animal feeds.....	76.6	82.9	79.6	82.2	86.2	86.4	72.6	69.0	71.4	76.8	79.7	78.3	78.0	74.4	67.2
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.1	108.1	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	107.6	107.5
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.3	132.6	132.6	132.4	132.6	132.4	132.2	132.2	132.4	132.4	132.3	132.6	132.4	132.2	128.4

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ January 1958=100.

* Not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1959					1958								Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958 ²	1957
All foods.....	104.7	105.0	104.1	105.4	106.3	106.3	107.4	108.3	109.2	108.5	110.2	110.6	111.7	109.5	104.0
All fish.....	121.7	122.7	128.2	133.7	135.4	134.8	128.3	129.6	130.1	129.9	131.2	131.5	128.6	128.5	119.4
Special metals and metal products.....	150.4	150.3	150.9	150.7	150.4	150.4	150.4	148.8	147.9	147.5	146.2	146.3	146.1	147.6	146.0
Metalworking machinery.....	181.1	180.4	180.1	178.7	178.6	178.2	177.8	177.4	178.0	178.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	176.1
Machinery and equipment.....	157.4	157.1	157.2	156.9	156.6	156.3	155.9	155.4	155.1	155.0	155.2	155.2	155.0	155.2	151.9
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	144.5	144.5	144.5	144.5	144.2	142.8	139.9	139.5	138.4	138.9	138.7	138.7	138.7	139.7	133.7
Total tractors.....	153.0	152.9	152.9	152.9	152.6	152.8	150.6	148.2	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.8	146.8	147.9	141.2
Steel-mill products.....	188.1	188.2	188.2	188.4	188.4	188.3	187.6	187.6	188.1	187.5	188.0	188.0	188.1	188.1	178.9
Construction materials.....	135.7	134.7	133.5	133.3	132.4	132.0	132.0	132.1	132.0	130.6	129.6	129.5	129.2	130.5	130.6
Soaps.....	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.2	110.5	108.6	108.6	108.6	109.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	108.0	104.5
Synthetic detergents.....	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.2	90.0
Refined petroleum products.....	116.1	117.5	118.1	117.6	115.8	114.3	113.9	114.6	117.2	116.6	114.1	111.9	111.1	114.8	125.5
East Coast petroleum.....	108.8	110.0	111.3	111.3	110.0	109.3	108.0	108.0	109.2	108.4	107.7	108.6	108.6	110.2	122.0
Mid-continent petroleum.....	120.8	121.4	122.6	120.1	117.7	116.6	116.1	118.1	117.5	116.4	112.0	112.0	108.7	114.5	124.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	119.6	121.0	121.3	121.3	120.3	117.6	116.6	116.3	120.6	120.6	119.7	114.3	114.3	117.7	128.5
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	105.5	109.5	108.1	112.4	109.4	107.5	110.6	110.6	121.3	121.3	118.3	112.2	116.4	117.3	132.3
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	131.6	131.9	131.6	131.3	131.2	130.0	131.6	131.6	131.4	130.7	130.6	130.1	130.2	130.7	129.3
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	118.8	119.2	125.3	128.9	128.9	126.3	126.1	125.6	124.2	123.0	120.8	118.8	117.2	123.0	121.5
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	126.9	125.3	123.7	121.7	119.2	118.3	118.6	119.6	119.6	117.6	115.4	114.9	114.3	116.2	117.7

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary. ³ Revised.⁴ This index was formerly Building materials.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing ¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1959					1958										Annual average	
	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958 ¹	1957		
All commodities.....	119.8	120.0	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.2	117.6		
Crude materials for further processing.....	98.5	99.6	98.9	98.0	98.1	97.0	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.7	99.4	97.3		
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	89.7	91.1	89.8	89.0	89.7	88.4	89.9	89.3	90.7	92.1	94.8	95.7	97.7	92.8	87.7		
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	112.3	112.6	112.7	111.3	110.5	110.1	111.2	111.1	109.6	109.3	107.7	107.0	106.0	108.4	112.5		
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	110.9	111.2	111.3	109.8	109.0	108.6	109.8	109.7	108.1	107.8	106.0	105.2	104.1	106.8	111.5		
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	139.0	136.0		
Crude fuel.....	120.3	120.3	123.4	126.4	126.1	123.5	123.0	123.1	121.8	120.6	118.8	118.2	117.9	121.2	119.7		
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	119.9	119.9	124.9	125.9	125.7	123.1	122.6	122.7	121.4	120.3	118.8	117.9	117.6	120.9	119.4		
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	121.0	120.9	126.3	127.2	126.7	124.1	123.6	123.7	122.3	121.1	119.2	118.5	118.3	121.8	120.1		
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.3	125.7	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.0	124.7	124.9	125.3	125.1		
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	129.2	128.6	128.2	128.0	127.7	127.6	127.8	127.6	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.0	126.8	127.2	126.9		
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	99.0	97.4	97.7	98.5	99.2	100.4	101.2	101.4	101.5	101.8	102.6	103.4	103.8	102.2	99.9		
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	106.8	106.4	105.2	104.8	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.2	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.5	104.6	104.7	105.7		
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	158.1	157.7	157.6	157.1	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.2	155.4	155.0	152.9	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.2		
Components for manufacturing.....	151.5	150.9	151.1	151.0	150.8	150.7	150.7	150.7	149.8	149.5	149.6	149.4	149.0	149.5	148.3		
Materials and components for construction.....	137.1	136.5	135.7	135.3	134.5	134.2	134.1	134.2	133.7	132.7	132.1	132.1	132.0	132.9	132.9		
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	107.0	107.3	107.4	106.8	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.6	107.7	107.6	106.0	105.0	104.6	106.5	113.0		
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	106.2	106.4	106.6	106.2	105.3	105.0	104.8	104.9	106.6	106.5	105.1	104.5	104.2	105.8	111.2		
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	108.3	108.8	108.7	108.0	106.9	106.6	106.5	106.9	106.6	106.5	107.6	106.0	105.4	107.7	116.0		
Containers, nonreturnable.....	136.6	136.7	137.8	138.0	137.8	138.7	138.0	137.9	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.4	137.5	137.4	134.3		
Supplies.....	116.7	118.3	117.2	117.6	118.7	118.6	114.9	113.5	113.7	114.8	116.1	114.6	116.3	115.1	112.5		
Supplies for manufacturing.....	142.3	141.8	141.6	141.3	140.6	140.5	140.3	140.5	139.3	138.2	139.1	139.4	139.6	139.9	137.6		
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	104.7	107.0	105.6	106.2	107.9	107.9	108.0	101.0	101.8	103.5	105.0	102.9	105.1	103.4	101.1		
Manufactured animal feeds.....	76.0	82.0	78.7	80.9	85.2	85.6	72.4	68.9	69.7	74.0	77.7	71.7	76.9	73.0	67.8		
Other supplies.....	121.5	121.6	121.3	121.1	121.1	120.9	120.9	121.0	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.3	121.6	121.2	120.7		
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.5	120.8	120.6	120.7	120.8	120.5	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.6	120.8	120.7	121.0	120.8	118.1		
Consumer finished goods.....	112.5	112.9	112.7	112.9	113.1	112.8	113.0	113.3	113.7	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.9	113.5	111.1		
Consumer foods.....	105.5	105.2	105.6	106.8	107.8	107.6	108.5	109.6	110.8	110.0	111.5	111.6	112.5	110.5	104.5		
Consumer crude foods.....	87.5	92.1	89.4	95.3	95.1	95.6	97.8	100.6	100.6	94.1	95.7	93.2	102.4	101.0	95.0		
Consumer processed foods.....	109.3	109.2	109.0	109.3	110.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	113.0	113.3	114.8	115.5	114.7	112.6	108.4		
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	113.3	113.6	113.7	113.1	112.7	112.2	112.9	112.2	112.2	112.0	111.4	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.4		
Consumer durable goods.....	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	126.1	126.0	125.0	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	123.0	123.3		
Producer finished goods.....	153.1	152.9	152.8	152.4	152.2	152.0	151.6	150.3	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	146.7		
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	158.0	157.8	157.6	157.2	157.1	156.7	156.3	155.0	154.8	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	155.0	151.3		
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	148.9	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.2	148.0	147.5	146.3	146.1	146.2	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.4	142.9		

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary. ³ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1953 (p. 1448).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1959					1958										Annual average	
	May ¹	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1958 ¹	1957		
All commodities.....	119.8	120.0	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.2	117.6		
Total durable goods.....	145.6	145.4	145.4	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.4	143.7	143.2	142.8	142.1	142.1	141.9	142.8	141.4		
Total nondurable goods.....	105.8	106.2	105.6	105.5	105.7	105.4	105.5	105.6	106.1	106.2	106.8	106.8	107.3	106.4	104.7		
Total manufactures.....	125.9	125.8	125.5	125.3	125.2	125.1	124.8	124.5	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.5	124.5	123.3		
Durable manufactures.....	146.9	146.6	146.4	146.2	145.8	145.6	145.4	144.7	144.3	143.9	143.3	143.3	143.2	144.0	142.0		
Nondurable manufactures.....	109.2	109.4	108.5	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.4	108.5	109.1	109.4	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.2	108.4		
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.5	100.6	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.6	98.9		
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	108.4	109.7	116.2	115.5	113.4	111.7	114.4	113.7	111.5	111.7	109.8	106.1	102.9	108.3	122.3		
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	99.0	100.1	99.2	99.3	99.6	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.0	101.6	101.2	103.2	101.2	97.7		

¹ Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957, BLS Bull. 1235 (1958).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	.....	1,120,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	.....	2,380,000	.....	29,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	35,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	.....	4,600,000	.....	115,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,990,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	30,500,000	.39
1950.....	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	.....	2,220,000	.....	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	.....	3,540,000	.....	40,100,000	.37
1953.....	5,091	.....	2,400,000	.....	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	.....	1,530,000	.....	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	.....	2,680,000	.....	28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825	.....	1,900,000	.....	33,100,000	.26
1957.....	3,673	.....	1,890,000	.....	16,500,000	.14
1958.....	3,694	.....	2,060,000	.....	25,900,000	.22
1958: May.....	350	475	180,000	200,000	2,000,000	.21
June.....	350	800	160,000	250,000	1,630,000	.18
July.....	350	825	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18
August.....	300	475	140,000	250,000	2,000,000	.22
September.....	400	575	400,000	500,000	2,500,000	.26
October.....	300	825	450,000	525,000	3,250,000	.33
November.....	200	400	225,000	300,000	2,500,000	.30
December.....	150	300	60,000	180,000	2,000,000	.21
1959: January ²	225	325	75,000	150,000	2,000,000	.23
February ²	200	300	75,000	140,000	1,500,000	.18
March ²	250	350	90,000	150,000	1,000,000	.11
April ²	350	475	175,000	250,000	2,500,000	.26
May ²	400	550	175,000	300,000	2,750,000	.30

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1964).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														1958 ²	1957 ³
	1959							1958 ⁴								
	June ⁵	May ⁵	Apr. ⁵	Mar. ⁵	Feb. ⁵	Jan. ⁵	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total	
Total new construction.....	4,979	4,645	4,252	3,841	3,400	3,719	4,139	4,532	4,760	4,745	4,606	4,526	4,343	49,109	47,795	
Private construction.....	3,466	3,239	2,978	2,722	2,496	2,617	2,941	3,142	3,176	3,157	3,126	3,054	2,934	33,833	33,778	
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	2,052	1,933	1,779	1,562	1,374	1,471	1,670	1,788	1,788	1,746	1,710	1,648	1,558	18,047	17,019	
New dwelling units.....	1,510	1,425	1,350	1,230	1,080	1,170	1,329	1,375	1,362	1,327	1,276	1,207	1,123	13,552	12,615	
Additions and alterations.....	477	447	372	276	238	243	291	354	370	366	382	388	382	3,862	3,903	
Nonhousekeeping.....	65	61	57	56	56	58	59	59	56	53	52	53	53	633	501	
Nonresidential buildings ⁶	762	687	627	626	636	655	716	754	743	736	738	748	732	8,075	9,556	
Industrial.....	161	154	150	154	160	165	168	170	167	167	171	178	187	2,382	3,557	
Commercial.....	364	320	276	270	268	273	310	331	322	318	319	329	318	3,589	3,564	
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	165	159	150	149	154	158	168	171	168	170	172	172	171	2,013	1,893	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	199	161	126	121	114	115	142	160	154	148	147	157	147	1,576	1,671	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	237	213	201	201	208	217	238	253	254	251	248	241	227	2,704	2,435	
Religious.....	79	71	67	67	70	73	78	81	81	80	79	75	70	863	868	
Educational.....	42	41	41	42	45	48	51	53	54	54	53	50	47	574	525	
Hospital and institutional ⁷	48	46	45	45	45	46	47	48	49	51	52	51	51	600	525	
Social and recreational.....	50	41	36	34	34	35	39	42	44	43	42	41	37	424	311	
Miscellaneous.....	18	14	12	13	14	15	23	29	26	23	22	24	22	243	206	
Farm construction.....	175	158	137	124	112	109	98	112	131	157	170	165	156	1,577	1,590	
Public utilities.....	460	446	422	398	362	368	432	471	497	500	491	473	469	5,355	5,414	
Railroad.....	29	29	28	21	15	15	19	21	22	27	25	19	25	276	406	
Telephone and telegraph.....	69	67	61	62	62	57	69	72	77	75	70	75	78	904	1,068	
Other public utilities.....	362	350	333	315	285	296	344	378	398	398	396	379	366	4,175	3,940	
All other private.....	17	15	13	13	12	14	16	17	17	18	17	20	19	189	159	
Public construction.....	1,513	1,406	1,274	1,119	973	1,102	1,198	1,390	1,584	1,588	1,540	1,472	1,409	15,276	14,017	
Residential buildings ⁸	86	92	95	96	97	94	91	86	83	79	71	70	66	846	506	
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	406	385	385	367	326	359	367	386	429	427	430	423	411	4,653	4,507	
Industrial.....	30	30	30	29	28	29	34	36	36	32	37	36	36	408	473	
Educational.....	244	227	229	218	197	223	225	229	259	259	262	257	241	2,875	2,825	
Hospital and institutional.....	39	38	38	37	29	30	33	36	37	36	36	35	32	390	354	
Administrative and service.....	62	51	50	47	42	44	42	46	55	58	55	49	46	532	439	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	41	40	38	36	30	33	33	37	42	42	42	43	41	448	416	
Military facilities ⁹	125	125	112	100	91	107	118	166	164	155	129	125	126	1,402	1,287	
Highways.....	575	505	415	320	260	320	388	494	620	627	611	572	536	5,364	4,892	
Sewer and water systems.....	125	122	116	110	96	105	108	117	124	130	133	128	123	1,387	1,344	
Sewer.....	77	74	71	68	60	66	68	72	76	80	81	77	73	836	781	
Water.....	48	48	45	42	36	39	40	45	48	50	52	51	50	551	563	
Public service enterprises.....	54	49	39	31	25	28	30	36	45	52	52	47	41	451	393	
Conservation and development.....	111	105	91	78	63	73	80	89	102	101	99	94	94	1,019	971	
All other public.....	21	22	21	17	15	16	16	16	17	17	15	13	12	154	117	

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit-valuation data reported in the tabulations for building-permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Includes revisions made annually. Data have been revised from 1946 and complete monthly detail for 1945-58 is available upon request.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

⁸ Note: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954). See also Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-58 (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 973).

⁹ Source: Joint estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

Responsibility for the collection and compilation of all statistics on housing and construction activity was shifted from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce on July 1, 1959. Future issues of the Review will no longer include the building and construction tables (F-1 through F-6). These series are being continued by the Bureau of the Census and current data may be obtained from that agency.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)															
	1959					1958								1958	1957	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	Total	
Total public construction.....	1,040.6	1,038.0	718.4	847.3	986.8	812.6	984.4	1,177.7	1,277.6	1,252.1	1,512.8	1,608.0	1,166.5	13,508.1	11,473.8	
Federally owned ¹	224.0	345.8	111.1	135.4	238.3	111.9	121.0	222.7	223.6	105.8	605.2	474.2	273.0	2,959.4	2,317.3	
Residential buildings.....	20.5	22.7	7	3.2	2.2	7.8	22.7	85.4	115.1	42.4	101.3	82.4	29.2	592.0	405.2	
Nonresidential buildings.....	76.9	110.3	37.1	73.4	87.7	39.3	41.5	28.3	64.6	44.8	239.9	184.9	122.8	967.7	776.5	
Educational.....	8.6	.1	2.9	1.3	8.2	3.2	.8	.6	2.2	1.8	13.8	5.0	6.3	81.7	48.4	
Hospital and institutional.....	5.0	(²)	3.0	12.6	22.4	3.4	.8	.1	1.2	.4	11.2	27.0	12.9	95.2	78.9	
Administrative and service.....	9.7	56.0	4.1	10.3	15.9	10.8	10.4	6.9	1.2	14.0	87.8	29.1	24.7	183.9	148.3	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	53.6	34.2	27.1	49.2	41.2	21.9	29.5	20.7	50.0	28.6	177.0	123.8	78.9	656.9	500.9	
Airfield buildings.....	15.9	26.2	12.6	22.4	11.0	5.9	1.5	.4	11.9	9.0	63.6	37.7	38.1	196.7	95.9	
Troop housing.....	17.8	4.0	1.2	5.2	1.3	1.1	4.3	1.5	5.7	3.9	36.2	22.5	8.0	89.3	60.9	
Warehouses.....	3.3	2.1	.7	1.4	1.2	1.8	.1	.9	1.8	1.6	10.2	9.3	3.5	36.5	35.0	
All other.....	18.6	21.9	12.6	20.2	27.7	13.1	23.6	17.6	30.6	14.1	67.0	54.4	29.3	334.4	305.1	
Airfields ³	72.9	28.3	17.5	23.7	28.1	14.7	11.4	2.7	21.4	53.2	180.3	120.3	29.7	475.6	182.2	
Conservation and development.....	34.0	105.1	46.4	19.2	51.5	17.0	29.4	23.2	23.3	6.1	133.1	73.9	68.5	475.2	563.8	
Highways.....	6.4	6.6	.5	3.2	2.0	2.0	9.9	8.0	3.4	9.3	25.4	11.8	9.9	95.5	91.5	
Electric power.....	3.9	54.0	1.7	4.2	31.0	26.9	1.0	13.2	1.9	6.3	18.9	13.1	8.4	137.8	140.3	
All other federally owned.....	9.4	17.9	7.2	9.5	35.8	4.2	5.1	55.9	3.9	4.7	31.4	17.8	10.4	195.6	156.8	
State and locally owned.....	816.6	712.2	607.3	710.9	748.5	700.7	833.4	955.0	1,054.0	1,085.3	1,117.6	1,133.8	891.6	10,548.7	9,156.5	
Residential buildings.....	46.9	10.9	16.0	34.7	20.1	26.9	31.7	64.8	35.8	31.9	67.6	70.8	47.2	479.7	326.7	
Nonresidential buildings.....	288.5	279.9	208.6	226.1	271.9	246.0	286.7	271.0	325.9	327.0	335.6	305.9	229.5	3,676.2	3,409.4	
Educational.....	208.4	199.4	149.1	144.1	178.2	162.0	196.6	197.3	227.1	228.1	212.3	229.2	208.8	2,407.6	2,450.5	
Hospital and institutional.....	27.9	35.3	29.7	15.1	20.2	14.4	17.3	19.6	31.4	36.7	55.8	36.4	32.5	234.5	287.1	
Administrative and service.....	26.9	27.5	10.3	15.7	45.2	40.8	28.1	25.7	34.8	35.5	40.6	53.4	40.5	455.6	315.4	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	28.3	14.7	19.5	48.2	28.8	28.8	44.7	28.4	32.6	29.4	26.9	36.0	44.7	378.8	256.4	
Highways.....	335.1	273.5	240.3	320.5	343.6	336.3	387.5	420.2	519.0	525.6	461.0	418.8	365.5	4,489.3	3,825.1	
Sewer and water systems.....	94.0	80.7	106.4	94.4	82.1	67.0	74.9	76.6	91.0	116.1	104.7	139.2	95.9	1,050.0	1,034.2	
Sewer.....	67.8	56.1	52.5	51.4	56.2	51.8	50.5	49.3	66.9	77.3	74.5	73.1	66.0	708.2	619.4	
Water.....	26.2	24.6	53.9	43.0	25.9	15.2	24.4	27.3	24.1	38.8	30.2	66.1	29.9	341.8	414.8	
Public service enterprises.....	31.7	36.0	14.3	15.3	13.6	10.9	21.8	89.4	33.9	55.4	114.0	137.4	24.5	699.5	364.2	
Electric power.....	17.3	9.4	7.4	9.5	8.8	6.1	6.0	69.4	21.2	15.9	84.2	107.3	12.1	450.0	300.1	
Other.....	14.4	26.6	6.9	5.8	4.8	4.8	15.8	20.0	32.7	36.5	29.8	30.1	12.4	219.5	164.1	
Conservation and development.....	11.7	6.1	6.0	8.0	10.9	5.8	12.5	12.0	12.2	6.0	17.1	6.4	15.7	123.3	112.7	
All other State and locally owned.....	8.7	16.1	6.7	11.9	6.3	7.8	18.3	21.0	16.2	20.3	17.6	15.8	16.3	160.7	84.2	

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

² Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs which terminated with P.L. 85-844, approved August 28, 1958.

³ Less than \$50,000.

⁴ Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under "All other federally owned."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1959					1958							1958		
	Apr.	Mar. ²	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr. ²	Total	
All building construction	2,304.3	2,120.2	1,463.5	1,374.4	1,335.8	1,499.8	1,907.7	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,932.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,810.3	1,523.8	20,086.9
Private	2,044.9	1,938.2	1,287.2	1,181.2	1,148.2	1,359.7	1,689.6	1,597.2	1,665.6	1,732.9	1,703.1	1,557.7	1,570.3	1,315.7	17,291.0
Public	259.4	182.0	176.3	193.1	187.7	140.1	218.0	260.1	276.4	219.8	339.5	362.4	240.0	208.1	2,795.9
New residential building	1,372.2	1,215.1	779.5	755.8	748.7	914.6	1,128.4	1,118.0	1,053.0	1,083.2	1,056.1	1,024.2	961.8	781.1	10,998.0
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,346.9	1,188.7	782.1	737.7	733.7	899.6	1,108.0	1,104.7	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	945.5	761.9	10,792.7
Privately owned	1,305.1	1,176.5	751.1	705.3	716.7	876.3	1,084.0	1,021.4	982.1	1,039.3	953.6	935.8	919.2	732.3	10,303.6
1-family	1,108.9	961.9	613.2	570.3	599.2	724.2	951.8	898.0	856.4	888.0	838.4	813.3	795.5	625.2	8,886.4
2-family	41.8	41.1	25.6	22.6	20.5	25.5	26.1	25.2	25.5	23.7	22.2	25.5	27.5	21.3	275.7
3- and 4-family	17.6	18.3	10.1	13.0	11.6	12.9	13.5	15.1	14.2	14.5	10.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	143.0
8-or-more family	126.7	125.2	102.2	99.4	85.5	103.6	92.6	83.0	85.0	113.2	82.7	85.4	88.4	74.7	968.4
Publicly owned	41.8	12.2	11.0	32.5	17.0	23.4	23.9	33.4	33.6	23.5	33.5	66.1	28.9	29.6	489.1
Nonhousekeeping buildings	25.3	26.4	17.4	18.1	14.9	15.0	20.4	13.3	17.5	20.4	18.7	22.4	16.3	19.2	208.3
New nonresidential buildings	715.1	726.0	546.1	492.9	462.8	458.2	603.2	572.2	719.9	672.9	795.1	727.6	664.1	591.1	7,172.7
Commercial buildings	232.2	331.6	208.9	204.6	162.3	153.7	219.2	171.9	249.2	236.2	201.4	263.0	270.5	229.1	2,447.4
Amusement buildings	27.3	22.3	11.8	13.9	11.3	12.3	12.8	14.3	16.1	30.8	21.9	17.6	17.8	13.3	192.9
Commercial garages	7.1	3.8	2.0	5.2	1.7	1.5	4.5	3.7	5.6	8.9	6.8	4.1	6.6	5.0	56.0
Gasoline and service stations	12.0	11.4	7.9	7.7	8.9	8.8	11.4	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.4	125.5
Office buildings	69.3	198.2	112.6	90.3	69.9	62.3	106.5	63.8	117.3	92.6	64.0	130.9	117.4	120.1	1,074.8
Stores and other mercantile buildings	116.5	95.9	74.7	87.5	70.5	68.9	83.9	79.4	98.8	92.9	97.6	90.3	79.3	90.8	908.2
Community buildings	216.9	212.4	219.1	170.7	181.9	189.1	224.1	248.5	261.1	268.6	235.0	276.6	219.9	236.7	2,683.9
Educational buildings	113.1	132.7	135.9	109.7	99.7	112.6	149.3	169.8	171.0	159.4	144.0	149.9	119.6	159.7	1,644.3
Religious buildings	44.8	41.4	56.3	34.5	30.4	40.5	33.0	37.5	49.9	78.1	47.5	81.0	51.0	40.8	569.2
Industrial buildings	59.0	38.3	26.5	26.4	31.8	36.0	41.7	41.3	40.1	61.2	43.5	45.6	49.2	36.2	470.3
Garages, private residential	23.0	12.3	5.4	4.8	6.0	13.1	21.4	21.9	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2	10.3	178.0
Industrial buildings	86.0	96.1	64.6	52.6	47.9	53.4	71.7	66.1	70.8	61.5	204.1	53.6	62.8	61.7	573.0
Public utilities buildings	30.4	28.4	21.3	19.4	27.2	21.7	34.1	33.6	64.0	24.2	30.4	55.5	36.9	21.2	424.6
All other nonresidential buildings	126.4	45.2	36.7	40.8	37.5	25.2	32.7	30.2	55.4	62.9	105.1	50.9	55.8	32.0	564.6
Additions and alterations	217.0	179.1	138.0	128.6	124.3	126.9	176.1	167.1	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	184.3	151.6	1,916.2

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit

issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

² Revised.

³ Includes a retroactive building permit issued during the month for a steel plant, valued at \$120 million, which was actually begun early in 1957.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1959					1960								1961	
	Apr.	Mar. ¹	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr. ³	Mar.	Total
All building construction ⁴	2,304.3	2,120.2	1,463.5	1,374.4	1,335.8	1,499.8	1,907.7	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,932.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,810.3	1,523.8	20,086.9
Northeast.....	471.5	517.4	349.3	276.3	269.2	325.2	358.4	385.3	397.1	364.2	387.1	380.4	360.8	273.8	3,918.9
North Central.....	696.6	489.0	267.8	246.3	306.3	439.6	578.9	542.2	519.3	568.0	643.2	581.5	543.8	395.9	5,532.6
South.....	548.5	337.6	427.8	424.6	366.6	383.1	516.2	473.8	532.6	499.3	508.3	518.2	457.7	419.4	6,420.8
West.....	617.7	576.1	419.0	426.9	393.7	351.9	457.2	456.0	493.1	521.1	504.0	489.9	447.9	434.6	6,214.6
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	1,346.9	1,188.7	762.1	737.7	733.7	899.6	1,108.0	1,104.7	1,035.6	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	945.5	761.9	10,792.7
Northeast.....	278.5	237.9	142.6	124.4	131.3	191.7	199.2	231.8	195.4	198.1	203.2	220.8	189.2	130.3	2,035.9
North Central.....	405.9	294.5	149.0	130.1	157.5	262.6	336.8	318.0	278.2	304.9	279.9	273.7	279.1	205.5	2,913.9
South.....	323.0	303.1	244.6	229.1	204.3	219.6	283.1	282.7	267.5	275.8	281.3	245.7	240.0	218.9	2,917.7
West.....	339.4	353.1	225.9	254.1	240.6	225.7	288.9	272.3	294.4	284.0	273.1	261.7	228.2	207.2	2,923.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	715.1	726.0	546.1	492.9	462.8	458.2	603.2	572.2	719.9	672.9	795.1	727.6	664.1	591.1	7,172.7
Northeast.....	135.4	234.4	174.3	119.7	109.5	101.0	118.8	115.9	156.6	121.8	137.1	123.7	132.6	114.0	1,452.3
North Central.....	199.6	146.3	90.7	91.4	120.3	142.4	184.4	173.5	196.4	208.9	311.4	210.9	212.0	148.2	2,095.2
South.....	164.4	177.1	138.2	154.9	123.5	123.1	181.5	141.2	212.8	162.0	174.4	216.6	151.5	165.2	1,904.3
West.....	215.7	168.2	142.9	136.9	109.6	91.6	118.4	141.6	154.1	130.6	172.2	175.5	168.0	173.6	1,721.0
Additions and alterations.....	217.0	179.1	138.0	128.6	124.3	126.9	176.1	167.1	169.0	196.5	191.4	168.2	184.3	181.6	1,916.2
Northeast.....	53.6	37.8	26.5	30.7	25.6	28.9	36.7	35.5	41.3	42.5	44.2	34.9	35.9	28.9	390.6
North Central.....	57.4	42.5	26.2	23.2	26.8	31.4	50.6	48.3	41.7	48.6	48.2	45.4	49.5	40.1	491.2
South.....	54.4	50.0	39.7	34.9	33.9	35.9	48.2	45.0	45.3	53.7	48.9	45.7	51.3	41.8	531.2
West.....	51.7	48.7	42.7	36.8	38.0	30.7	40.6	38.2	40.8	51.6	50.1	42.2	47.6	41.5	494.2

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Revised.

³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)																
	1959			1958										1958	1957		
	Mar.	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr. ³	Mar.	Total	Total		
All States	2,120.2	1,463.5	1,374.4	1,335.8	1,409.8	1,007.7	1,857.3	1,942.0	1,982.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,810.3	1,823.8	20,086.9	18,168.8		
Metropolitan areas ⁴	1,696.5	1,170.1	1,089.4	1,043.3	1,176.4	1,483.7	1,448.4	1,533.2	1,553.0	1,581.6	1,453.0	1,394.9	1,203.1	15,718.1	14,130.7		
Nonmetropolitan areas	423.7	293.4	285.0	292.5	233.4	414.0	410.9	408.8	419.6	461.0	467.1	415.4	620.7	4,368.8	4,038.1		
Alabama	23.9	21.5	21.4	16.7	16.3	21.1	18.8	23.9	22.8	25.3	20.8	18.2	21.1	236.8	190.6		
Arizona	33.2	25.8	27.6	24.6	18.3	20.0	23.0	39.9	23.6	25.5	33.1	20.9	23.6	292.2	224.6		
Arkansas	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	4.1	7.5	7.5	6.6	7.0	9.8	5.3	7.9	6.3	77.5	72.7		
California	398.7	299.3	293.4	296.6	240.4	301.2	298.7	313.8	373.2	340.4	308.1	275.2	315.7	3,800.6	3,055.5		
Colorado	29.2	18.3	24.5	25.0	27.4	36.3	25.5	27.4	27.9	34.8	37.9	25.0	15.1	313.0	251.9		
Connecticut	32.9	19.3	20.0	18.9	27.6	32.6	35.4	33.1	32.0	30.8	30.6	30.9	20.2	328.6	290.6		
Delaware	12.0	3.0	3.3	2.7	5.9	8.3	7.6	13.1	8.4	6.2	6.7	6.1	3.6	82.4	68.9		
District of Columbia	15.7	2.4	5.3	6.1	21.3	10.5	10.3	43.9	12.6	13.8	66.5	8.3	6.6	220.9	133.8		
Florida	82.1	88.9	80.3	73.9	65.0	93.0	81.6	76.7	88.9	78.3	84.1	83.3	69.6	948.8	948.0		
Georgia	33.0	37.6	30.3	28.4	28.4	24.3	26.4	23.7	24.4	23.8	27.8	37.0	27.3	321.3	252.4		
Idaho	4.7	3.1	2.4	2.9	5.0	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.5	8.9	3.9	45.5	38.2		
Illinois	118.8	61.1	64.9	66.9	115.8	122.9	115.0	106.5	130.0	223.0	126.2	113.6	110.6	1,362.6	1,240.0		
Indiana	38.4	18.4	17.9	21.9	28.8	40.6	43.3	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.7	30.4	375.5	419.5		
Iowa	17.1	8.9	8.9	10.0	15.2	26.3	20.5	36.9	21.6	19.3	18.5	16.8	17.4	212.9	160.8		
Kansas	20.1	12.4	8.3	9.9	12.5	15.8	14.3	13.5	12.7	11.3	12.6	14.6	10.6	149.3	134.8		
Kentucky	18.4	13.4	7.7	8.4	12.8	17.3	19.2	17.8	15.9	19.8	12.2	13.8	15.5	172.1	169.1		
Louisiana	30.3	22.7	23.0	19.0	21.7	29.4	35.1	34.6	26.6	29.3	29.6	21.0	31.2	327.3	220.5		
Maine	1.8	.4	.9	1.0	3.1	2.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	4.4	2.9	4.1	.9	30.7	29.2		
Maryland	49.4	28.6	41.5	27.6	32.2	46.0	40.1	67.4	41.2	48.3	39.4	35.8	35.5	479.3	448.7		
Massachusetts	88.4	22.1	21.5	33.2	34.1	42.1	41.0	34.5	48.3	68.8	67.4	50.3	31.5	469.5	440.5		
Michigan	78.2	33.8	38.9	40.2	66.3	95.7	88.3	88.1	104.8	90.6	83.3	78.9	64.5	867.3	933.4		
Minnesota	33.1	16.5	16.3	22.1	20.3	55.6	54.4	40.8	45.6	39.8	51.5	51.1	22.1	449.8	390.7		
Mississippi	5.1	4.8	4.6	2.5	3.9	6.7	3.1	4.8	3.2	6.6	3.9	7.3	2.9	54.5	54.2		
Missouri	38.8	30.2	29.2	23.4	50.7	35.2	39.4	32.3	40.7	40.4	31.1	32.4	23.1	385.2	302.0		
Montana	4.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	3.9	4.0	3.8	5.6	4.0	2.9	4.5	4.7	1.5	38.9	35.1		
Nebraska	11.4	5.7	5.4	9.4	8.6	10.1	15.1	12.4	9.0	7.1	11.9	17.1	5.4	111.8	78.5		
Nevada	7.9	5.4	6.1	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.1	5.4	4.3	5.9	5.7	13.5	3.8	63.2	60.2		
New Hampshire	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.2	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.4	32.7	30.1		
New Jersey	87.7	42.9	40.6	46.6	63.9	77.0	73.3	62.8	75.0	65.6	80.0	78.7	62.6	763.3	727.4		
New Mexico	11.9	11.7	12.5	10.2	7.8	15.1	11.6	15.0	12.9	11.4	12.1	8.3	9.6	134.5	88.4		
New York	220.8	208.4	134.5	120.4	134.6	126.8	160.7	151.2	129.3	128.3	145.7	122.5	102.7	1,529.1	1,463.4		
North Carolina	24.0	18.5	18.6	18.7	20.1	17.1	20.1	19.6	17.4	20.9	26.3	22.7	17.6	231.7	194.3		
North Dakota	2.0	.3	.5	.4	2.9	5.3	6.4	5.3	4.6	7.9	4.6	5.0	1.6	45.2	37.2		
Ohio	99.9	78.8	46.4	78.2	77.3	122.6	97.5	108.2	116.3	115.8	96.2	121.8	78.7	1,116.5	1,093.7		
Oklahoma	31.4	15.2	12.4	13.1	11.0	16.6	14.5	14.1	18.3	16.8	13.2	14.4	22.6	190.9	121.3		
Oregon	16.9	12.8	11.3	10.7	10.0	19.3	16.7	17.0	16.0	22.7	18.4	36.2	12.9	197.9	138.9		
Pennsylvania	75.7	61.7	64.1	39.9	54.1	67.2	62.3	73.3	66.2	74.8	65.7	68.6	47.7	697.5	749.3		
Rhode Island	6.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.7	6.9	5.2	4.3	6.2	7.4	4.6	4.5	3.7	55.0	48.8		
South Carolina	6.7	6.2	7.9	5.3	4.9	6.5	6.9	5.6	6.0	7.5	9.3	6.6	5.4	74.0	63.4		
South Dakota	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.9	3.6	4.2	4.3	3.3	3.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	35.0	36.4		
Tennessee	26.2	19.5	17.9	17.1	12.8	19.3	21.9	17.9	23.9	20.0	24.5	25.8	15.1	233.0	179.3		
Texas	116.0	95.9	102.5	88.9	88.3	99.4	106.1	112.5	128.0	108.1	103.7	102.4	97.6	1,196.3	1,013.4		
Utah	21.8	8.5	5.9	12.4	7.1	11.3	10.3	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.7	20.8	14.2	159.4	113.5		
Vermont	.4	.4	.2	3.1	.7	.6	1.3	.9	.5	2.7	.7	.6	1.1	12.6	15.6		
Virginia	50.4	40.0	35.5	32.0	30.3	36.0	40.2	44.3	47.3	58.1	38.5	36.2	35.0	502.9	383.2		
Washington	44.6	30.5	40.5	30.4	25.6	43.1	55.9	45.4	36.6	57.5	45.8	34.8	28.3	440.4	335.3		
West Virginia	5.1	3.2	5.8	2.7	4.1	7.1	5.3	7.1	7.3	13.6	6.4	11.1	6.4	51.1	50.8		
Wisconsin	22.0	17.8	18.1	21.9	28.5	41.7	43.8	38.7	46.2	42.4	46.7	44.1	28.2	421.0	457.8		
Wyoming	2.9	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.9	29.0	21.1		

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Revised.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South	West			
1950.....	1,356,000	1,353,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,695	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,185,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	704,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	806,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,306,200	169,037
1955.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	355,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,844,647	14,545,839	198,818
1956.....	1,115,100	1,068,000	47,100	776,800	295,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	233,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957.....	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	698,200	242,400	195,500	266,400	346,300	241,700	12,068,995	11,826,800	242,195
1958.....	1,209,400	1,141,500	67,900	827,000	352,400	219,900	289,600	413,300	295,600	14,469,360	13,678,450	820,901
1954: First quarter.....	326,300	323,200	4,000	174,300	63,900	47,400	62,700	77,000	59,100	3,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	2,398,808	55,673
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	98,200	72,900	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,560,896	2,428,471	61,986
Fourth quarter.....	304,800	303,700	1,100	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	2,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,600	53,100	63,400	95,600	78,900	3,076,198	2,043,959	22,239
Second quarter.....	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
Third quarter.....	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	90,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,961,182	44,259
Fourth quarter.....	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,800	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,300	65,000	2,846,008	2,761,446	84,562
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,800	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	67,000	20,800	14,400	16,400	28,300	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	68,600	65,900	2,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	29,200	29,200	24,400	1,144,422	1,089,081	55,341
Second quarter.....	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,923,607	3,844,102	79,515
April.....	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	81,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	42,800	22,900	1,346,587	1,312,890	33,697
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,300	33,900	24,200	31,200	26,800	22,700	1,267,845	1,237,814	30,031
Third quarter.....	266,900	252,900	6,000	202,900	95,000	61,800	87,200	85,500	63,400	3,532,193	3,471,787	60,406
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	26,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,139	1,179,266	21,873
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,222,289	1,222,281	4,998
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,000	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	1,103,785	1,070,240	33,545
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,737,219	2,737,351	37,898
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,600	19,800	1,103,963	1,078,142	25,821
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,600	19,200	22,700	19,000	950,642	925,991	4,651
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,400	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,614	733,218	7,396
1957: First quarter.....	217,000	202,500	14,500	149,100	67,900	33,800	45,800	80,000	56,400	2,009,458	2,432,406	177,052
January.....	64,200	60,100	4,100	44,000	20,200	9,300	10,700	26,000	18,200	782,234	704,917	47,317
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	784,019	751,813	32,206
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,073,205	976,676	97,529
Second quarter.....	206,000	202,800	3,200	200,800	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,645,531	3,470,262	165,269
April.....	63,700	61,400	2,300	63,300	30,200	19,000	23,700	28,100	22,000	1,152,166	1,123,385	28,781
May.....	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,264,885	1,191,789	73,096
June.....	99,900	94,500	5,400	69,600	31,300	19,000	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,228,980	1,164,088	64,892
Third quarter.....	289,700	280,900	8,800	192,600	97,100	67,900	79,300	91,200	61,300	3,535,278	3,448,443	91,835
July.....	97,800	93,900	3,900	63,400	34,400	19,200	27,000	31,500	20,100	1,108,141	1,154,771	43,770
August.....	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,207,763	1,176,600	31,163
September.....	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,800	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,126,874	1,112,072	17,802
Fourth quarter.....	228,800	226,600	2,200	175,300	89,600	48,100	55,100	82,800	58,100	2,963,728	2,771,689	192,039
October.....	97,000	88,400	8,600	61,800	33,200	19,500	24,200	30,100	23,200	1,195,809	1,098,140	97,669
November.....	78,200	75,700	2,500	53,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	946,481	921,444	25,037
December.....	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,600	24,000	16,100	761,938	752,105	9,833
1958: First quarter.....	215,400	201,200	14,200	143,700	71,700	27,300	40,300	88,100	59,700	2,545,536	2,381,075	164,461
January.....	67,900	62,900	5,000	44,500	23,400	8,000	11,100	28,700	20,100	792,338	737,414	54,924
February.....	66,100	61,000	5,100	44,400	21,700	7,000	11,300	28,700	19,200	781,091	718,862	62,229
March.....	81,400	77,300	4,100	54,800	26,600	12,300	16,000	30,700	20,400	972,407	924,799	47,608
Second quarter.....	320,600	306,800	23,800	218,100	102,500	63,800	79,400	103,300	74,100	3,887,966	3,606,142	281,824
April.....	99,100	94,200	4,900	67,400	31,700	18,900	25,700	33,000	21,500	1,192,669	1,136,659	56,010
May.....	108,500	101,300	7,200	73,900	34,600	23,400	27,000	32,600	25,500	1,323,709	1,287,717	35,992
June.....	113,000	101,300	11,700	76,800	36,200	21,500	26,700	37,700	27,100	1,371,588	1,231,766	139,822
Third quarter.....	357,800	334,100	23,700	245,400	109,400	65,800	91,600	117,800	82,500	4,288,122	3,968,531	299,591
July.....	112,800	108,600	4,200	80,600	32,200	19,600	28,600	36,200	28,400	1,362,890	1,311,702	51,188
August.....	124,000	114,600	9,400	82,800	41,200	22,200	30,700	42,400	28,700	1,466,281	1,346,297	119,984
September.....	121,000	110,900	10,100	85,000	36,000	24,000	32,300	39,300	25,400	1,468,951	1,340,532	128,419
Fourth quarter.....	315,600	309,400	6,200	216,800	98,800	54,000	78,300	104,000	79,300	3,767,436	3,692,711	74,725
October.....	115,000	112,900	2,100	79,100	35,900	19,900	31,800	36,300	27,000	1,405,196	1,378,336	26,870
November.....	109,400	107,000	2,400	73,900	35,500	20,800	28,900	34,600	25,100	1,298,532	1,269,279	29,253
December.....	91,200	89,500	1,700	63,500	27,400	13,300	17,600	33,100	27,200	1,063,706	1,045,166	18,540
1959: First quarter.....	301,500	294,600	6,900	204,800	96,700	45,800	63,400	82,800	58,500	3,599,824	3,431,924	77,900
January.....	87,000	84,100	2,900	61,900	25,100	13,000	14,100	34,100	25,800	986,589	954,384	32,205
February.....	94,500	93,500	1,000	61,600	32,900	15,100	15,400	40,600	23,400	1,064,835	1,073,540	11,295
March.....	120,000	117,000	3,000	81,800	38,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,438,400	1,404,000	34,400
Second quarter.....												
April.....	137,000	133,200	3,800	98,000	41,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,646,079	1,598,400	47,679
May.....	134,000	130,600	3,400	92,700	41,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,612,039	1,567,200	44,839

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

G.—Work Injuries

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries

Industry	1956 ²				1958 ²				1957				Annual averages	
	First quarter				Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	1958 ²	1957
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Quarter										
All manufacturing.....	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.5	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	12.0	11.7	11.6	10.7	11.4
Food and kindred products:														
Meat packing and custom slaughtering.....	28.4	21.8	30.2	26.6	25.1	28.4	23.2	20.5	20.6	21.6	20.6	21.1	23.8	21.0
Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	20.3	15.9	27.7	21.4	20.2	27.7	19.2	23.6	21.8	21.4	20.4	20.8	22.5	22.0
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	28.0	52.7	59.5	38.8	33.6	35.7	41.7	41.1	28.2	45.8	37.1
Dairy products.....	16.6	18.7	14.9	16.3	16.8	19.2	14.6	16.6	15.5	18.8	17.9	18.7	16.8	17.0
Canning and preserving.....	16.1	17.8	22.1	18.6	17.4	20.0	14.3	10.3	13.3	19.7	12.9	12.0	14.0	13.4
Grain-mill products.....	17.5	14.8	14.9	15.8	14.5	17.0	10.4	17.0	15.7	24.2	21.3	20.1	19.4	20.8
Bakery products.....	15.7	15.0	14.0	14.9	17.2	17.0	14.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.8	16.3	16.4
Cane sugar.....	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.9	13.2	11.9	12.1	16.1	19.3	17.1	15.8	17.2	13.4	17.4
Confectionery and related products.....	11.9	10.3	10.3	10.9	13.4	14.3	10.6	14.3	13.7	15.6	12.2	12.2	13.2	13.4
Bottled soft drinks.....	17.4	18.0	24.4	20.0	18.9	27.9	23.3	18.2	19.5	25.1	23.3	21.2	22.3	22.4
Malt and malt liquors.....	20.3	13.0	14.2	15.8	14.2	17.0	16.2	13.5	16.0	17.0	16.1	18.5	15.4	16.9
Distilled liquors.....	7.5	9.9	7.6	8.4	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	9.4	8.8	6.7	8.0
Miscellaneous food products.....	14.4	13.7	13.2	13.7	12.9	14.2	11.8	11.9	14.9	16.3	14.9	17.1	12.7	13.8
Textile-mill products:														
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	7.1	7.0	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.9	6.7	7.2	7.4	8.6	8.9	7.9	7.3	8.2
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	6.0	8.4	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.3	7.0	9.1	7.4	8.4	6.8	8.0
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	16.8	18.4	17.7	17.6	14.8	18.9	16.0	15.7	15.8	18.5	17.7	19.0	16.3	18.1
Knit goods.....	6.0	7.8	8.9	6.5	4.7	5.9	4.5	7.0	6.2	7.1	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	9.6	13.8	11.1	11.5	14.8	16.0	13.9	14.7	12.3	14.4	16.6	12.0	14.3	13.9
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	15.1	13.2	11.6	13.3	9.7	13.1	12.6	8.6	13.0	16.0	14.4	16.4	10.9	15.0
Apparel and other finished textile products:														
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	4.8	7.0	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.6	6.4	6.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.6
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.9	4.1	6.1	5.1	4.3	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.1	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	6.4	10.7	7.4	8.1	6.0	9.9	7.7	5.6	5.0	9.8	9.7	7.4	7.3	8.2
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	9.5	11.2	13.8	11.3	9.3	14.0	10.3	11.5	8.1	8.8	11.3	9.4	11.2	9.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):														
Logging.....	69.5	66.1	55.0	64.1	64.0	74.5	66.3	60.8	61.3	60.7	62.8	64.4	66.7	62.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	37.7	40.2	38.2	38.7	38.8	42.6	40.9	38.3	38.9	42.7	41.1	40.4	40.3	40.4
Millwork and structural wood products.....	22.9	19.3	22.2	21.5	24.2	26.1	19.4	21.9	20.1	23.6	21.8	21.6	23.1	21.8
Plywood mills.....	25.7	20.1	28.1	24.8	23.0	25.8	23.3	20.8	28.1	21.9	22.0	23.9	23.1	23.9
Wooden containers.....	35.9	30.2	32.8	33.0	28.0	29.9	27.2	24.7	23.3	32.4	28.5	28.0	27.2	28.4
Miscellaneous wood products.....	26.5	30.9	25.4	27.5	28.1	25.1	24.8	22.5	26.1	27.4	30.5	30.9	25.1	28.8
Furniture and fixtures:														
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	16.3	16.0	21.1	17.8	15.8	17.7	16.1	17.0	16.8	21.2	17.3	19.0	16.7	18.5
Metal household furniture.....	15.0	13.0	10.3	12.7	14.2	17.1	12.6	11.7	12.8	19.7	12.3	14.4	13.8	14.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	12.3	11.9	20.1	14.8	22.1	13.9	15.2	12.5	10.6	13.0	15.4	16.7	15.7	14.0
Office furniture.....	13.7	21.5	14.2	16.4	13.6	18.0	15.7	13.4	15.9	15.8	18.1	15.9	14.8	16.5
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	17.4	12.7	16.3	14.6	12.2	17.9	16.8	20.0	10.4	14.2	16.3
Partitions and fixtures.....	13.9	18.6	17.1	16.5	18.4	19.9	15.6	15.2	18.3	20.8	16.6	17.2	16.6	16.6
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	15.0	15.7	14.6	18.4	11.3	19.2	18.6	16.4	22.6	15.0	19.3
Paper and allied products:														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	9.5	9.9	10.3	9.9	9.4	10.3	8.6	9.7	10.2	11.6	9.9	10.8	9.4	10.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	13.2	16.8	17.1	15.7	14.8	14.6	12.0	12.9	13.8	15.9	16.7	17.8	13.7	13.0
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	10.4	12.1	12.0	11.4	8.9	11.4	9.9	8.7	11.7	14.3	12.6	14.2	9.7	13.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:														
Newspapers and periodicals.....	10.1	10.1	9.2	9.9	8.4	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.5	8.3	9.5	8.8	8.8	9.1
Bookbinding and related products.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	11.9	10.1	8.4	8.5	11.4	10.6	15.0	15.9	10.1	9.6	12.9
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	8.7	8.1	7.9	8.3	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.7	9.1	8.2	9.7	7.1	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:														
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	6.1	3.7	3.3	4.4	4.8	4.9	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.5	4.4
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	2.7	4.1	5.4	4.4	3.8	5.1	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.3	4.7
Synthetic rubber.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.4	3.1	1.2	3.1	1.2	3.2	2.3	2.2
Synthetic fibers.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.7	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.0
Explosives.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	1.7	1.6	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.8
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	3.3	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.4	5.4	2.8	3.7	3.7
Drugs and medicines.....	6.3	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.2	6.0	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	8.1	7.0	7.1
Soap and related products.....	7.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	8.1	7.6	7.7	6.1	7.3	8.2	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.7
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	7.5	11.3	12.8	10.8	9.9	11.5	8.9	10.4	10.6	10.1
Fertilizers.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	15.0	11.6	11.5	14.4	14.4	16.0	20.3	12.4	15.0	13.2	15.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	30.0	30.7	22.1	27.7	26.5	28.0	25.3	24.8	24.3	24.2	27.8	22.4	26.3	24.5
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	6.1	10.4	8.7	14.4	12.3	8.7	10.4	8.0	12.3	11.4	9.3
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	16.6	12.8	15.3	14.9	13.8	14.9	13.4	14.6	11.5	14.8	15.9	15.3	14.4	14.4
Rubber products:														
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.2
Rubber footwear.....	3.9	9.6	3.4	5.5	3.7	5.4	5.9	3.9	5.5	7.2	5.9	6.6	4.7	6.2
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	10.0	10.3	9.1	9.8	7.6	11.7	10.4	8.5	9.5	10.0	8.9	12.5	9.5	10.3
Leather and leather products:														
Leather tanning and finishing.....	26.2	24.3	30.4	27.0	21.3	22.0	23.5	23.8	23.6	28.4	23.2	25.4	23.1	25.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(5)	(5)	(5)	19.7	22.7	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	16.8	17.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	10.3	8.2	11.0	9.9	8.8	9.7	8.0	9.2	8.7	9.8	9.3	8.1	8.9	8.9
Miscellaneous leather products.....	13.9	11.6	13.5	12.9	8.8	10.2	11.1	9.4	11.9	9.7	13.4	14.2	10.9	12.3
Stone, clay, and glass products:														
Glass and glass products.....	11.9	13.1	10.5	11.7	10.1	10.8	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.5	8.0	9.3	10.0	9.0
Structural clay products.....	24.3	37.6	26.8	32.7	37.0	34.7	31.7	30.9	29.7	30.1	30.2	29.3	34.0	32.2
Pottery and related products.....	16.6	18.8	11.1	15.4	15.8	16.9	17.5	12.0	11.7	15.3	17.7	13.3	15.4	14.8
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	14.9	24.5	20.7	20.0	21.8	26.7	21.4	17.3	19.2	25.1	23.7	21.5	21.8	22.4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	14.8	15.9	18.1	16.2	17.2	11.2	12.1	12.8	11.5	12.0	13.1	12.9	13.4	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE G-1. Injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	1950 ²				1956 ³				1957				Annual average	
	First quarter				Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	1958 ⁴	1957
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Quarter										
Primary metal industries:														
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	24.6	25.5	23.5	24.5	20.7	24.7	21.1	22.3	21.9	26.8	26.8	24.7	22.4	23.1
Steel foundries.....	15.0	15.2	22.0	18.0	14.8	17.3	13.7	14.6	17.2	19.1	21.5	24.3	15.0	20.7
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	10.4	10.9	10.1	10.5	8.1	10.3	10.3	9.2	8.8	10.4	10.9	9.7	9.5	10.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	15.7	19.6	19.6	19.2	20.7	15.1	17.7	18.2	16.0	18.1	17.1	20.1	18.1	17.9
Iron and steel forgings.....	13.9	15.7	14.8	14.8	13.2	13.8	12.7	16.5	14.9	18.0	16.3	20.3	14.0	17.5
Wire drawing.....	5.2	13.4	12.5	10.4	13.8	13.7	11.9	10.4	12.7	9.6	13.7	12.4	12.4	12.2
Welded and heavy-ribbed pipe.....	8.8	11.5	6.5	8.5	10.3	10.3	11.9	10.6	11.1	11.5	12.2	12.8	10.8	12.0
Cold-finished steel.....	11.3	6.5	10.2	9.4	7.4	11.2	6.7	6.6	9.3	10.9	10.8	11.6	7.9	10.7
Fabricated metal products:														
Tin cans and other tinware.....	3.9	5.3	7.0	5.4	5.5	7.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	7.5	6.0	6.6	5.7	6.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	8.5	6.8	12.7	13.2	11.3	12.5	17.0	13.1	13.2	11.0	13.9
Hand tools, files, and saws.....	22.8	14.6	15.7	17.6	14.4	16.2	16.7	14.0	14.2	13.1	17.0	17.9	15.2	15.7
Hardware.....	9.7	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.1	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.7	8.8	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	15.1	18.7	17.2	17.1	9.8	11.1	10.7	13.5	9.2	12.9	13.2	9.4	11.4	11.2
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	15.4	15.6	16.2	15.7	16.4	12.6	12.5	14.8	13.4	16.1	15.2	13.1	14.2	14.4
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	16.0	22.9	19.5	19.4	19.9	20.6	19.9	22.4	17.8	22.5	22.5	20.7	20.7	21.6
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	9.2	14.8	17.7	13.9	16.2	15.6	12.5	15.0	18.9	20.1	14.0	13.8	14.8	15.9
Boiler-shop products.....	17.8	15.3	16.0	16.3	18.1	20.4	18.5	21.0	19.9	23.4	24.9	23.8	19.9	23.0
Sheet-metal work.....	21.2	15.3	23.6	20.2	18.4	20.3	20.4	20.4	18.0	21.7	19.0	24.5	20.0	20.8
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	9.9	9.6	8.0	9.1	9.7	10.2	8.1	8.6	9.4	11.8	11.2	9.6	9.2	10.4
Metal coating and engraving.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	23.6	19.2	19.7	24.0	19.6	19.7	22.6	22.2	22.5	20.4	21.8
Fabricated wire products.....	18.5	17.8	15.3	17.2	15.1	18.5	13.4	15.3	17.8	16.7	18.5	18.3	16.4	17.8
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	10.8	14.3	9.5	15.9	14.7	12.1
Steel springs.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	20.3	19.6	(9)	(9)	18.3	19.2	20.8	18.2	19.0	20.8	19.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	9.5	16.5	9.5	11.8	12.8	12.7	10.3	12.0	13.1	11.6	9.9	11.5	12.0	11.5
Screw-machine products.....	8.5	10.4	13.1	10.8	10.2	9.4	8.5	9.9	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.8	9.5	13.6
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	11.1	8.9	9.1	9.7	10.6	10.1	11.4	13.3	13.3	11.3	11.7	11.6	11.4	12.0
Machinery (except electrical):														
Engines and turbines.....	8.5	9.0	7.5	8.4	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.1	6.6	7.6	8.6	7.8	7.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	7.1	8.2	11.4	9.0	19.6	7.3	8.2	8.9	8.1	7.6	9.0	8.9	8.1	8.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	13.7	14.6	13.4	13.8	11.2	12.6	10.7	12.4	11.9	13.7	15.6	17.8	11.7	14.9
Metalworking machinery.....	6.9	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.8	9.5	10.2	10.6	7.9	9.7
Food-products machinery.....	11.8	9.4	16.8	12.7	8.7	11.4	8.7	10.2	8.1	14.7	16.2	14.7	9.7	13.4
Textile machinery.....	12.7	10.3	11.3	11.4	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.4	12.2	14.0	12.1	9.6	9.7	11.9
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	16.3	11.9	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.5	14.0	14.3	12.4	14.9	16.7	17.2	13.8	15.4
Pumps and compressors.....	12.5	14.1	10.9	12.5	10.3	10.6	10.5	11.8	11.8	12.7	12.7	14.7	10.8	13.0
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	9.3	16.3	13.7	13.2	12.3	11.7	12.0	10.3	10.7	14.5	15.4	15.8	11.5	14.2
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	8.3	9.7	11.4	9.8	10.8	8.8	10.0	9.7	10.9	11.8	13.3	13.2	9.8	12.3
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	11.5	9.7	11.7	11.0	11.7	10.4	12.3	11.7	10.5	12.3	13.7	16.1	11.6	13.2
Commercial and household machinery.....	6.0	4.6	6.8	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.4	5.0	5.3	6.2	6.2	7.0	5.4	6.2
Valves and fittings.....	12.4	10.1	11.9	11.4	10.6	12.0	13.1	12.6	13.5	15.7	15.6	14.5	12.1	14.8
Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	18.9	12.5	15.0	13.4	11.2	17.3	20.4	16.3	16.8	12.1	17.7
Ball and roller bearings.....	3.5	8.6	5.7	5.9	8.0	7.3	9.2	8.0	8.5	9.3	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.6
Machine shops, general.....	11.1	13.5	15.1	13.3	12.3	11.9	10.6	11.1	11.8	16.1	15.0	15.1	11.4	14.5
Electrical machinery:														
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.4
Electrical appliances.....	6.5	10.5	8.2	8.4	6.2	6.0	5.0	4.9	5.6	7.5	6.4	4.9	5.2	6.1
Insulated wire and cable.....	11.1	10.9	7.1	9.8	10.8	11.8	13.1	7.9	10.9	11.8	11.8	12.8	10.8	11.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	3.2	3.8	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(9)	(9)	(9)	3.2	4.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.1
Radio and related products.....	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.5
Radio tubes.....	1.5	1.6	3.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.1	2.0
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	2.3	3.1	1.5	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.6
Batteries.....	11.5	10.3	12.7	11.5	12.8	14.8	11.3	11.6	13.2	12.0	10.9	12.5	12.6	12.1
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	3.5	2.6	5.7	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.4	5.1
Transportation equipment:														
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.4
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.5	5.3	6.1
Aircraft.....	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.7
Aircraft parts.....	3.8	3.0	4.9	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.3
Ship building and repairing.....	15.2	16.5	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.9	16.2	15.4	15.3	19.3	17.5	17.1	15.5	17.3
Boat building and repairing.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	23.8	20.7	24.6	31.2	25.8	27.5	28.3	34.2	28.4	25.6	29.8
Railroad equipment.....	7.4	9.5	6.0	7.6	7.0	8.7	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.3	6.8	8.5	7.4	7.7
Instruments and related products:														
Scientific instruments.....	2.1	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.7	4.1	5.9	3.9	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	5.5	6.3	6.9	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.5	6.9	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.3
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	4.3	3.8	5.0	5.5	6.8	4.5	4.6	6.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Medical instruments and supplies.....	6.8	8.5	10.9	8.8	8.8	6.4	9.6	9.4	5.6	8.4	7.0	6.7	8.5	6.9
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	5.0	4.9	6.1	5.3	6.4	5.8	5.6	4.4	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.5	6.1
Watches and clocks.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	2.8	3.6	4.5	5.2	4.4	6.4	5.1	4.7	6.1	4.4	5.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing:														
Paving and roofing materials.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	6.0	6.1	8.8	6.6	8.4	10.1	6.5	6.4	11.0	7.6	8.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	6.8	6.8	7.9	7.2	9.0	7.3	5.8	6.4	6.8	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.6
Fabricated plastics products.....	16.8	18.0	14.5	16.4	13.4	11.1	13.3	15.5	14.7	17.3	13.8	12.3	13.4	14.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.8	11.2	14.9	13.0	11.9	13.5	11.2	12.9	12.4	15.1	13.0	11.4	12.4	12.9
Ordinance and accessories.....	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	5.2	4.6	3.1	4.2

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

² Rates are preliminary and subject to revision when final annual data become available.

³ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE: These data are compiled in accordance with the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association, 1954.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

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